The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LI.—NO. LXII. | TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1891—TWELVE PAGES. | PRICE TWO CENTS.

FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM.

All Canada Interested in the Campaign for Reciprocity.

TORIES ARE LOSING GROUND.

All the Frontier Counties in Revolt Against Restriction.

FARMERS AFTER THE FACTS.

They Eagerly Listen to Discussion of Trade Questions.

HOW THE FIGHT IS COMING ON.

TORONTO, Ont., March 2.—[Special.]—Campaign speakers and persons who have been traveling through Ontario on business unconnected with politics all bring in the same reports. Everywhere there is a hunger for information. Farmers are ready to listen for hours without weariness to discussions upon trade questions. They want facts, figures, and arguments; they are deaf to appeals to passion or prejudice. From every quarter come reports of enormous defections from the Conservative ranks, not in ones and twos, but in hundreds and thousands.

The tide of freedom of trade—freedom from the extortions of monopolies, trusts, and combines—has set in, and the efforts of the Conservatives and the vested interests to stop it are like efforts to dam back the Atlantic with a dike of sand.

In constituencies like Frontenac, which have been regarded as Tory hives, Tory candidates are fighting for their lives. The whole line of frontier counties on the St. Lawrence is in revolt against restriction. The Niagara peninsula is aflame with excitement at the prospect of free trade relations with the neighboring States, and great gains will be made there for the Liberal cause.

Eastern Ontario, formerly a stronghold of Toryism, will undoubtedly send a majority of Liberal members to the next Parliament. The great Liberal strongholds in the west, the Hurons, the Bruces, the Wellingtons, the Brants, the Elgins, and others, will add to the prestige of the victory by rolling up majorities of thousands.

There will be some surprising changes in the city elections. The Hamilton reformers, encouraged by the magnificent victory of Mr. Gibson, are counting some upon one some upon two Liberal members for the Commons. At least one Liberal member will be returned from Toronto and one from Ottawa, and the prospects of Mr. Hyman in London and of Mr. Gunn in Kingston are good.

Cheering reports come from the other provinces. Campbell will certainly redeem Winnipeg, and the strong probabilities are that three out of the five Manitoba seats will go to the Liberals. A Liberal majority of 15 in Quebec may now be regarded as an assured fact. Prince Edward Island will remain solidly Liberal, and the party will do well in the other provinces.

Scoring Mr. Van Horne.

The *Globe* this morning in a long editorial criticises adversely Mr. Van Horne's last letter, and says:

Mr. Van Horne is a very able man, but his fulminations carry little weight. Every one knows that he is not an unbiased authority. The corporation of which he is the head has drawn $100,000,000 in cash from the public treasury, to say nothing of land grants, loans, and other easements. It is the Tory Government on wheels. At Ottawa its will is law. Mr. Van Horne's influence in politics is impaired by the fact that from time to time he has talked a good deal of nonsense. He does not act upon his own advice to the people of Canada. He flatters them after a fashion by telling them that they are rich and prosperous, while the Yankees are poor and growing poorer, and contends that there would be no profit in free trade with such a people. It is not worth while discussing the relative wealth and progress of the two countries. An American correspondent says Mr. Van Horne himself has not lost all confidence in the future of the United States, for he is investing large sums of his own money in properties and business in Chicago. It is not our business to say anything of the wisdom or unwisdom of Mr. Van Horne's efforts to stir up ill-feeling between Canada and the States. He knows best whether such a course is calculated to serve his interests over there or not. One thing is certain—his jingoism and that of Sir John Macdonald promise to make life harder for the farmer and for all who hitherto have profited by commercial intercourse with the American people.

A Few Words from Goldwin Smith.

The following letter appears in today's *Mail:*

SIR: Friends of reciprocity who have been alarmed by the words of Mr. Van Horne may be reassured by those of his distinguished predecessor in the Presidency of the Canadian Pacific railroad. Sir George (then Mr.) Stephen in a circular addressed in 1875 to the heads of the woolen trade, with which he was at that time connected, said that if Canada could have free interchange with the United States of all products, whether natural or manufactured, "she would become the Lancashire of the continent and increase in wealth and population to a degree that could hardly be imagined."

The quotation is taken from the Toronto *Nation*, in which the circular was noticed at the time. Of the special interests of the Canadian Pacific railway Mr. Van Horne may be the best of all judges, but it will be allowed that Sir George Stephen is at least as high an authority with regard to the general interests of Canadian commerce.

The Canadian Pacific railroad is a national enterprise, largely subsidized from the common treasury of the nation. Is it fair or seemly that its President should thus use its influence in favor of a political party at an election? There can at all events be no longer any doubt as to the close connection between the Canadian Pacific railroad and the present Government. If in any question between our city and this formidably powerful corporation Toronto would hope for justice, she must provide herself with an independent representation.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

W. F. MacLean, editor of the Toronto *World* and Conservative candidate for the Dominion Parliament for East York, at a political meeting, referring to the alleged treasonable pamphlet written by Mr. Farrar, which Sir John Macdonald exposed and which Mr. Farrar said had been addressed to a friend, said that he had good authority for the statement that the friend to whom the pamphlet was addressed was Mr. White, at present the Toronto *Globe's* Washington correspondent and formerly the Toronto *Mail's* correspondent in that city, while Mr. Farrar was in the employ of the *Mail*. During the existence of Senator Hoar's Committee on Canadian Relations Mr. White was Secretary of that committee. It therefore followed, he said, that that pamphlet had been specially written for the information of Senator Hoar and his fellow Senators on that committee, and there was no doubt that it was distributed among them, and instead of being an assistance towards an amicable discussion of Canadian affairs was specially written to assist in the coercion of Canada into annexation.

AMONG THE RUINS OF ST. JOHN.

What Misgovernment Has Done for a Once Prosperous City.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 2.—[Special.]—When England's cranky poet had kicked up a row in Greece he said: "'Tis Greece, but living Greece no more." Standing on one of the promontories at this place, thinking of the ships that used to whiten the bay, seeing the present condition of things now, one substitutes the name St. John for Greece. There was a time when this was the third largest ship-building port in the world. There was a time when vessels left here laden with the products of Canada for every foreign country. It would not be fair to say that the lonely condition of things now apparent arises entirely from the policy of the present Government. The decline in wooden ship-building has something to do with the situation. But it must be admitted that the building of wooden ships alone did not make this city what it once was. Something akin to sadness comes over the stranger as he listens to the story of the prosperity of the St. John of other days and contrasts the present with the past. We on this side of the water are not accustomed to ruins, especially are we not accustomed to commercial decay in cities like this.

That something is wrong is evident from the fact that a day or two since the Government leaders here saw fit to issue a circular to the workingmen who are standing on the corner, in which it was stated that they should support the party—meaning the Conservatives—which gives them their bread and butter. This advice is not comforting to the starving. The stranger can find much food for reflection in searching the records of this city. He need not take sides with either faction in order to be convinced that there is here a system of government which has the blighting touch of frost. It is a fact that within five years five of the largest shoe factories of this city have closed out and 223 persons have thereby been thrown out of work. A few years ago there was a flourishing mill near by, the Mispeck, known far and wide. It is idle; that is, the building is idle. The machinery was sold for old junk some time ago. The cordage factory that used to be one of the great industries here is shut up. It employed eighty-five people. They have left the city. The British Manufacturing company, the Seamless Stocking company, the St. John Manufacturing company, the Jones Shirt and Clothing company, nearly all the shipyards and blacksmith shops have quit business and nothing has taken their place.

The men and women who did the work in the places are not here. They are not in this country. They went to the States. If the fault had been with the City of St. John the people would have remained somewhere in the provinces. They left the country. It is said, with how much truth THE TRIBUNE correspondent does not know, that most of those who went away were loudest in their protestations of loyalty and advice to Canadians to stand shoulder to shoulder and fight annexation.

This city should be the glory of the maritime provinces. It is the most picturesque spot in the Dominion, say what one will about that city of beggars, Quebec, which ought to be dug up and shipped over to France. The people of St. John want to work and they are proud of their town. It is a paradise in summer. Like Marathon, it looks on the sea, and the sea looks up to it from a distance of eighty miles from the mouth of the Bay of Fundy. The ocean breeze invigorates its people summer and winter. It was the home of the loyalists and the loyalist ideas have never been uprooted. It is a city of one people. Ask a man here what nationality he is and he will answer, "I am a New Brunswick man." He is not Scotch, English, French, or Irish. He is nearer an American. His wife is a good woman who makes his home a sort of Heaven for him. When he is not at his work he is with her and the "bawby." He has the hospitality of the old-time Southerner. When you call on him at his home, though the call may be on business and he may never have seen you before, you are his guest and he brings in his wife and little ones to make you feel more at home. If you are so belated that you have to transact your business Sunday, and call on him that day, he will take you to church with him and put you in his pew, and talk business on the way to the sanctuary or on the return. He is no bigot, but he has certain ideas which he wants to keep before his family.

Is it not a pity that such a place, such a people, should look about and see the repose of Egypt coming upon the city and country, and all on account of a bad system of government? One does not expect anything else at Quebec. It belongs to the mildews and gloom of that night which gathered long ago about the Orient. It is the Sphinx of the Western Continent. If some change does not come to this province, if some new idea does not knock at the great natural gates of this beautiful city, it must soon fall into an everlasting dream from which no commercial Gabriel will ever arouse it. It is already waiting for the sail of its days of prosperity to spread its white wings in the harbor once more. But no sail has come for many a day.

There is one thing in which this Canadian campaign resembles our own—in the promises made to the voter (elector he is called) by the leaders. The Liberals, of course, have not much to promise. The struggle is to get in. The plums will be given out when they are gathered. But the Government party is throwing all sorts of bait to the hungry, and God knows the hungry of the Dominion are both numerous and gaunt. The Government has done this before. It is being repeated; promises of position in the post-office, custom-house, and railway. Country members are promising daily mails to the constituents that they have neglected until they require their votes. Up in Kent County they are trying to reach the fishermen by altering the regulations. It has heretofore been an offense punishable with fine or imprisonment to catch or have in possession any lobsters under nine and three-quarters inches in length exclusive of claws or feelers. The Government has repealed that regulation, and a new order in Council has been passed allowing the taking of lobsters over nine inches.

LOOKS BLUE FOR SIR JOHN.

Macdonald Likely to Be Defeated at Kingston.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 2.—[Special.]—A Kingston Conservative who is here sorrowfully admits that Sir John Macdonald will be defeated there, and says the Conservatives are working hard, but that they have no heart in it. Private letters received here from Ontario by civil servants whose homes are in various outside counties warn them to look out for new masters after March 5. These private expressions of opinion are apt to indicate the probable result accurately. Indeed all the advices and reports received here go to prove that the farmers of Ontario are masters of the situation and are going to claim their rights at the polls. The Liberal majority from Ontario is placed at 12 by a man with whom the wish cannot be said to be father to the thought. It is admitted that if the Government does not carry Ontario by twenty seats it is doomed, and in the face of this the Tories are most despondent.

Catholics Are Satisfied.

MONTREAL, Que., March 2.—[Special.]—A large Conservative demonstration was held here tonight at which a letter was read by Archbishop Tache, stating that the letter written in 1889 by Mgr. Grandin of St. Boniface, Man., which the Liberals were circulating, was for the private information of Bishops only, and had been stolen and published. The letter stated that the Conservative Government was neglecting Catholics in the Northwest. The Archbishop stated that the Catholics had no complaint against the Government, as all their demands had been complied with.

Fears of Trouble Election-Day.

QUEBEC, March 2.—"B" Battery of artillery has been ordered to be ready for a call Thursday (election-day). It is feared that there will be trouble.

Scarcity of Oysters.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, March 2.—There is now an exceptional opening for American oysters in England in consequence of the danger of an oyster famine. Genuine "natives" are daily growing scarcer, owing to the late severe weather. "Natives" are now a dollar a dozen.

WILL NOT BE NIGGARDLY.

WORLD'S FAIR CONFERENCE COMMITTEE SETTLES ON $95,500.

It Goes Back to Within $2,000 of the Original Amount Decided On—Davis Can Be Kept on the Pay-Roll—Directors Give Some Information on the Status of Affairs to the Illinois Senate Subcommittee—President Gage Points Out the Law in the Case—Other Exposition Matters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—[Special.]—The World's Fair comes out of the crucible of the conference committee in good shape. The net cut from the House is only $2,000.

The provision as the conferrees agreed upon it and as it stands in the Sundry Civil bill is for the National Commission $95,500, of which $36,000 is set aside for the Board of Lady Managers. As the committee figured it the total for these purposes in the House bill footed up $97,500. The specific designation for the lady managers does away with any possibility of controversy on that point. As to the remainder of the money the National Commission must fix up its distribution with the Treasury Department in whatever way appears the most satisfactory. Director-General Davis can still be paid as a National officer. The Treasury conferrees simply insisted that the only two sets of officers Congress had to do with were the National Commission and the Board of Lady Managers. They would not consent to going into details.

Senator Allison was entirely willing that the amount should be increased materially over the niggardly figures of the Senate. He had originally recommended $80,000, but the Appropriations Committee had overruled him and cut it down one-half. So in conference he maintained that while the principle of a lump appropriation should be maintained Congress should be fairly liberal in fixing the amount. Mr. Cannon made a hard fight for Chicago all the way through, and would consent to nothing which made a material reduction from the House appropriation. When this point was finally conceded he yielded the specific designation fixed by the House. He thought it more important that the Fair should have enough money set aside for it than that the details for its expenditure should be fixed by Congress.

The Chicago Congressmen are pretty well satisfied with the outcome. Secretary Butterworth thinks that the solution reached by the conference committee will be satisfactory to all parties in interest.

Late yesterday afternoon Secretary Dickinson received a dispatch from Washington that stated that the committee had reported a $95,500 appropriation. Then there was rejoicing. It is not likely that any one will have to go or that salaries will be reduced to any marked degree in the event of the appropriation being made.

"I told them," said Vice-President Bryan, "not to get excited, and everything would come out all right. They can get along well on that amount, and I have no doubt that the report will be adopted."

SENATORS AND DIRECTORS CONFER.

Alien Labor and the Eight-Hour Question Up for Discussion—Gage's Argument.

"It is no concern of the Senate or a Senate committee whether there is a clause in our contract prohibiting the employment of alien labor."

The man who made this radical observation was James McArthur of the contracting firm of McArthur Bros. The contract to which he referred was that entered into with the directors of the World's Fair for work at Jackson Park. He then went on to say:

"The Committee on Grounds and Buildings may permit the legislative committee, as a matter of courtesy, to see this contract, but really it is none of the Senators' business. The World's Fair, as incorporated, is a private corporation and is subject only to laws regulating such institutions. It is no more amenable to the statute prohibiting the employment of aliens than a railway corporation. After this trouble arose at Jackson Park about Italians working there, we conceded the insertion in the contract of the clause making the Anti-Alien law applicable to it. We did this to avoid trouble. Then, too, some of the work to be done is to be paid for out of the park fund, and there might be a question raised that we were doing municipal work, and therefore within the purview of the statute. There is no question about the buildings that will be put up there, however. No part of their cost will be defrayed by the city, and any class of labor can be employed."

"Is it true that you are having large numbers of Italians go before the courts and declare their intention to become citizens so that you can hire them in evasion of the law?"

"No, sir. If any make application they do it of their own accord. There are a great many courts in this city, and I understand that there are two naturalization bureaus, so that it is comparatively easy to take the preliminary steps toward becoming citizens. We have our men make oath that they are either citizens or have in good faith announced their intention of becoming such according to law."

Legislators and Labor Men.

Little was accomplished by the Senate delegation which met with the Committee on Grounds and Buildings. That part of McArthur Bros.' contract relating to alien labor was read, and President Lyman J. Gage made a short speech touching briefly on the eight-hour question directly and indirectly upon the demands of the labor unions, after which the session adjourned.

The legislators in the city were Senators Thomas, Noonan, Higbee, and Wiles, Senator Bacon being absent. They met at the Sherman House at 10 o'clock and adjourned to the Exposition headquarters. There they, in company with ten of the leading labor representatives, had a formal interview with Vice-President Bryan. Senator Thomas made a brief address, explaining that the object of the visit of the committee was to ascertain whether or not the Exposition employed alien labor and disregarded the eight-hour law, and said that the action of the Legislature on Exposition matters would be greatly affected by what they might discover. Mr. Bryan replied, expressing the warmest sympathy with the workingmen, and assuring the committee that the directors would at all events do what they regarded as morally right in the matter. He also said that the whole matter had been set for discussion and determination at the directors' meeting Friday night. Senator Noonan proposed that the committee adjourn until after Friday; but the ultimate decision was to adjourn until 4 o'clock in the afternoon and attend the regular meeting of the Buildings and Grounds Committee.

At 4 o'clock the Senators and labor delegates again visited headquarters. With them was Representative Henry P. Carmody, who introduced in the Lower House the resolution upon which the committee based its inquiries. The World's Fair interests were represented by President L. J. Gage, Vice-President Bryan, Mayor Cregier, and Mr. Schwab of the committee. President W. T. Baker of the Board of Trade and a director of the Exposition was an interested listener. Senator Thomas called the meeting to order, and laid before the committee the object of the Senatorial delegation's visit.

Mayor Cregier in response said that possibly the best answer to the question touching alien labor would be to read the part of the contract bearing on it. This was done. The particular clause binds the contractors to comply with all laws of the State and ordinances of the city relating to the employment of native-born or naturalized workmen.

"What have you to say about the Eight-Hour law?" asked Senator Thomas.

The Mayor replied that on that point he had no definite information and referred the question to President Gage, who gave a review of the situation. He spoke substantially as follows:

President Gage's Talk.

"There is nothing in the McArthur contract about eight hours constituting a day's work, and I suppose as a matter of fact they pay their men by the hour. There are two other contracts authorized to be signed, but the committee was not instructed either on the eight hour or alien labor point. The other contracts are for erecting a wooden building for engineers, architects, and superintendents, to cost $6,000, and a small building for propagating plants, to cost $2,500. These contracts are the only ones which will come up for two months. The dimensions of the other buildings have been agreed upon, but it will require eight weeks to arrange the details and complete the plans. As to the labor question in general the directors must be governed by the law. The last Assembly adopted a resolution expressive of the opinion of the people, but which is not a law, declaring in favor of employing none but citizens. The directors are disposed to give the weight and consideration to this resolution which it deserves. But this is a big enterprise. The directors, of whom there are forty-five, were new at the business. In some matters hasty action was necessary and some mistakes were made. The attention of the directors was recently called to the desires of organized industry. A committee of thirteen waited upon us to present these requests, which cover broader grounds than the joint resolution adopted by the Legislature. The board is disposed to give attention to these requests, but has found no time yet to give the matter due deliberation. One meeting only has been held since the requests were presented. There were no contracts pressing and no need for hasty action. Next Friday the question will be settled. It must be remembered that the directors are trustees for the shareholders and the City of Chicago in expending the $5,000,000 advanced by the city. This makes us in a sense distributers of municipal money, but how far the provisions of the statutes regarding labor affect us I am not prepared to say. It is, however, no part of the corporation's duty to enter into the settlement of vexed questions of industrial or political economy or of religion. Where the board can do good it should, and if its action can be brought in the lines desired by the industrial organizations it will be. It may be that certain parts of the work cannot be done by naturalized citizens, in which case it would be unfortunate if the board were bound by any rigid rules. It is the intention of the directory to give its best consideration and decide in conformity with the resolution of the Assembly so far as the necessities and limitations of the subject permit."

Senator Thomas said that the full Committee on World's Fair would be here next Saturday to look over the grounds, and was informed that the result of Friday's meeting of the directory would then be reported to the legislators.

After the meeting adjourned there was some discussion among the labor men. They were but ill-satisfied with the outcome.

MORE FUSS ABOUT THE LAKE-FRONT.

Resolutions Concerning It Introduced at the Meeting of the Council.

Ald. Harris introduced the following resolution at the Council meeting last night:

WHEREAS, The inception of the World's Columbian Exposition to be held at Chicago was in the City Council of the City of Chicago; and,

WHEREAS, The City Council has always responded willingly to all reasonable requests of the Board of Directors; and,

WHEREAS, On the promise to locate upon the Lake-Front all of the buildings that the same would accommodate the City Council granted the use of the same for that purpose; and,

WHEREAS, Upon representations that the Lake-Front should be so used a law was passed authorizing city aid to the amount of $5,000,000; and,

WHEREAS, It is now rumored that the Lake-Front has been wholly abandoned by the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, in violation of every plea, promise, and consideration which induced these several acts on the part of this Council; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of seven, three from the West Side, two from the South Side, and two from the North Side, be appointed by the Mayor to investigate the truth of such rumors and report fully upon all causes, if any, for the change of plan and to protest against such change.

Ald. Ryan, O'Neill, Cullerton, and others violently opposed the resolution, the first named in a speech of some length and intense vigor, and Dahlman favored it. Ald. Gahan moved to table it, which motion finally prevailed by a vote of 31 to 26, as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, Cremer, Summerfield, Vierling, Dixon, Gorton, Madden, Duer, O'Brien, Cullerton, Ryan, Long, Young, McGillen, Goldzier, McCormick, Dunham, Brookman, Sexton, Conway, Bortree, Kelly, Noonan, Gahan, Kile, Kenny, Noble, Kinney, Hummel, O'Neill, and Chasey—31.

Nays—Murphy, Cooke, Dvorak, Bidwell, Kent, Schwerin, Pond, Mills, Martin, Lyke, Roth, Jackson, Keats, Bowler, Horn, Dahlman, Harris, Mahoney, Powers, Eisfeldt, Meyer, Muelhoefer, McAbee, Weber, Fonda, and Noble—26.

MAY CHANGE THE WORDING.

Labor Men Discussing the Demand They Have Made—Hours and Wages.

A strong feeling is growing among labor unions to the effect that they should slightly change the wording of their demands on the World's Fair directory at the meeting next Friday night. It is believed the demands should read, "for eight hours and union wages, with a minimum scale for the various trades," and that the demand "for union labor to be employed in preference to non-union" could be dispensed with because they argue that the market would regulate that, for, they say, under union wages and hours the bulk of the work would fall to union workers. Still others urge that the demand shall specify "union labor." It is feared by all the union men that if the directory word their answer, "we will agree to employ union labor in preference to non-union labor as far as practicable" that they thereby leave a large enough loop-hole to escape through even though they flood the grounds with non-union workers.

The Trade and Labor Assembly at its meeting Sunday afternoon adopted unanimously the following, offered by M. C. Meagher, Treasurer of the United Carpenters' Council.

WHEREAS, There will be millions of dollars appropriated by the various States and Canada to be expended on buildings at the World's Fair; therefore be it

Resolved, That we communicate at once with the different organized labor bodies in the States and Canada and enlist them in the movement with us to strive to have all this work done at union wages and in union hours.

The Committee on World's Fair, which is composed of members of the various central bodies represented in the assembly, was instructed to take action immediately in the matter.

Exposition Notes.

The Board of Control will meet at 11 a. m. in the office of the Director-General every day this week.

Delinquent subscribers to Exposition stock are settling rapidly. Since Treasurer Seeberger's pronunciamento 304 shares, amounting to $3,040, have been paid in.

Commissioner Hopkins of the State of Washington writes that he has been laboring with the Legislature at Olympia, and that it will no doubt appropriate $100,000 for an exhibit.

Senator A. B. McKinley of Colorado, Chairman of the Joint Committee on World's Fair, was at headquarters yesterday. He said that the bill appropriating money for the State exhibit would be passed within ten days. The amount for this purpose will be either $100,000 or $150,000.

Pennsylvania Earnings.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 2.—The preliminary statement of the business of the Pennsylvania railroad last year on its entire system shows: Gross earnings, $133,521,522; operating expenses, $92,003,265; net earnings, $41,518,257. The earnings are the largest in both net and gross the company ever made. On the lines east of Pittsburg the net earnings were $21,221,704.

SCALPERS IN GREAT LUCK.

SIGNING ANOTHER'S NAME TO A MILEAGE TICKET NOT FORGERY.

So an Iowa Court Decides—An Important Decision Regarding the Transfer of a 2,000-Mile Book on the Northwestern Road—Ticket Brokers Threaten to Bring a Large Number of Suits Against Different Railway Companies.

The perennial fight between the ticket brokers, or scalpers, and the railroad companies is on again with renewed activity and increased bitterness. The immediate cause of the present dispute is the 2,000 mileage book and the scalpers are confident they will come out ahead. A decision reported as just given in Iowa seems to back them up. The circumstances of the case, as stated by Mr. Thrall, General Ticket Agent of the Northwestern road in this city, are as follows:

A Mr. Beck of Iowa had purchased a mileage ticket and while traveling on it the book and overcoat were stolen. The thief sold the book to a scalper in this city, who, in turn, sold it to a man who presented it for fare, signing the name of the original holder of the book.

The conductor of the train took up the book and compelled the passenger to pay fare.

The decision of the court, as reported in a dispatch yesterday, was that the signing of a man's name to a railway mileage book by another party is not forgery, and the plea so presented was overruled.

Mr. Thrall says the Northwestern road was not directly concerned in this suit, and would not say whether the case would be carried to a higher court, but it is likely that it will, for if the decision stands, the requiring of a signature to one of those mileage books, with its contract that the ticket can only be used by the original purchaser, would be a useless form.

These mileage books were originally intended for commercial travelers, but after a time they could be purchased by anybody, and up to six weeks ago ticket brokers used to buy them from the various roads by the dozen. After Mr. Finley became Chairman of the Western Passenger Association the indiscriminate sale of these books was stopped and orders given that conductors should take them up when found in the possession of others than the parties who originally purchased them. Of course, most of those books taken up were sold by ticket brokers to travelers, and one of the scalpers said yesterday that they will shortly have between fifty and 100 suits instituted against railroads for their action in connection with these books.

"Can you buy any of those books now?" a leading ticket-broker was asked.

"Supposed" Not To.

"Well, railroads are supposed not to sell any to outsiders, but they do, I understand. You see the strongest lines in the West are back of the movement so as to prevent as much as possible the weak lines from doing any business."

"Do you still buy any of these partially used books from travelers?"

"Yes, just the same as ever."

The trouble about those mileage books is mainly confined to those calling for 2,000 miles of travel. They are sold for $50 each, and one of the conditions is that when all the tickets are used the cover, on its return to the railroad, calls for a refund of $10. This would make the absolute cost of the book $40, or two cents a mile. Scalpers who buy these books sell their use for any distance at two and one-quarter cents a mile; but, as they cannot now go to the railroad company and get the refund of $10 for the cover, things are not as easy for them.

A case relative to this book-cover will come up before Justice Bradwell tomorrow. J. C. Allardt, who claims to have purchased the mileage book originally from the Wisconsin Central railroad, went into its office on Clark street to get $10 on the cover. W. C. Pendleton, the agent there, not recognizing him as the purchaser, refused to pay the $10 and kep the cover.

The Pennsylvania, St. Paul, and other roads have also suits against them for taking up these mileage books. There is also a suit pending against the Southern Pacific for a round-trip ticket to Los Angeles, Cal., sold by a broker and taken up near Salt Lake City by a conductor. The scalpers say they will push these and scores of other cases against the railroads and have counsel employed for the purpose.

During the present session of Congress bills were introduced into the Senate and House amendatory of the Inter-State Commerce law to declare ticket brokerage illegitimate and criminal, but the brokers say they have killed them.

A DRIVE AT DR. BRIGGS.

A Cincinnati Presbyterian Wants the Church Preserved from Skepticism.

CINCINNATI, O., March 2.—The Rev. W. H. James, Chairman of the Committee on Errors in the Church, today offered in the Cincinnati Presbytery a petition to be presented to the next General Assembly, reciting that in a syllabus of an address upon assuming a chair in a theological seminary of the church, such expressions were used as were apparently rash and unguarded, erroneous in their tendency, and calculated to unsettle faith in the inspiration, genuineness, and infallibility of the Scriptures. The petition asked the General Assembly to take such action as would preserve the peace, purity, and prosperity of the church. The professor referred to was the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs of the Union Theological Seminary of New York.

The petition was laid on the table until the next meeting of the presbytery. One member of the presbytery stated that since the publication of Dr. Briggs' views his Bible class of forty young men had dwindled to a mere handful, so marked was the skeptical virus in Dr. Briggs' teaching.

BOUGHT THE HUNT RAILROAD SYSTEM.

C. B. Wright of the Northern Pacific Makes a Big Purchase.

NEW YORK, March 2.—[Special.]—C. B. Wright, the Northern Pacific railroad millionaire, yesterday purchased in his own name the entire capital stock and bonds of the Hunt system of railroads in Oregon and Washington, comprising 167 miles of completed road and forty-two miles now under construction. The deal involves about $3,000,000. The system has a capital stock of $10,000,000. On fifty-six miles of the road there is a mortgage for $1,142,000, all of which is held by Mr. Wright. The rest of the property is not mortgaged at all. Mr. Wright is to buy the bonds on the 1,111 miles of completed road at the rate of $20,000 a mile for 90 per cent of their face value, and Mr. Hunt is to complete the forty-two miles now under construction and to deliver the bonds on that portion at the same rate. The $10,000,000 of capital stock is thrown in.

Ordered to Get Out of the Strip.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., March 2.—Ex-Chief Bushyhead and John Jordan, who have figured as speculators in the Cherokee Outlet, have received a letter from the Interior Department insisting upon their leaving the Cherokee Strip. Bushyhead and Jordan leased a stone quarry in the strip, near Arkansas City, Kas., and have been working it. They protested against being removed, and this letter is in reply to their protest. Secretary Noble incloses a long opinion by Assistant Attorney-General Shields sustaining his position in the matter.

Tramps Steal a Woman's Hair.

PUEBLO, Colo., March 2.—The residence of Frank Hill, a railroad man, was entered by two tramps and $15 in money and considerable wearing apparel taken. Before departing they cut off Mrs. Hill's hair close to her head, kicking and beating her shamefully. She was found unconscious by her husband.

SENSATION IN THE HENNESSY CASE.

One of the Accused Said to Have Made a Confession.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 2.—[Special.]—The Hennessy case took a sensational turn this morning. It was the undoubted confession of one of the nine Italians now on trial. His statement was taken in chambers and was not made public. Manuel Politz is a swarthy Sicilian about 25 years old and apparently quite dull and ignorant. He was pointed out twice Saturday as one of the Italians who was seen in the neighborhood at the time of the assassination. This worked on his mind. He has all along been distrustful of his comrades in jail and spoke to them but little. During the last two weeks at court, whenever his meals were served, he would take his plate and go off into a corner and eat by himself. He talked excitedly while in the dock this morning before being brought into court, but his language being Sicilian no one understood him. When he entered the court-room he refused to take his accustomed chair and rose and jabbered something out loudly to the court. The Deputy Sheriffs pushed him to his seat and he arose and again addressed the court in Italian.

"He wants to make a statement to your Honor," said Matranga, another of the accused. An interpeter was sent for and when he arrived Judge Baker, the lawyers for both sides, Politz, and the interpreter retired into the Judge's private office. They were all closeted twenty minutes. When they returned the defense lawyers announced that they were no longer counsel for Politz and suggested that a lawyer be appointed to defend him. Mr. Charles J. Theard accepted the appointment. To give him time to acquaint himself with the facts in the case an adjournment until 7 p. m. was had.

There is no doubt whatever that Politz made a confession implicating a number of the Italians now under indictment as well as two or three well-known characters who have up to now been above suspicion.

Politz claims he can tell the causes that led to Hennessy being marked for death; where the various arms were procured; where the meetings of the conspirators were held, and where the men who did the shooting went out on the levee and found the money promised them by the arch-conspirators. He did not reveal the names of the chiefs in the plot, but said he could give all this information. Although Politz did not mention any reason for failing to unbosom himself in full, his statement that he did not wish to die, his manner and language, which bore upon them the impress of a man fighting for life, told plainer than words that all he needed to loosen his tongue was a promise of immunity from punishment. Of course no such promise was given, nor could it be given without invalidating Politz's testimony should he be called to give it during the trial. On that account, perhaps, Politz was for the present returned to his seat among the accused.

ALLIANCE FARMERS TO FORM A TRUST.

A Big Combine to Handle Grain and Live Stock.

TOPEKA, Kas., March 2.—A new Alliance movement contemplates the formation of a huge grain and live-stock trust, including Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, and Iowa. Frank McGrath, President of the Farmers' Alliance, says that the project is one of the results of the failure of the Alliance Legislatures to pass certain bills. Legislation, he says, is too slow a means for the achievement of the Alliance objects.

Mr. McGrath says that district Alliances are being formed in every Congressional district and provisions being made for building cold-storage and grain depots. The district Alliances will be made up of sub-Alliances. In this way a constant communication from individual members of the Alliance is to be had.

"We will know how many cattle each individual member of the Alliance has on hand," said Mr. McGrath, "and he can hold them without selling for need of ready cash. A record of these facts will be kept. No individual member will sell his grain to option men or bankers, but when he is obliged to sell the grain will be taken by the Alliance. The same thing will follow with cattle. We will have agents in Kansas City, Chicago, and St. Louis who will keep the district Alliances posted as to the market and the demand. Upon this information the demand will be supplied, and no more, at a fixed price determined by the Alliance. No option wheat will be on the market. There will be no speculating on grain before harvest. The four States in this trust will practically control the wheat and cattle markets of the United States. The commission each day will wire farmers to send in a certain amount of wheat or cattle, as the case may be, calling on the ones who are the hardest pressed for cash. The amount demanded to supply the market that day will be apportioned among the districts equally, and in turn apportioned by the district Alliance. No farmer who is a member of the Alliance will sell his products till called upon. By this plan fluctuations in prices will be avoided. Other State Alliances are expected to join in the movement. The hardest thing we have to deal with is as to fixing the price. We mean to ascertain the exact cost of the product and add a reasonable profit to it. This will give us a standard price that can be easily maintained. The new scheme is modeled in detail after the Whisky Trust. Of course you will say that our principles will not admit of it, but we have decided that we must fight the devil with fire; that is, we must fight trusts and combinations with trusts and combinations. While this scheme will reverse matters by putting the stock men and grain men at our mercy we do not think any injury will result. The scheme looks visionary, perhaps, but will surely be a go."

CLAIMS OF THE GAINES ESTATE UPHELD.

The Supreme Court Renders a Decision Against the City of New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—Justice Bradley today announced the decision of the Supreme Court in the suit between the City of New Orleans and William W. Whitney as administrator of the estate of Myra Clark Gaines. This is a continuation of the old Gaines litigation. After the Supreme Court rendered its last decision sustaining the claim of Mrs. Gaines the judgment was handed down with certain directions to the master. From the finding of the master the city brought the suit decided today, basing it on the ground that the city should not be held liable in the matter of certain ground which had been the subject of compromise between Mrs. Gaines and the litigants. The court holds that Mrs. Gaines acquired the rights the tenants had as against the city; that the report of the master was correct, and that Mrs. Gaines' estate should be awarded $34,000 additional, thus giving a verdict in favor of the Gaines estate on all the points at issue.

ST. LOUIS DAIRY COMPANIES COMBINE.

A Denial That the Price of Milk Will Be Increased.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 2.—Several of the largest dairy companies in this city have organized a trust to be known as the Union Dairy company, with a capital stock of $300,000. A suggestion that the amalgamation had been brought about for the purpose of advancing the price of milk called forth a denial from William L. Huse, the prime mover in the new concern, who said that it was for a reduction of expenses and an eventual decrease in price and an increase in purity of milk to the consumer.

Twenty-four Oystermen Drowned.

RICHMOND, Va., March 2.—In the terrible gale which swept the Lower James River Thursday night last twenty-four oystermen, mostly colored men, were drowned at points just above and below the mouth of the Warwick River.

LAST EDITION.

SOLONS MEAN BUSINESS.

They Are Rushing Measures Through at a Rapid Rate.

BILLS PASSED YESTERDAY.

The House Subsidy Postal Bill Accepted by the Senate.

A NEW MEAT INSPECTION LAW.

It Is Thought It Will Satisfy All Parties in Interest.

LATE PROCEEDINGS OF BOTH HOUSES.

[Other Washington News on Page 9.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—[Special.]—The important legislation of the day in Congress may be briefly summarized. The Senate accepted the Cannon substitute Postal Subsidy bill just as it came from the House and it now awaits the President's signature.

The House bill correcting the error of the McKinley bill in abrogating the provisions of the Hawaiian treaty has also been accepted, as has the House measure appropriating $1,000,000 for the Mississippi River improvements.

The conference reports on the Indian Depredations and the Timber Culture repeal bills have been agreed to.

The House has sent to the Senate a substitute for its Meat Inspection bill.

The House has sent the Copyright bill back to conference, instructing its conferrees not to agree to the Sherman amendment, permitting the importation of foreign copyrighted books on payment of tariff duties.

The Senate has included in the General Deficiency bill a provision for payment of French spoliation claims to the amount of $1,800,000.

PASSED A MEAT-INSPECTION BILL.

The House Rushes Through a Substitute for the Senate Measure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—[Special.]—The House passed tonight, under suspension of the rules, by a vote of 161 to 70, a bill of great importance to the meat-packers of Chicago. The bill as passed, with an amendment suggested by Col. A. Taylor, is a substitute for the whole of a similar bill passed by the Senate, and is represented to be entirely satisfactory to the Secretary of Agriculture and the packers of meat products and the representatives of the farming class. It is thought that the Senate will readily agree to the House substitute. It authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to cause a careful inspection to be made of all cattle intended for export for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are free from disease; and empowers the inspectors to give official certificate of the condition in which the animals are found, and forbids the issuance of clearance papers to any vessel having cattle on board for exportation unless the owner or shipper of the cattle is provided with a certificate that the cattle are free from disease.

The Secretary of Agriculture is also authorized to cause a careful inspection of live cattle the meat of which is intended for exportation to ascertain whether the cattle are free from disease and their meat sound and wholesome, and no vessel having fresh meat on board for exportation to and sale in a foreign country will be allowed clearance until the owner or shipper shall have obtained an inspector's certificate of the soundness of such fresh beef.

The Secretary is authorized to cause a careful inspection of cattle, sheep, and swine before being slaughtered at slaughter-houses, corning, salting, and packing establishments, the carcasses of which are to be transported from one State or Territory into another; also there shall be an inspection after being slaughtered, if deemed necessary, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. The carcasses found to be free from disease and fit for human food are to be marked, stamped, or labeled for identification. A penalty not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, is prescribed for knowingly altering, forging, or defacing inspector's marks or labels. The same penalty is provided for the offense of transporting or delivery for transportation from one State to another the carcasses or the food products of any cattle, sheep, or swine which have been inspected and declared to be unsound.

When an inspector has given a certificate of soundness of live cattle or wholesomeness of meat intended for exportation, he is required to deliver one copy to the owner or shipper, one to the chief officer of the vessel, and file one in the Department of Agriculture. It is specially provided that the act is not to apply to cattle, sheep, or swine slaughtered by any farmer upon his farm, which may be transported from one State or Territory into another, unless the carcasses go to a packing or canning establishment and are intended for transportation into another State or Territory.

HOPES FOR THE POST-OFFICE BILL.

Speaker Reed Opposes It on Account of Mr. Newberry's Opinion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—[Special.]—While measures involving the expenditure of millions of dollars for improvement of the Mississippi River, a new mint building at Philadelphia, a new custom-house at New York, and for various objects in other places passed the House today the Chicago Post-Office bill remained buried on the House calendar, where it could not be reached except by favor of Speaker Reed. The Pennsylvania members made a combination with New York Representatives and their bills went through as though they were greased. One of these bills gives $2,000,000 for the erection of a new mint building at Philadelphia. The other authorizes the erection of a new custom-house building in New York, the expense to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of the present building and site, and that the Government shall continue to occupy and pay 4 per cent rent for the old building until the new one is ready for occupation. The amount actually involved in this last bill is the same that is carried by the Taylor bill for Chicago, and there is no good reason why the latter should not be passed. The other two bills were supported by the entire delegation in Congress from two large States actively working to gather in votes and to bring every available influence to bear. The New York bill was also supported in the lobby by four feed attorneys representing various interests involved in the sale of the site and building. In the case of Chicago the efforts of Gen. Post and Messrs. Adams, Taylor, and Mason to persuade Speaker Reed to recognize some member to move its passage were wholly unsuccessful. He did not gag at the $2,000,000 for Philadelphia nor the $4,000,000 for New York, but $4,000,000 for a building at Chicago was more than he was willing to assent to. The fact that Gen. Newberry, an ex-Postmaster at Chicago, presumed to know whether a new post-office building is needed, has expressed

the opinion that Chicago can wait, was known to Mr. Reed and used by him as one reason for declining to let the House vote on the Taylor bill. Several of the influential leaders in the House were called to the aid of the Chicago members with the hope that they might persuade the Speaker to change his mind. Among these were Burrows of Michigan, Dolliver of Iowa, and Flower of New York. He thought four millions was too much to add in one lump to the amount heretofore appropriated for public buildings. At midnight the prospect was still dark, but the Chicago members will keep hammering at the Speaker and will not give up hope until the last minute.

POKING FUN AT MR. HOAR.

Senators Have a Good Time at the Massachusetts Man's Expense.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—[Special.]—The Senate had a rollicking time tonight over the Conger Lard bill. Some days ago Senator Hoar jocosely suggested that all appropriations be laid aside and the Conger Lard bill taken up and passed without debate. The Boston pork packing firm, which has been urging that legislation, took it up seriously and Senators have been receiving telegrams till they are weary. Tonight during the talk on the General Deficiency bill Senator Paddock read one of them. It requested him to support Senator Hoar's motion, and stated that the Western farmers were a unit on the question. Senator Paddock remarked that this was an unkind cut to make Senator Hoar the champion when he himself had been trying all session to get pure food legislation. Then Senator Hale read a telegram asking him to support Hoar's motion, and saying the Eastern farmers were a unit for it. He also commented on Senator Hoar's position as champion of the Legislature. Next Senator Blair read a similar telegram and suggested that in the absence of the Massachusetts man some one else might make the motion to lay aside all appropriation bills and pass the Conger Lard bill without debate. Other Senators were threatening to read their telegrams and have more fun at the expense of Senator Hoar when Senator Vance, who had an amendment to the Deficiency bill pending, got the floor and said: "The Conger Lard bill is dead. 'Tis grease, but living grease no more; let's proceed to my amendment." The Senate couldn't resist this appeal. The appropriation bills were not laid aside, and the Conger Lard bill was not passed without debate.

CRIES OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

They Are Raised in the Senate over Some Items in Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—At the coming session the vote by which the Senate last week passed the House bill to pay judgments of the Court of Claims for army supplies (under the Bowman act) was, on motion of Mr. Harris, reconsidered. All the Senate amendments which had been then agreed to were disagreed to (including the Chouteau claim of $749,000) and the bill was again passed without any amendment. The reason assigned by Mr. Harris for this course was that the amendments could not possibly be acted on in the House, and that if this course was not followed the whole bill would fail.

The consideration of the Deficiency bill was proceeded with. The two items to pay to the widows of Chief Justice Waite and Justice Miller one year's salary—$10,500 and $10,000—were opposed by Mr. Berry as an unauthorized gift of the people's money, and were advocated by Mr. Blackburn, who said that it was the settled practice of Congress to give a year's salary to the family of every Senator and Representative and every official of Congress who died in the public service.

Finally the vote was taken and the items were agreed to—yeas 49, nays 10. The negative votes were given by Messrs. Bate, Berry, Carlisle, Cockrell, Coke, George, Jones (Ark.), Plumb, Reagan, and Vest.

The next subject that provoked discussion was the proposition to give a month's extra pay to the employés of the House. Mr. Plumb spoke of the unconscionable extravagance of the two Houses, and said that, while the pay of Senators amounted to $400,000 a year, the pay of those who waited on them amounted to $600,000. The House item was struck out of the bill—yeas 31, nays 21.

The House amendment to the Senate bill for the inspection of live cattle, hogs, etc., intended for exportation was concurred in. A further conference was ordered on the Indian Appropriation bill.

The conference report on the Legislative Appropriation bill was presented and agreed to. Further conference was ordered.

The conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill went over without action until tomorrow.

The Senate joint resolution providing for the first meetings of the several Circuit Courts of the United States under the act of the present session on the third Tuesday of June, 1891, was reported and passed.

WORKED TILL ONE O'CLOCK.

The House in Session Until After Midnight—Bills Acted On.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—At the evening session of the House Mr. Hatch of Missouri moved to suspend the rules and pass, with amendments, the Senate bill to provide for the inspection of live cattle and hogs and the carcasses and products thereof which are the subjects of inter-State commerce.

The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to—yeas, 161; nays, 70.

The Speaker appointed the following committee to attend the funeral of the late Senator Hearst: Clunie, McKinley, Blount, Geary, Tucker, McComas, Caruth, O'Neil (Massachusetts), and McAdoo.

Mr. Perkins (Kansas) called up a conference on the Indian Appropriation bill, disagreeing with the Senate on the appropriation of $2,900,000 to pay the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians for the title and interest they may have in certain lands now occupied by the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians.

Mr. Cannon (Illinois) offered a resolution instructing the conferrees not to agree to the amendment.

The resolution was defeated—yeas, 73; nays, 102. The conference report was agreed to, and a further conference report was ordered. On motion of Mr. Stockbridge of Maryland the conference report was agreed to on the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend for one year the provisions of the act requiring steamers plying in the lakes and inland waters to carry life-carrying projectiles. The House then at 1 o'clock took a recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

WORKING AGAINST RECIPROCITY.

All Sorts of Schemes to Defeat the Brazilian Arrangement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—[Special.]—The enemies of reciprocity are making labored efforts to show that the agreement with Brazil won't be carried out. It isn't creditable to National patriotism, but the efforts of the English merchants who are intriguing against the arrangement are echoed approvingly in the United States. The attempt to show that the Brazilian Congress was not friendly received a setback a few days ago when President Fonseca, who had been the leading Brazilian statesman to support the project, was reëlected, and further evidence of the sentiment of Brazil was given today when Mr. Hitt from the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House presented for reading the following message from the Brazilian Government:

The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies for the United States of Brazil, met together as a constituent assembly, have resolved to express by means of this message in the name of the people of Brazil to the people of the United States of America the feeling of gratitude inspired in their breasts by the friendly terms of the highly honored message of congratulation voted and adopted by the United States; to affirm once again, and by the present means, the sentiments of union and fraternity which bind the people of Brazil to the American Nation in the earnest desire to maintain and honor the institution of a republican form of government in Brazil, endeavoring to secure by the happiness and prosperity of the Brazilian family the peace and prosperity of the nation.

The queerest story of all is that the Congress of Brazil, which sent this message, has grave doubts about the constitutionality in the United States of the agreement entered into. This is said to be due to the belief that, because two-thirds of the Senate did not vote for the McKinley act, the reciprocity powers conferred on the President must therefore be unconstitutional. This is a quibble worthy of a Philadelphia lawyer, but to assume that it is being gravely discussed by the Brazilian Congress is ridiculous. It only shows to what lengths inventions may be carried by the opponents of reciprocity in the United States.

Judge Shepard as a Witness.

Judge Shepard yesterday morning was the complaining witness against Nicholas Paul, an Italian fruit-vendor. Saturday evening Nicholas discovered a boy named Will Stevens taking an orange. In running away the little fellow slipped and fell to the pavement. Paul proceeded to thrash him, when Judge Shepard interfered and caused the Italian's arrest. Paul was fined $5 and costs.

ANOTHER PALMER TIP.

THE DEMOCRATS PROMISE TO ELECT THEIR MAN WEDNESDAY.

They Say Moore and Cockrell Will Vote with Them, but the Farmers Announce They Will Stick to Streeter—Another Bill Aimed at the West Side Race Track—The Illinois Geological Survey—One Ballot in the Joint Session.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 2.—[Special.]—The Democratic Central Committee is giving out another Palmer tip tonight to the effect that the General is to be elected Wednesday afternoon by the votes of Moore and Cockrell. The information is claimed to be authentic, but lacks the essential element of verification, as both Moore and Cockrell said this evening they intended to stick to Streeter to the finish. The pointer is intended to hold the Democrats in line and probably nothing more. The medal presentation occurs Thursday night and all speed is being made to get the emblems of fealty of the immortal 101 ready for the auspicious event. The opinion is expressed that the election is no nearer than it was some weeks ago and now the proximity of the exciting campaign in Chicago will have a tendency to delay it for an indefinite time. The Democrats can't afford to have the General defeated before the Chicago election, and want, if possible, to use them in Chicago during the next month. There is absolutely nothing but the statements of the committee on which to base the story that Palmer is to be elected Wednesday. The surface indications are quite to the contrary.

SAY IT WILL END THIS WEEK.

All Sides Think an Election Will Occur Within a Few Days.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 2.—The F. M. B. A. party is the first political organization to put itself on record as being in favor of a full vote on the Senatorial question every day in the week. A. J. Streeter today received the full vote of the three F. M. B. A. men, and they state that he will continue to receive this vote as long as the Senatorial fight continues and there is a prospect of his election. It is quite probable, however, that whenever the three votes cast for Mr. Streeter would through the absence of Republican members enable the Democrats to complete a quorum and thereby elect Palmer the F. M. B. A. men will conclude that discretion is advisable and refrain from voting for their independent candidate.

The beginning of each week brings with it renewed hope to all the political parties that the Senatorial contest may be ended before the close of the week. Members of all parties are quite confident tonight that an election will take place this week, but, when asked to explain the reasons for this confidence, it is found that their assurance is the result of mere party enthusiasm, each member being invariably convinced that his party and the candidate is to be the Senator-elect. So far as heard from tonight every member of the joint assembly will be present and voting tomorrow. Senator Mathews arrived in the city tonight, accompanied by his wife and physician, and the other members who were indisposed last week have also given assurances to the Republican steering committee that they will be on hand tomorrow morning.

The Democrats state that they have no sickness in their ranks and that all their members will be present at the joint assembly tomorrow.

"Our policy," said Representative Moore tonight, "is to force this fight to the finish this week in case all the members of both parties are here. We refrained from voting last week because our candidate was receiving Republican support, and the absence of certain Republicans meant the absence of so many votes for A. J. Streeter. Of course we are not going to vote when such an act would result in completing a quorum and enable the Democrats to elect John M. Palmer and defeat our own candidate. This week, however, the full membership of both parties is expected to be present, and the F. M. B. A. members are resolved to use every legitimate effort to end the contest this week, and we want to go into the joint assembly tomorrow and secure 103 votes for A. J. Streeter if possible."

Some excitement was occasioned today by the circulation of a report that Representative Callahan, a man who has hitherto regularly voted for Mr. Streeter, had declared his opposition to the independent candidate on account of his war record, and stated that Streeter had secured his vote for the last time.

When seen tonight in regard to the report Callahan said: "The reports I have heard in regard to Mr. Streeter were mostly newspaper editorials appearing in papers published in my section of the State. These reports were to the effect that Mr. Streeter during the war was a Copperhead, was opposed to the war, and that he had on a certain occasion refused while a member of the Board of Supervisors to record himself in sympathy with the Union cause. It was these reports which caused me to state that I would be opposed to Mr. Streeter if the reports were true and that I desired to be fully informed as to the truth of the matter. Since I made this statement I have been informed by a person familiar with Mr. Streeter's war record that these reports are entirely without foundation, and I am promised additional proof on the subject tomorrow. I am disposed to conclude that Mr. Streeter's war record is all right, and if the additional proof to be given me tomorrow is as I expect he will have my earnest support."

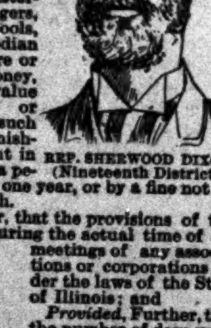
AIMED AT THE WEST SIDE TRACK.

A Bill Limiting Racing to Thirty Days on Each Course.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 2.—Representative Nohe will tomorrow introduce a bill so amending the entire Pool-Selling law as to make it read as follows:

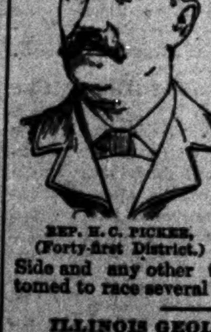
REP. REED GREEN. (Fifteenth District.)

That any person who keeps any room, shed, tenement, tent, booth, or building, or any part thereof, or who occupies any place upon any public or private ground within this State with any book, instrument, or device for the purpose of recording or registering bets or wagers or of selling pools, or any person who records or registers bets or wagers or sells pools upon the result of any trial or contest of skill, speed, or power of endurance of man or beast, or upon the result of any political nomination, appointment, or election; or being the owner, lessee, or occupant of any room, shed, tenement, tent, booth, or building, or part thereof, knowingly permits the same to be used or occupied for any of these purposes, or therein keeps, exhibits, or employs any device or apparatus for the purpose of recording or registering such bets or wagers, or selling of such pools, or becomes the custodian or depositary for hire or privilege of any money, property, or thing of value staked, wagered, or pledged upon any such result, shall be punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not longer than one year, or by a fine not exceeding $2,000, or both.



REP. SHERWOOD DIXON. (Nineteenth District.)

Provided, However, that the provisions of this act shall not apply during the actual time of the meetings of any associations or corporations under the laws of the State of Illinois; and



REP. H. C. PICKER. (Forty-first District.)

Provided, Further, that the number of days upon which such races may be conducted upon any such race-track or grounds is limited to thirty days in each year.

It will be observed that the chief proviso in this bill is the last proviso, which limits the number of racing days on all tracks to thirty days per annum. This will have the effect of closing the West Side and any other tracks which are accustomed to race several months every year.

ILLINOIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Recommendations of Dr. Lindahl in His Eighth Volume.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 2.—It is probable that the present Legislature will take some action in regard to the continuation of the geological survey of Illinois. Dr. Joshua Lindahl, State Geologist of Illinois, has now in course of publication the eighth volume of "The Geological Survey of Illinois." In the preface Dr. Lindahl takes occasion to recommend the continuation of the geological survey of Illinois, noting particularly the need of preserving the records of deep wells and mining shafts, of a hypsometric survey similar to those of New Jersey, New York, and Massachusetts, the determination and delineation of the coal beds, the water-bearing strata, the character of the clays and other parts of the drift, the lead deposits which adjoin the State of Wisconsin, physical and chemical tests of the rocks, clays, and coals, and, finally, a work giving the systematic and and paleontology of the State. The facts that should be brought to light by these investigations he would have embodied annually in a report to the Legislature, thus producing a series of volumes similar to that which is being maintained by Minnesota and New Jersey and now lately begun by Ohio. There is no doubt that it is the better policy for State surveys to be originated and maintained on that plan, with a calculation that it takes time, and much of it, to gather and compare the data that enter into a final geological report.

Some of the early State surveys, considered "completed" when they were closed, would be counted as mere reconnaissances in comparison with the requirements of more recent geological work. Had they been continued for several years longer, at but slight annual expense, they might have been more useful, and probably some of the doubts and discussions which have sprung from these "final reports" would never have appeared. In paleontology Illinois and New York have led all the States of the Union, but in economic geology they are as markedly behind. Therefore it is desired that Illinois will supplement the technical geology which has been so ably conducted by the late Dr. Worthen by a searching an inquiry into the economic geology of the State. Such economic research should be executed deliberately and thoroughly, and for that it needs much time and a stated small annual appropriation. The survey then would become a bureau where would be stored all the available information touching every economic interest that can be thought to belong to the geology of the State.

In the Joint Assembly.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 2.—Two Senators and ten Representatives were present in the joint assembly today. The only ballot resulted: Palmer, 7; Streeter, 5; Oglesby, 1. In the House this morning Mr. Jones presented a petition for the passage of the School Flag bill. After the joint session the House adjourned to 11:30 tomorrow. In the Senate Mr. Rickert presided. Nothing was done. After the joint session the Senate adjourned until 11 a. m. tomorrow.

TRADE AND LABOR PLATFORM.

The Executive Board Issues a Formal Statement—The Several Planks.

The members of the Executive Board of the United Trade and Labor party met yesterday at No. 167 Washington street. They decided to hold a convention March 14. The place has not been designated, but will probably be Bricklayers' Hall. The headquarters of the party may also be removed to this building. The action of the Citizens' party Saturday night, which was attended by members of the Executive Board, was exhaustively discussed. Letters were read by Secretary W. H. Sargent from a number of unions which have decided to unite with the party in the coming city election.

It was announced that the Executive Board had been invited to confer with the committee of the Citizens' party at a meeting to be held Thursday night at a place to be named by the latter. Overtures made by Democratic and Republican politicians to the Executive Board were declined. The following was issued last evening by the Executive Board:

Preamble and Platform of the United Trade and Labor Party.—The history of the wageworkers of this and all other countries has been a record of constant struggle against oppression, resulting almost entirely from a lack of unity and confidence in each other and a misunderstanding as to the causes of their oppression.

Unity, guided by intelligence, can withstand all attacks. Without intelligent organization we cannot acquire the discipline that will enable us to act in unity. Concentrated strength, directed to a single purpose and patience to await results, will ultimately enable us to succeed in all undertakings.

Therefore, for the purpose of promoting these principles, we organize this party of United Trade and Labor, to be composed of members of labor organizations and all other good citizens who are ready to declare their intention to abandon both Democratic and Republican parties and act with us on the fundamental principles of the Constitution of the United States and the State of Illinois, and who will pledge themselves to use all legitimate efforts to secure the benefits to be obtained by the adoption of the principles contained in the following platform:

1. The Municipal Government to own and operate, for the benefit of all our citizens, all street railways, gas works, telephone, electric lights, and other improvements of a public nature within the boundaries of the city.

2. The City Treasurer and all other public officials to be paid a fixed salary, and all interest obtained for the use of the public funds to be remitted to the public fund.

3. The abolition of the present system of trying police officers before a secret board. All such trials to be open and accessible to all citizens.

4. The abolition of the contract system on all public work, said work to be performed under the direct supervision of the municipality by day labor.

5. All work for the municipality to be done on the eight-hour day system, with at least semi-monthly pay-days.

6. Free school books and the strict enforcement of the Compulsory Education law.

7. A strict enforcement of the law forbidding the employment in factories or shops of children under 14 years of age.

8. That all work done for the city shall, as nearly as possible, be done by union labor.

9. An ordinance prohibiting the proprietors of factories from locking their doors during working hours, and that all such doors shall hang from the outside for the protection of employés in case of fire.

10. The passage of such other ordinances as will protect all workmen against accident or disease while at work resulting from improperly constructed and vent ilated buildings.

CONTEMPT CASE AGAINST COUNSELMANN.

The Government Trying to Secure an Early Hearing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—[Special.]—Attorney-General Miller gave a hint of the importance with which the Government regards the Counselman contempt case in making a motion to advance it today. The case comes upon appeal from Judge Gresham's decision that Mr. Counselman in refusing to answer questions about rebates given his firm by the railroads was in contempt of court. The Attorney-General said that pending a final decision it would be impossible to continue any investigation into violations of the Inter-State Commerce law, which are now so numerous and flagrant as practically to defeat the operation of that law.

Nominally the case is against United States Marshal Frank Hitchcock, who has Mr. Counselman in his legal custody, though the latter is not a prisoner. The Inter-State Commission is greatly interested in the case, and the State Railroad Commissioners who are here in conference with the commission are also watching it closely. If Judge Gresham's opinion is upheld the Inter-State Commissioners are hopeful that the law may be made more beneficial to the public, and they will go ahead and prosecute with vigor other violators. It is certain that a favorable decision would have a decidedly restraining effect both on the railroads which give special rebates and on the shippers who get the benefit of them.

WILL VOTE AS AN ASSOCIATION.

The Taxpayers Looking About for a Candidate for the Mayoralty.

The Taxpayers' Association has called a meeting for Friday evening at Farwell Hall to discuss the question as to whom its members will support for Mayor at the coming city election. The officers say that it is the sense of the association that its members should not act independently, but should coöperate in the selection of a good business-man for the office; that they are tired of machine politicians and purpose to unite in the selection or indorsement of one who will conduct the office on business principles and be an honor to the city.

The Friday night meeting is public, and there will be addresses by members and several prominent citizens.

It is claimed that as a result of the last public meeting of the Taxpayers' Association and subsequent action many thousands of dollars were saved to taxpayers in the way of rebates on special assessments.

Left the Bridges High and Dry.

TUCSON, Ari., March 2.—The Gila River at Florence, the crossing of the Phœnix and Maricopa railway, has shifted its course nearly a mile, leaving bridges high and dry. The management of the Phœnix and Maricopa and Arizona and New Mexico railways state it will be fully two months before the roads will be in opera tion.

BRIBERY IN NEBRASKA.

BANKERS CHARGED WITH RAISING A CORRUPTION FUND.

Representative Shrader, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Asserts He Has Been Approached by Agents of the Moneyed Interests—Indiana Asylum Trustees Present Their Resignations After Being Censured by the Investigating Committee—Political Miscellany.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 2.—[Special.]—The petition of the Omaha Clearing-House for the enactment of a law abolishing penalties for usury was read in the House this morning, when Shrader of Logan moved to lay the petition on the table. This brought out a general discussion in which the right to petition was made prominent, and the motion was lost by a large vote.

Shrader, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said that he knew big money had been raised by the bankers to defeat the passage of a Usury bill, and that he had been offered a large purse of this if he would aid in the defeat of such a measure. Howe asked him why he did not report the names of these would-be bribers to the House that they might be punished as the law directs. And White asked: "What is there about you, Mr. Shrader, that tempts every man in Nebraska to offer you a bribe?" The usual morning circus was on and lasted ten minutes, when the motion to table was lost, and the petition was referred to the Committee on Banks and Currency.

The Committee on Telegraphs and Telephones had reported the indefinite postponement of the bill to regulate the price of telephones, but the House, by a vote of 76 to 5, put the bill on the general file. The committee's report recommending the passage of the bill conferring upon women the right of municipal suffrage was adopted by a vote of 45 to 43, twelve not voting.

The Committee of the Whole recommended the passage of a memorial to Congress asking for the enactment of such laws as may be necessary to transfer railroad and telegraph lines to the possession of the general Government.

INDIANA ASYLUM TRUSTEES RESIGN.

The House Investigating Committee's Report Adopted—A Contest Dropped.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 2.—[Special.]—Chairman Moon of the House committee on investigation of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane made the majority report today, in which the trustees are declared to have done nothing criminal but to have shown poor management and lack of economy. A change was recommended. The minority reviewed the same facts, but added that Trustee Koontz had violated the law by accepting $140 for services as superintendent of a plumbing contract given to Thomas Madden, and which as trustee he would have to pass upon; that the trustees had violated the law by interfering in making appointments, a duty imposed upon the Superintendent; that Koontz had violated the law by living at the institution at the State's expense and interfering with the management of the institution; that the death of one Weible, a patient, was due to carelessness on the part of an attendant, who had been appointed in that way. The minority report was rejected and the majority adopted. Trustee Benham has not yet resigned, but Koontz and Martin sent their resignations to the Governor and to the House, and they were accepted instanter.

A quietus was today put on the attempt made early in the session to unseat Senator Loveland (Rep.), who was elected by a majority of 18 votes. Senator Burke offered a resolution declaring that Loveland had been fairly elected, which was adopted, many of the Democrats voting for it.

There are grave fears that the delay in getting the World's Fair appropriation bill before the House for action will result in failure to pass. The bill for a new charter for Indianapolis was before the Senate as a special order. The amendments to it proposed by the majority or the committee were those demanded by the Coy gang of polititions, and aroused such general indignation that Mayor Sullivan, a Democrat, joined with the President of the Commercial Club and Board of Trade in denouncing them. The Democrats divided on the matter and fifteen of them voted with the Republicans, defeating the proposed amendment.

SICK OF THE DEMOCRATS.

Ignatius Donnelly Says the Alliance Will Enter No More Coalitions.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 2.—[Special.]—The big row between the Democratic and Alliance Senators was renewed today as soon as the Chaplain had finished his prayer, and the war of words raged furiously for over two hours. Senator Brandall moved to reconsider the vote by which the Usury bill was Saturday recommended for passage. Mr. Donnelly vehemently reiterated his charge that the bankers of the State were freely using money to promote the bill. Mr. Leavitt, Democrat, shouted: "This is quite in keeping with Mr. Donnelly's character during his entire political career. He is continually taking the position that some one else has committed fraud and that he is the only angel in the business. All he cares about is to perpetuate himself in this position. His constant effort is to smirch some one else's character and pose as the only one who has an interest in the people."

The face of the Sage of Wininger was purple with rage and he fairly yelled: "I tell you the Democrats who came in here on the tidal wave of Alliance fortune will regret the position they have taken, and the Alliance, too, has learned a lesson. Hereafter it will stand alone and have nothing to do with either Democrats or Republicans." A motion to make the interest question a special order for Thursday at 10:30 a. m. was carried after much parliamentary quibbling.

BELIEVES IN THE M'KINLEY LAW.

Views of Secretary of the Treasury Foster on the Tariff.

WASHINGTON COURT-HOUSE, O., March 2.—[Special.]—In a letter to Editor J. G. Gest of this city, Charles Foster, the new Secretary of the Treasury, says among other things:

I believe that the McKinley bill will prove to be popular. The lies told by our opponents about the advance in prices are already dissipated. I confess that the magnitude of the defeat last fall may be deterring in its effects with those who had contemplated creating new industries. The protective policy is distinctively Republican, and will be maintained by that party. While the McKinley law does not meet the views of all the protectionists it probably comes as near to doing so as any law that can be framed. While I believe that there is a necessity for the passage of an election law, yet I fear that the passage of any law without taking the whole subject into the hands of Congress for the whole country would not be effective. I believe that Congress should provide the machinery for the election of members of Congress in all States."

For a Constitutional Convention.

TOPEKA, Kas., March 2.—[Special.]—The friends of a Constitutional Convention gained a signal victory in the House today in placing on third reading by an overwhelming vote the House joint resolution providing for the submission of a proposition to call a Constitutional Convention. Several members attempted to defeat it on the ground that it was simply a trick of the resubmissionists, but Judge Webb and other recognized prohibitionists declared that the demand for a Constitutional Convention was imperative, and that as prohibition was certain to carry it should not stand in the way.

Interest on State Funds Accounted For.

MADISON, Wis., March 2.—[Special.]—The Legislature had a slim session tonight. There was not a quorum present in the Senate and in the Assembly a motion to adjourn was carried before any progress had been made with the calendar. A communication was received from the Governor announcing that he had received from John Hummer, State Treasurer, a statement of the interest received from State funds deposited in the banks during the month of February, amounting to $3,306.65, which had been placed to the credit of the several funds. The announcement was received with applause on the Democratic side.

Municipal Elections in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 2.—[Special.]—Municipal elections were held throughout the State today. They generally passed off quietly and the vote was light. The issues were mainly local and but slight political significance attaches to the results. In towns where the liquor question was up no change is noticeable, the smaller towns usually remaining Republican and the larger ones Democratic.

Adopted the Australian System.

PIERRE, S. D., March 2.—[Special.]—The bill adopting the Australian system today passed the Legislature and became a law with the Governor's approval. No action was taken on the World's Fair bill, as the special committee appointed to arrange differences has not reported and the supposition is that the differences still exist.

Political Notes.

At McGregor, Ia., yesterday C. W. Walker was reëlected Mayor, W. R. Kinnard Treasurer, and Alonzo Burlingame Assessor.

The Rhode Island Republican State Convention will be held at Providence March 10. The State Central Committee voted yesterday to increase the number of delegates from 108 to 216.

At Edwardsville, Ill., yesterday the Madison County Democratic Convention to select delegates to the Judicial District Convention broke up in a row, part of the delegates withdrawing.

The Decatur City Council under the 1890 census has redistricted the wards of the city, making seven instead of five. The new deal will make the Council stand eight Republicans to six Democrats.

YERKES NOT BEHIND HARRISON.

The Street Railroad President Replies to Various Statements.

Charles T. Yerkes, who has just returned from New York, yesterday made the following statement concerning the reports that he was behind Carter Harrison's candidacy for Mayor:

"I have nothing to say, and, in fact, care very little about the political situation, except that I am interested as much and perhaps more than some people in having a good man for Mayor. I am not a politician and do not wish to be one or to mix up in politics in any way. I have too much else to think of and to look after. There is one thing that I will suggest, however, and that is that a worse Administration than we have had for the last two years could scarcely be had for the next two, unless the same man should be reëlected. When I look around I can find no public improvement that has been made by the city during that time."

"What about Harrison saying that your company owed him $750, and that he was going to sue you for it?"

"If Mr. Harrison said that, he is certainly mistaken; or, at least, he put the matter in a wrong light. As he has given his side of the story, however, I will give mine. The West Division company leased a piece of property from Mr. Harrison in which there were certain terms mentioned in regard to the right of the company to purchase at a price stated. The last time the rent was due Mr. Harrison did not call for it, and it was not sent to him until some days after it was due. He then refused to accept it, and claimed a forfeiture of the lease. We claim that he has no right to forfeit the lease, and the money is ready for him any time he is willing to take it.

"While we are on this subject," he continued, "there is another remark Mr. Harrison made that he has got all wrong, and that is his statement that at the time the La Salle street ordinance was granted I was short with Drexel & Co. and had to get stock to relieve the pressure. If he said that he is certainly badly mixed. The facts are these: Thinking the utilization of the La Salle street tunnel would be popular I made an arrangement with certain capitalists that they should take stock in the North Side company, and that the route of the cable road should be through the tunnel to the South Side. Mr. Harrison told me that if the North Side company would build a bridge across the river at Clark street the city would grant the company the franchise. After making my contract with the parties who were to buy the stock Mr. Harrison insisted that the company should build two bridges. I then endeavored to have the contract for the sale of the stock canceled, but the purchasers refused to do so, and I was compelled to submit to the necessity of building two bridges. I considered it a very unfair transaction on the part of Mr. Harrison, and if it had not been that I had the contracts made for the delivery of the stock I should have thrown up the whole business and somebody else would have had to utilize the La Salle street tunnel."

"One of the morning papers speaks positively of your having an alliance with Mr. Harrison, and charges that you are booming him for Mayor?"

"That is not true, and the author of such statements cannot help but know it."

"What about the three-cent fare movement?"

"Well, I understand that it is a reform movement, and as it purports to have originated with one of the prominent reformers in the Council it will receive due consideration from the company when the committee, which I hear as been appointed, presents it to us. It looks, however, as though Mr. Cregier was pulling the string and the reformer was simply doing the dancing."

GET YOUR SPRING CLOTHES READY.

No More Winter Weather Says the Signal Officer.

It snowed so hard yesterday and last evening that the sound of the sleighbells was heard on the street. There was only one sleigh, however, and the driver was making hard sledding of it in a bold endeavor to get to Michigan avenue. The Signal Office predicted that it would snow all night, but not a flake fell after 9 o'clock, and there was not much more on the ground than enough to make the ground white and make a pretense of real winter.

The Signal Service officer says that this pretense is a sham, and that it will be warm and spring-like in Chicago today. He says that what little backbone the winter had is broken beyond repair, and that patent-leathers, button-hole bouquets, and spring overcoats will be the proper caper beginning Wednesday—or next day. Making proper allowance for exaggeration and inaccuracies this would seem to mean slush and mud in Mr. Cregier's streets today and for an indefinite period.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 20°; 9 a. m., 21°; 10 a. m., 22°; 11 a. m., 24°; 12 m., 24°; 1 p. m., 25°; 3 p. m., 25°; 6 p. m., 26°. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.77; 6 p. m., 29.58.

REDLANDS, Cal., March 2.—Thirty-two inches of rain fell at Bear Valley in forty-eight hours Feb. 22 and 23.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., March 2.—[Special]—The heaviest snow-storm of the winter began last night and has been piling up snow ever since. The outlook is favorable for eighteen inches of snow by morning.

PIERRE, S. D., March 2.—[Special.]—The heavy snow-storm which has raged for two days tonight increased in force, and already more snow has fallen than heretofore this winter together with last.

GOV. OGLESBY'S RESIDENCE DESTROYED.

His Beautiful Mansion Near Elkhart Burned to the Ground.

ELKHART, Ill., March 2.—[Special.]—This morning at 10 o'clock the mansion of ex-Gov. R. J. Oglesby, half a mile north of this city, was destroyed by fire. The fire is supposed to have originated in the kitchen of the mansion, and in a short time the entire frame structure was in ashes. It was an elegantly furnished house, and little of the contents was saved. There was no insurance on the building. Mrs. Oglesby was seriously burned, but her injuries are not dangerous. The loss is estimated at $25,000. The loss includes a gold-mounted sword presented to the ex-Governor by his comrades at the battle of Corinth, where he was wounded. It was valued at $2,500. Mrs. Oglesby lost a handsome gold watch set in diamonds and a silver tea set valued at $500. Many articles of value which she brought from Europe perished in the flames. Valuable papers, including $9,000 in notes, were also destroyed. Gov. Oglesby will at once begin the erection of a $25,000 mansion on the site of his late residence at Oglehurst. In the meantime the family will take up its temporary abode with Mrs. J. D. Gillett.

DEPOSED REV. D. A. BARR FOR SLANDER.

Proceedings of the Bowman Evangelical Conference at Allentown.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., March 2.—The Bowman Evangelical conference this morning deposed from the ministry and expelled from the church the Rev. D. A. Barr of Adamstown for gross slander and defamation of character. The Rev. S. P. Sprong brought the charges on the strength of postal-cards written by Barr to Sprong, in which occurs these words: "Bob Ingersoll is the champion blasphemer. You are fast gaining the reputation of being a champion liar of America. If you have a superior, it must be Esher, Horn, Bowman, and Yeakel. Not for all the bishops' hats, historical chairs, and editorial tripods in the world would I want to be in your place. Yours in pity."

Officers elected were: President, the Rev. S. B. Brown; Vice-President, the Rev. W. K. Wieland; Secretary, the Rev. A. Krocker.

The Sunday-school and tract society elected the Rev. O. L. Saylor, President; the Rev. J. S. Newhart, Vice-President; the Rev. T. L. Wentz, Secretary; the Rev. A. Kindt, Treasurer. The previous Treasurer, the Rev. Seyfurt, having paid no money into the general conference treasury, the Revs. Weidner, Williams, and S. T. Leopold were appointed a committee to obtain an explanation from him.

WORTH $500,000 A YEAR TO PACIFIC MAIL

What the New Subsidy Bill Will Do for American Shipping.

NEW YORK, March 2.—[Special.]—When Vice-President Houston of the Pacific Mail Steamship company was asked how his company would be benefited by the new Postal Subsidy law he said that he had not had time to examine the provisions of the bill. "I should think," he said, "that the Subsidy bill would be worth to us about $500,000 a year. It may be more." The Pacific Mail will share, of course, with other companies in whatever mail contracts the steamship company may make. The following list of the Pacific Mail company's fleet is interesting for purposes of calculating what benefits the company may receive:

City of Peking, 5,079 tons; Rio Janeiro, 3,508; Para, 3,532; New York, 3,019; Sydney, 3,016; Colima, 2,905; Newport, 2,685; Acapulco, 2,527; San Jose, 2,180; South Carolina, 2,099; Starbuck, 2,157; San Blas, 2,180; San Juan, 2,076; Clyde, 2,016; Crescent City, 2,063; City of Panama, 1,490; one new boat, 1,800; one new boat, 1,600. The China, 4,937 tons, and the Barracouta, 1,659 tons, are barred, having been built in England.

ALL ON BOARD THE IOWA WERE SAVED

The Chester Arrives in Port with the Sunken Steamer's Crew.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The British steamer Chester, Capt. Tolle, from Rotterdam, arrived at quarantine this morning. The Chester is the steamer which was reported by the Red Star Line steamer Pennland as having been seen Feb. 22 taking off the crew of the Warren Line steamer Iowa which had met with some disaster. The Iowa ran into a field of ice and was cut through. The Chester saved the entire crew and all the cattlemen who were on board. The steamer Iowa (British), Capt. Owens, of the Warren Line, sailed from Boston Feb. 17, having on board a general cargo of 422 head of cattle, a crew of sixty, fourteen cattlemen, four refrigerator men, and one stowaway, total, seventy-nine souls. When the Iowa was abandoned it was sinking at the rate of twelve inches in eighteen minutes, and it is supposed to have gone to the bottom.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE TO GEN. SHERMAN.

New York Business-Men to Honor the Dead Commander—News from Gotham.

NEW YORK, March 2.—A meeting of business-men was held today to take steps looking to the erection of an equestrian statue to the late Gen. William T. Sherman. Messrs. S. D. Babcock, C. M. Depew, Charles S. Smith, William E. Dodge, C. N. Bliss, Horace Porter, John Sloane, A. S. Hewitt, John H. Starin, and Hiram Hitchcock were appointed a committee to take charge of the work. It was thought that about $35,000 would be required for the work. It was suggested that an effort be made to have the statue erected and the dedication take place on the anniversary of the death of Gen. Sherman.

Murdered Her Faithless Lover.

A tragedy took place this morning in front of No. 70 Spring street. Paulina Robertice, an Italian girl, sent two pistol balls crashing into the body of her lover, Nicola Piero. One ball struck him in the stomach and the other in his back. About four months ago Piero and Paulina became lovers. One day when she was alone in the house Piero assaulted the girl. He swore then that he would marry her, and gave her a revolver, telling her that if he failed to keep his promise she should shoot him. He failed to keep his word and Paulina shot him. Piero will die and the girl has been arrested.

Their Father Dead and Mother Insane.

John Thomas came from Wales to America four years ago with his wife Annie and two children. In Salt Lake City he settled and worked in an iron foundry. He lost his place, it is alleged, because he would not become a Mormon. He departed to return to Wales with his wife and children. On the way he became crazed and jumped from the train, being instantly killed. Tonight the mother and little ones reached New York and at a down-town hotel the mother's reason gave way and she was carried raving to a hospital. The children with $3,000 of their parents' savings are here in strangers' hands.

Prefers Her Guardian to Her Parents.

The parents of Frances Mary Symms, the adopted daughter of the late millionaire William J. Symms, who died April 22, 1889, leaving an estate of about $1,500,000, have applied to the courts to have her guardian, Mrs. Symms, removed. Fannie has seen little of the members of her own family, and recently, upon her own suggestion, the widow, Mrs. Symms, was appointed her guardian by the Supreme Court. The girl strongly opposes the application for the removal of her guardian.

Charged with Kidnaping.

August Elbogen, the theatrical agent who is charged with enticing young girls away from this city to go to New Orleans on the promise of furnishing them respectable lucrative positions, whereas they were consigned to disreputable places, was indicted today by the grand jury, it is said on a charge of kidnaping, and will be called upon to plead tomorrow.

Gordon-Cummings Coming Here.

An afternoon paper reiterates a previously-made statement that Sir William Gordon-Cummings, who has become prominent through his alleged connection with the baccarat scandal, is about to visit America. He will stay, it is said, with his brother, who owns a ranch in Dakota.

Wouldn't Eat the Ship's Food.

Dwara Elyson, 70 years old, was carried in a starving condition from the Umbria on its arrival here today. The ship's food was not cooked Jewish style and she would not partake.

Mme. Bernhardt as Fedora.

Those who were not able to attend tonight's revival of "Fédora" at the Garden Theater missed a chance of seeing Mme. Bernhardt in one of her finest parts. Mme. Bernhardt threw her whole heart and soul into her part. She played with a truth, a force, a pathos which other actresses vainly strive to imitate. Her triumph grew with each succeeding act.

BIG SHORTAGE IN A STATE TREASURY.

The Accounts of a Delaware Official Said to Be in Bad Shape.

DOVER, Del., March 2.—[Special.]—For several days past there have been rumors around the State-House here of a deficit in the accounts of ex-State Treasurer William Herbert. It was known that Herbert was slow in settling up, but his plea that he was waiting on derelict county officials to square their accounts and the high reputation he has enjoyed for years as one of the leading financiers and most substantial men of the State averted suspicion. Last Thursday he came here, as he stated, to settle in full. The balance then due was $51,417. For this he gave two checks—one for $20,000 on the Farmers' Bank of Newcastle, which he informed State-Treasurer Burnite he could use immediately; and the other for $31,817, which he requested should be held for a few days. The $20,000 check was presented as requested, but the bank returned it Saturday with the indorsement, "Insufficient funds," and this was the first plain evidence of trouble, and an investigation resulted in showing that the second check, for $31,817, was also worthless. This evening the Legislature, after investigating the affair, directed the Secretary of State to enter suit immediately against Herbert's bondsmen. It has also been discovered during this investigation that nearly all the securities for the State's investments have disappeared. It is not known yet whether they are absolutely lost, have been hypothecated, or simply mislaid. These were kept in a box in the Farmers' Bank here, but have apparently not been seen by any of the Treasurers for years. Herbert took the box to Newcastle when he assumed office, and certain it is that the box is now empty. Certificates of bank stock valued at $147,440 have also disappeared. The only State assets in possession of the new Treasurer are the Junction and Breakwater railroad mortgage for $600,000 and the school fund bonds of $156,750.

GOVERNMENT WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

No Serious Injury Likely to Result from the Sudden Freeze.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—[Special.]—The weather crop bulletin for February says the weather for the month was generally mild throughout the winter-wheat region, attended by excessive precipitation. The month closed with a decided cold wave, preceded by general rains throughout the entire wheat region, but owing to the backward condition of the crop it is probable that no serious injury will result from this sudden freeze. There is an excess of moisture throughout the greater portion of the wheat region, and the month of March opens with general snows throughout the Northwest and conditions favorable for rain covering the central valleys.

Farmers to Meet at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 2.—[Special.]—The Executive Committee of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of the State will meet here tomorrow to consider the management of the *Free Lance*, the organ of the Alliance published in this city. Those here tonight are President M. L. Crum of Virginia, Secretary F. G. Blood of Mount Vernon, O. P. Hughes of Virginia, Mr. Melville of Geneseo, and C. W. Stevenson of Jo Daviess, the State lecturer. Among those expected tomorrow are Dr. McCune of Washington, editor of the *National Economist*, and Mr. Wardell of South Dakota, a member of the National Executive Council.

LEAGUE MEN MEET TODAY

IMPORTANT THINGS TO BE DISCUSSED BY THE MAGNATES.

How the Schedule Is Likely to Be Arranged—The International League to Become a Member of the National Agreement—Why Barnie Signed Van Haltren—Results on the Guttenberg Track—General Turf and Sporting Notes.

NEW YORK, March 2.—[Special.]—The annual spring meeting of the National Base-Ball League will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel today. The announced object of the meeting is the adoption of the schedules for the coming season, but there is every reason to believe that another question will come up for consideration and that the liveliest fight among the delegates will result. The Schedule Committee of the league held a preliminary meeting today at Spalding's. C. H. Byrne of Brooklyn, A. J. Reach of Philadelphia, and Davis Hawley of Cleveland went over the schedule that has been drawn up by C. H. Ebbets, the Brooklyn club's hustling Secretary. Some few changes were made, but the document as a whole will be presented to the league tomorrow. The committee was dumb regarding the make-up of the date list, but it is said on good authority that it will be on the same plan as those of previous seasons. The season will be opened about the 1st of May by games between the Eastern clubs in the East and the Western clubs in the West. In Boston and Philadelphia, where the league is confronted by association clubs, the league clubs will have the same holidays as in the past. In Boston, for instance, Decoration-Day and June 17 (Bunker Hill Day) will be regular playing days, as they always have been. Each club will play a series of 140 games.

In tomorrow's meeting there will be a red hot discussion over the recent contract-breaking policy adopted by certain league magnates. The league clubs are divided in the matter. Boston, Brooklyn, New York, and Philadelphia have already placed themselves on record as violently opposed to it. Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburg, and Cincinnati are just as violently in favor of it. An effort will be made to convince these latter clubs that they are wrong and to compel them to return those players they have signed who are under contract with the American Association clubs.

Another thing is to be considered—a pet scheme to put the new International League on an equal footing under the National agreement with the league and Western Association. The international men want representatives in the National Board and the power to legislate in all important base-ball questions.

President Young's Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—Secretary Young of the National Base-Ball League has approved the following contracts:

With New York—William E. Wing. Cleveland—Ralph Johnson. Sioux City—Thomas Poorman, Frank Schelbeck, William Earl, and John Corcoran. Kansas City—Frank Pears and John Sowders. Umpire Western Association—R. D. Emslie.

Terms accepted—With Pittsburg, L. R. Browning; with Denver, Philip Tomney; with Minneapolis, Martin Honan.

Released by Chicago—Dell Darling.

The following associations have applied for classified membership under the National agreement for 1891, viz.: International League, Pennsylvania State League, Illinois and Iowa League, Northwestern League, Pacific Northwestern League, California League, Indiana State League, and Wisconsin State League.

Why Barnie Signed Van Haltren.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 2.—Manager Barnie of the Baltimore club says that he has a copy of every bulletin issued during the last four years by Secretary Young of the league and the name of Van Haltren as under contract with Chicago or with any other club for the season of 1891 is not to be found among the lists. As Van Haltren was apparently entirely free he (Barnie) entered into negotiations with him and signed him. The Baltimore club, Manager Barnie says, will not sign any man under contract, nor will it in any way tamper with his allegiance, nor will it sanction such conduct on the part of another club. There is nothing of truth in the league declarations that he is signing league contract players.

Van Haltren today received a telegram from Anson asking him not to sign with Baltimore or he would regret it.

Indoor Notes.

Jimmy Nichols, the official scorer of Pfeffer's All-Star Chicagos, left for the East last night.

Pfeffer's team easily took the Ottawas into camp at Ottawa Saturday night by the score of 9 to 4. Pelauze pitched a phenomenal game for the Chicagos, striking out eleven men and Jantzen retired nine men on foul tips. The Ottawas are a strong team. Following is the score by innings:

Pfeffers	5	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	—9
Ottawa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—4

Umpires—J. J. Dougherty and Jenney. Scorers—Lester Stevens and Jack Stewart.

Results at Guttenberg.

NEW YORK, March 2.—[Special.]—The cold wave gave a good, dry track at Guttenberg today and the racing was better than usual. The summaries:

First race, five furlongs—Mart Gibson won, Lillie B. second, Extra third. Time, 1:04¼.

Second race, six and a half furlongs—Fernwood won, Marie Lovell second, Glenmound third. Time, 1:29¼.

Third race, five furlongs—Sunday won, Neelmore second, Lemon Blossom third. Time, 1:04.

Fourth race, five furlongs—Kempie filly won, Catharine B. second, Remembrance third. Time, 1:05.

Fifth race, six furlongs—Flagrant won, Patrie second, Little Bess third. Time, 1:17¼.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Sandstone won, Graft second, Salina third. Time, 1:20¾.

Evangeline Will Enter.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 2.—[Special.]—J. D. Creighton, owner of the filly Evangeline, has posted $500 here for the match proposed by A. J. Coleman for the filly class, 2:29¼. Efforts are being made to get Sternberg and Faustino in, and if their owners will enter them the match will be a go. Coleman's proposition is to trot Evangeline, Sternberg, and Faustino for $1,000 a corner.

Doyle Defeats McDermott.

BRAIDWOOD, Ill., March 2.—[Special.]—A ten-round fight came off tonight between Con Doyle of Chicago and Scotty McDermott of Streator for a purse of $100 and the gate receipts. Two-ounce gloves were used. In the fourth round Doyle landed a stinging blow on McDermott's left eye, closing that optic. In the tenth round McDermott forced the fighting, and for a time it looked as if Doyle would be knocked out. When time was called the referee gave the fight to Doyle. Opinion is divided on the decision.

Matched for a Finish Fight.

Jimmy Murphy of Grand Rapids, Mich., and John McNevins of Minneapolis have signed articles for a finish fight at 135 pounds, for a $500 purse and the gate receipts, the fight to come off within thirty days, within 100 miles of Chicago.

General Sporting Notes.

The net profits at Guttenberg have been $5,000 a day, it is said.

Queen of Trumps, by Ill Used, has been shipped East to be trained.

Trainer McGinty thinks he will win the Kentucky Derby with his colt Georgetown.

The athletes of St. Louis have petitioned the Legislature to make a law to permit amateur boxing contests.

In the Syracuse pool tournament yesterday the scores were: Ward, 150; Sabarido, 93; Westrick, 150; Kuntzsch, 131; Powers, 150; Clearwater, 140.

Tom Gallagher, the billiardist and newspaper man, is in the city. He regrets that his health would not permit him to go into the balkline tournament. He thought Ives would win.

A wrestling match for the championship of the world, collar and elbow style, between John McMahon of Montreal and James Cowley of Texas came off in Montreal last night. McMahon won.

DISASTROUS BLAZE AT ADAMS, MASS.

Property Valued at Half a Million Destroyed—Other Fires.

ADAMS, Mass., March 2.—The Renfrew Manufacturing company lost $500,000 by fire tonight, valuable machinery being ruined.

SIBLEY, Ia., March 2.—[Special.]—Fire this morning burned the two-story frame building of L. Snell and the stock of boots and shoes of M. B. McLowan and the one-story brick of M. E. Parker and his stock of drugs and groceries. Loss, $15,000, with about $1,000 insurance.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 2.—[Special.]—Fire broke out just before midnight in the basement of the recently-completed Marquardt block. The furniture stock of Philip Harbach was destroyed. Loss, $10,000. And the stock of the Domestic Sewing-Machine company. Loss, $5,000. The fire burned through two floors. The damage to the building is $15,000.

Said to Have Been Poisoned.

WEST ALBANY, Ind., March 2.—Mrs. Nicholas Long and her husband quarreled yesterday over her determination to join the church, and Long threatened her life. This morning Mrs. Long and three children were taken violently ill, and the physician pronounces the case one of poisoning. Mr. Long has not been arrested. He attributed the illness to escaping gas from a stove. Mrs. Long and the children are lying at the point of death.

INNOCENT OR GUILTY?

HATHAWAY'S FATE SETTLED, BUT THE VERDICT NOT ANNOUNCED.

The Jury Decides the Question and Goes to Bed—It Will Be Returned at 10 O'Clock This Morning—Where Ald. McAbee's Shoe Pinches—Two Small Children Burned to Death—C. D. Hancock's Wayward Son—Local News.

The case of George Hathaway, the alleged murderer of William P. Whelan, is in the hands of the jury and the verdict will be read, it is expected, at 10 o'clock this morning. The arguments and instructions by the Court were all in at 4:40 o'clock, and after waiting an hour Judge Tuthill left, the jury having notified him that there was no immediate prospect of a verdict. Judge Tuthill accepted all of the instructions offered by Hathaway's counsel, some twoscore in number, and dwelt with emphasis on the law of self-defense as permitted in this State. The accused was to be given the benefit of all doubts as to the veracity of witnesses and the testimony of McGuinniss and Gilbert was mentioned as having the feature of doubt attached to them.

Assistant State's-Attorney Elliott, in his argument made a dramatic exhibition of the huge Colt's revolver used by Hathaway. He thought no man would carry such a weapon without murder in his heart, and it showed a cowardly and murderous nature to possess it.

Mr. Charlton followed with an hour's address in which he reviewed the evidence and drew the conclusion that Hathaway had the right to take life in order to save his own.

Mr. Foster occupied two hours and spoke with sarcasm of the attempt of the State to impeach the testimony of Mrs. Forsythe and Norval, not by putting on witnesses, but by invective and derision. He analyzed the testimony of Hogan, Hanley, and Gilbert, and endeavored to show that it was worthless because each one declared he was engaged in performing some trivial work at the moment of the fatal shot, and did not know just what McGuinniss and Whelan were doing at that instant. Speaking of Hathaway Mr. Foster gave again a brief outline of his career, and took occasion to rebuke the Mayor and police for permitting gaming-houses and all-night saloons to run wide open.

State's-Attorney Longenecker closed for the State, and he asked for the severest penalty for Hathaway.

At 10 o'clock the jury agreed upon a verdict and were taken to the Palace Hotel, and thence to the Commercial Hotel, where they went to bed with a bailiff on guard.

"THAT'S WHERE THE SHOE PINCHES."

A Stone Sidewalk, P. J. Sexton, Henry Russer, and Ald. McAbee.

It was all about a sidewalk.

P. J. Sexton and Henry Russer own the property on the south side of Pearson street, between Cass and Rush streets. Mr. Russer owns the east half and lives there in the frame house where he was born. Mr. Sexton's property is unimproved.

Last September Ald. McAbee introduced an ordinance requiring that a stone sidewalk should be laid on the south side of Pearson street from Cass to Rush. The ordinance was passed and notice to lay the sidewalk served on the owners. They asked Ald. McAbee to introduce a repealing ordinance, but he refused on the ground that the neighbors wanted a stone sidewalk built there. As most of the sidewalks in the neighborhood are wood Messrs. Sexton and Russer said in reply that those neighbors would do well to lay stone walks in front of their own property.

Last week Sexton and Russer sent to the Council a remonstrance against the proposed improvement. They set up most of the foregoing facts, and also that the present walk was as good as a wooden walk could be, having been laid by the city in 1889. The remonstrance was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys North.

There was a meeting of the committee yesterday and the remonstrance was called up. Ald. Arthur Dixon had agreed to present the matter, but when the remonstrance was spoken of in the committee Ald. McAbee said to the Chairman, Ald. Weber:

"There is nothing before the committee."

Ald. Weber looked at the paper. Across the signature of Arthur Dixon several lines had been drawn with a pen.

"What can you have against me?" asked Mr. Sexton of Ald. McAbee.

"Nothing at all," was the answer.

"No, but you have it in for me," said Mr. Russer, "because I wouldn't go on your bond last spring when you got into that registration trouble. That's where the shoe pinches, I guess."

McAbee made no reply.

EMBRACED EACH OTHER IN DEATH.

Shocking Fate of Two Little Children in a Burning House.

Hans P. Jacobson, aged 9 years, and his sister Mercy, 4 years old, were burned to death in their home, No. 477 West Huron street, shortly before midnight.

Last evening Jacobson and his wife went to a theater, leaving the children alone. At 11:15 o'clock the officer saw the house burning and turned in an alarm. When the firemen broke into the house they found upon a bed the two little children locked in each other's arms and both dead. Vain efforts were made to resuscitate them.

The bodies were only slightly burned, but they were blackened by the smoke which had stifled them as they lay asleep.

The cause of the fire is supposed to have been the explosion of a lamp which the children are supposed to have left burning when they went to bed.

C. D. HANCOCK'S WAYWARD SON.

He Is Arrested on a Charge of Robbing an Intoxicated Drummer.

J. L. Hancock, the son of wealthy parents at No. 3223 Wabash avenue, was locked up at the Cottage Grove Avenue Station last night charged with robbery. Young Hancock, who is scarcely yet out of his teens, last night became acquainted with E. H. Heppel, a New York commercial traveler. Heppel was drunk and Hancock volunteered to show him to the Auditorium Hotel. The police say Hancock relieved Heppel of a gold watch and chain, a diamond stud, and a diamond scarf pin, valued in all at $500.

Reaching the hotel Heppel discovered his loss and reported it to the police, who say that Hancock pledged some of the property with the saloonkeeper at No. 2128 Wabash avenue.

C. D. Hancock, the father of the wayward boy, was almost heartbroken when he called at the Cottage Grove Avenue Station and bailed his boy out and took him home. Hancock will have a hearing before Justice Bradwell this morning.

LATIN TRACTS DENOUNCED.

"De Absolutione Parentibus" Circulated by Roman Catholics.

The Rev. H. A. Delano of Evanston presided at the weekly conference of the Baptist ministers at No. 122 Wabash avenue yesterday morning. Denominational and church work was discussed in an informal way. The Rev. J. C. White of Stanford, Ill., spoke in denunciation of the Latin tract, "De Absolutione Parentibus," being widely circulated by the Catholic Church with a view to the division of the public-school funds. Latin tracts issued by the Diocese of Baltimore were severely denounced as calculated to work harm to the school system.

The Rev. E. J. Galvin addressed the Congregational ministers yesterday at the Grand Pacific on the history and status of the associated charities. He commended Gen. Booth and his work. He has the true missionary spirit and the churches would do well to copy after him.

The City Mission Society of the Church of Christ met at the Grand Pacific yesterday. General reports showed that several missions had been merged into strong church organizations and several new missions established.

ORDERED THE CASE DISMISSED.

Rudolph Seifert Was Not Violating the Internal Revenue Law—Other Cases.

The proceedings of the Internal Revenue Department against Rudolph Seifert, a cigar dealer, came to a sudden end yesterday. The charge against Seifert was using stamps similar to the customs stamps, but Commissioner Mason has decided that the charge is not well founded and has so advised the Collector. Seifert has been informed that the money deposited by him with his offer of compromise will be returned, the cigars will be released, and the case dismissed.

Seifert claims that the attack on him was malicious, and that he offered to compromise by paying the costs if action were dismissed, not because he was guilty, but because it would put him to great inconvenience and would affect his country customers.

Collector Mamer was somewhat reticent on the subject, but claimed that he advised the Commissioner to take the action he did. In regard to the cigars made by L. Kahner & Co. of New York Commissioner Mason has decided that the stamps are similar to custom stamps. Kahner, however, will not be prosecuted, but he will be ordered to surrender the stamps.

Two cases of cigars received in Chicago Feb. 20, consigned to W. H. Heegard & Co., were seized by Collector of Internal Revenue Chris Mamer for having labels in imitation of the import stamps affixed to all cigars received from foreign countries in violation of revenue laws. Mr. Heegard wrote to John W. Mason, Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington, protesting against the action of Collector Mamer. The decision of Commissioner Mason was given in a letter received by Mr. Heegard yesterday. It was ordered that the labels on one lot should be removed before they were released; the others were decided as not being in violation of law.

The one ordered removed from the boxes was so near like the import stamp that a close inspection would be needed to distinguish between the two.

ST. DAVID'S DAY CELEBRATED.

Welshmen Have a Largely-Attended Entertainment at Bricklayer's Hall.

St. David's Day, which is to the Welsh what St. Patrick's Day is to the Irish, was celebrated last night at Bricklayers' Hall by the Welsh people. The affair was under the management of the Cambrian Benevolent Society. The hall was crowded, 2,000 people being present. President John Jones made a brief address. The Rev. Messrs. David Harris, J. W. Jones, D. J. Davis, and Ellis Robert also spoke, and music was furnished by Prof. J. Brice, Owen Williams, R. L. Owens, Miss Grace Jones, Robert Lloyd, and several choruses. A goodly sum for charity was realized.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Help for the Needy.

The monthly meeting of the ladies of St. George's Benevolent Association was held at the Grand Pacific yesterday. The association, though of recent organization, has done a grand work in relieving the poor of all denominations. One case was reported yesterday that is a particularly worthy one. It is that of Mrs. Emily Stevenson of No. 165 West Van Buren street. Mrs. Stevenson's husband died a short time ago leaving her in destitute circumstances. Mrs. R. Jones, the President, appeals to the public for aid and will wisely apply any article or money that is sent to her address, No. 1150 West Lake street.

Beer-Barrel Coopers on Strike.

The Beer-Barrel Coopers' Union No. 4 ordered a strike last night and twenty-two of their members quit work. There are nine bosses and 150 workmen in this line in the city. The bosses raised the price recently to brewers and the workmen asked an advance in wages. Seven of the nine bosses granted the raise. Two bosses refused and the men quit. The union last night voted money to support the strikers.

Union painters met last night at No. 104 Randolph street and decided that unless they could get the eight-hour system and better wages they would join those contemplating a strike about April 1.

The girls who are employed as typewriters will be organized this week in a union with telephone girls.

Thirty organizations have been perfected in the last three weeks in Chicago and all already have or will take out charters in the American Federation of Labor.

Objected to Imported Teamsters.

Fifty teams and seventy-three men arrived at Jackson Park yesterday, having traveled sixty-three miles since Sunday noon. The outfit belongs to J. J. McCaughey, a subcontractor for McArthur Bros. At Hyde Park a local teamster made a remark not complimentary to the scheme of importing teamsters to do World's Fair work and there was a row immediately, which assumed large proportions. A. C. Ringer brought it to a close by getting a grip on the broadest part of the anatomy of the leader of the imported teamsters with a pair of ice tongs and hauling him out of the heap.

Overlooked the Steamfitting.

At the County Board yesterday the subject of most importance was the sworn statement of J. F. Reese & Co., successful bidders on the work of altering the County Court-House according to Architect Wegmann's plans. Mr. Reese said that in making his bid of $10,200 he inadvertently omitted $700 for steamfitting and prayed that he be allowed to amend his bid to include that item. His bid was $17,000 below any other. For fear of establishing a bad precedent the board filed the request, afterwards recommitting it to the Public Service Committee for a recommendation.

Deacon Wins the Medal.

Over one year ago Postmaster-General Wanamaker offered a gold medal to the clerk in each division who passed the best competitive examination. E. A. Deacon is the lucky postal clerk in this division, which is No. 6. Deacon runs on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern between Cedar Rapids, Ia., and Watertown, S. D. Deacon will be given a reception and supper when the medal is presented to him.

Uninteresting Athletic Sports.

The athletic entertainment last night at Central Music-Hall, under the auspices of the Chicago Pleasure and Athletic Club, was rather a dismal affair. W. J. Goeckel won the club-swinging contest, Harry Campbell threw Charles Haman, William Burrows won the featherweight boxing contest with John Robinson in four rounds, Clare Knode threw Louis Handschu, and Billy Young defeated Fred Scheflin in the five-round heavyweight boxing contest.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Tuesday:

For Indiana, snow, turning into rain; slightly warmer; easterly winds.

For Illinois, rain; cooler Wednesday; northeasterly winds; cold wave 4th.

For Lower Michigan, snows; cooler Wednesday morning; easterly winds.

Cautionary signals are displayed at Corpus Christi and Galveston.

CHICAGO SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 2, 7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Cloudy weather with snow, little cooler.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'r	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tation for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	29.72	78	88	S.	Cl'udy	..
Bismarck, N. D.	30.46	2	4	N.	Cl'udy	.10
Boston, Mass.	30.48	18	18	N. E.	Clear	..
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.32	18	22	N. E.	Cl'udy	..
Cairo, Ill.	29.90	38	38	N. E.	Rain	.04
Charleston, S. C.	30.26	44	46	N. E.	Cl'udy	..
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.08	2	4	N.	Snow	.02
Chicago	30.10	24	26	E.	Snow	.32
Cincinnati, O.	30.04	20	24	N. E.	Snow	..
Cleveland, O.	30.20	22	26	E.	Snow	..
Fort Custer, Mon.	30.56	-2	4	N.	Clear	.12
Davenport, Ia.	30.08	24	26	N. E.	Cl'udy	.16
Denver, Colo.	29.82	40	58	S. W.	Cl'udy	..
Des Moines, Ia.						
Detroit, Mich.	30.22	18	22	E.	Snow	.01
Dodge City, Kas.	29.92	32	40	N. E.	Clear	.01
Dubuque, Ia.	30.10	22	24	N. E.	Cl'udy	.04
Duluth, Minn.	30.22	16	16	N. E.	Snow	..
El Paso, Tex.	29.82	74	78	W.	Cl'udy	..
Erie, Pa.	30.20	22	26	S.	Snow	..
Galveston, Tex.	29.98	66	70	S.	Clear	..
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.16	18	22	E.	Fair	.02
Green Bay, Wis.	30.22	22	24	E.	Snow	.04
Helena, Mont.	30.48	-4	4	W.	Clear	..
Huron, S. D.	30.24	10	18	N.	Snow	.34
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.02	24	26	N. E.	Snow	.14
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.20	50	66	N. E.	Cl'udy	..
Kansas City, Mo.	30.00	32	34	N.	Cl'udy	..
Keokuk, Ia.	30.04	26	28	N. E.	Cl'udy	.06
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.06	42	42	S. W.	Cl'udy	..
La Crosse, Wis.	30.16	22	26	N. E.	Snow	.12
Manistee, Mich.	30.24	20	24	E.	Clear	..
Marquette, Mich.	30.22	20	22	S. E.	Snow	.04
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.16	26	26	E.	Snow	.12
Minnedosa	30.50	10	10	S. E.	Clear	..
Montreal						
Moorhead, Minn.						
Nashville, Tenn.	29.90	50	50	S.	Cl'udy	..
New Orleans, La.	30.08	66	74	S.	Clear	..
New York City	30.46	20	24	N. E.	Cl'udy	..
Norfolk, Va.	30.36	30	34	N. E.	Cl'udy	..
Omaha, Neb.	30.10	22	26	E.	Snow	..
Oswego, N. Y.	30.38	14	16	E.	Clear	..
Pensacola, Fla.	30.10	64	68	S. W.	Clear	..
Philadelphia, Pa.	30.42	24	26	S. E.	Cl'udy	..
Port Huron, Mich.	30.26	20	24	E.	Cl'udy	..
Rapid City, S. D.	30.48	0	4	N.	Cl'udy	.02
Rochester, N. Y.	30.26	16	20	E.	Fair	..
St. Louis, Mo.	29.94	32	34	N.	Rain	.04
St. Paul, Minn.	30.16	20	22	N.	Snow	..
Salt Lake City, Utah	30.20	40	48	N. W.	Cl'udy	.06
Sandusky, O.	30.16	22	24	E.	Snow	.02
Sioux City, Ia.	30.18	18	20	N. E.	Cl'udy	..
Springfield, Ill.	29.98	24	28	E.	Rain	..
Springfield, Mo.	29.90	42	48	N. E.	Cl'udy	..
Toledo, O.	30.16	22	24	E.	Snow	.01
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.90	70	74	S.	Clear	..
*Portland, Ore.	30.20	36	36	N. E.	Clear	..
*San Francisco, Cal.	30.06	54	54	S.	Cl'udy	.12

*Morning reports.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

New York—Arrived, La Champagne, from Havre; Rhaetia, from Hamburg.

Arrived, Aller from Bremen.

Southampton—Arrived, Fulda, from New York, for Bremen.

London—Sighted, Scandia and Ocean, from New York; American, from Baltimore.

Hamburg—Arrived, Russia, from New York.

Antwerp—Arrived, Westernland, from New York.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Chistopher Tinken, Albertine Potthoff	38—45
Harold Laisen, Albertine Aldin	22—22
Levi Steiner, Casey Olive Dahlstrom	28—24
Frank R. Judd, Sylvia A. Bronson	24—22
Charles W. Knox, Isabella C. Greiner	34—35
Frederick R. Van Doozer, Clara J. Gill	20—20
A. Cook, Ida C. Green, Ingham County, Mich.	31—26
R. Greb, Hammond, Ind., E. Schroeder, Summit, Ill.	29—19
Charley Gallitz, Annie Fritz	24—20
Herman A. Amos, Emma L. Quinque	29—27
Harold Halstensen, Mary Erickson	27—27
Fred C. Spoerer, Mattie Butler	21—19
John Freeman, Wilhelmina Wagner	23—20
Fred E. Woodward, Lizzie Smalley	22—22

MARRIAGES.

PETTIBONE—PHILLIPS—Feb. 28, at the Church of the Covenant, by the Rev. David R. Breed, Mr. Amos Pettibone and Mrs. H. M. Phillips.

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion, free.

ALLEN—Zo Swisshelm, wife of Ernest L. Allen, Monday, March 2. Notice of funeral later.

BUEL—March 1, Mrs. Mary Buel, aged 68 years and 8 months. Funeral from her late residence, 1337 W. Lake-st., Wednesday, March 4, at 1 o'clock. Burial at Rosehill. Paterson, N. J., papers please copy.

COYNE—Mary Coyne, nee Nelly, wife of Patrick Coyne, at her residence, No. 47 Wesson-st. Funeral Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 11 o'clock, to the Holy Name Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

COHN—At her residence, 3842 Cottage Grove-av., Amalia Cohn, wife of the late Benjamin Cohn, Monday, March 2, aged 68 years. Funeral Wednesday, March 4, at 1 p. m. to Graceland.

COLLINS—March 2, at 4123 Lake-av., aged 54 years. Funeral Wednesday, 11 a. m., private. No flowers.

DRENDEL—John Peter Drendel, aged 53 years. Funeral Tuesday from his residence, 165 Larrabee-st., to St. Michael's Church, at 9 o'clock, thence by carriages to St. Boniface Cemetery. Ottawa, Mendota, and Naperville papers please copy.

DALTON—March 2, Nora Dalton. Funeral from her sister's residence, 2540 Emerald-av., Wednesday at 9:30 o'clock to All Saints' Church, thence by Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. to Calvary.

DABLE—The remains of Arthur Dable, son of John Dable, who was killed in a snow slide in Colorado the 17th of February, will be buried from his father's residence, No. 163 West 12th-st., Wednesday, March 4, at 1 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill.

EVANSON—March 2, Frank Peter Evanson, son of Edman and Randi Evanson, aged 20 years 6 months and 11 days. No. 14 Lemoyne-st. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GIBBONS—March 1, 1891, Lizzie F. Gibbons, aged 17 years 3 months and 13 days. Funeral from Mrs. Margaret Murry's, 5258 Dearborn-st., Tuesday, March 3, at 9:30 a. m., to St. Ann's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

LEHMPUHL—Ernst Lehmpuhl, beloved husband of Mathilde Lehmpuhl, Feb. 28, 1891, aged 47 years. Funeral from his late residence, 506 Larrabee-st., Tuesday, 2 p. m., to Graceland Cemetery.

LACKWOOD—March 1, Mrs. Laura Lackwood, aged 84 years. Funeral service at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. S. Barker, No. 342 East 44th-st., Tuesday, at 2 p. m.

McCORMICK—Feb. 28, 1891, at 3535 Dashiel-st., James, husband of Bridget McCormick, aged 78 years. Funeral from residence Tuesday, March 3, at 9:30 a. m. to Church of Nativity, and by carriages to Calvary.

O'BRIEN—Mary O'Brien, wife of the late William O'Brien, March 2, aged 45 years. Funeral from the late residence, 113 Newberry-av., Wednesday, March 4, 9:30 a. m., to the Holy Family Church, where High Mass will be celebrated, then by cars to Calvary, via Chicago and Northwestern.

OLIVER—Entered into life March 2, 1891, Eliza Jane Oliver, widow of the late Dr. Frederick Oliver of Buffalo, N. Y., in the 58th year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

POPPENHUSEN—Sunday morning, March 1, Herman C. Poppenhusen. Funeral services at his late residence, South Evanston, Tuesday at 2 p. m. Interment Rosehill Cemetery.

SHERIDAN—March 2, 1891, at No. 637 Cleveland-av., Mary Elizabeth Sheridan, aged 69 years, wife of John R. Sheridan. Funeral Wednesday at 10 o'clock to St. Vincent's Church; by carriages to Calvary.

SECORD—At his residence, 364 S. May-st., W. H. Secord, aged 31 years 11 months. Funeral Wednesday, March 4, 1891, at 10 a. m., to Jesuit church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence to Calvary Cemetery, via C., M. & St. P. R. R.

SULLIVAN—March 2, Murty, father of John J. and James Sullivan, aged 74 years. Funeral from his late residence, No. 348 West Fifteenth-st., Wednesday, March 4, at 10 o'clock a. m., to Jesuit Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad to Calvary.

TEYSER—March 2, at 1:30 p. m., Reginald J. Teyser, aged 3 years 1 month. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHITING—March 2, 1891, at his residence, 4009 Drexel-boulevard, Davis J. Whiting, aged 74 years. Funeral and interment private.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION—OFficial call—Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Republican City Central Committee primary elections, subject to the provisions of the "Primary Election Law," are hereby called in the various primary precincts of each ward in the City of Chicago, Ill., between the hours of 1 o'clock and 7 o'clock p. m., Friday, March 13, 1891, to elect delegates to a Republican City Convention to be held in the City of Chicago, aforesaid, March 14, 1891, to nominate a candidate for Mayor, City Treasurer, City Attorney, and City Clerk, and to transact such other business as may properly come before it. Candidates for Alderman will be nominated in such manner in the various wards as is hereinafter set forth.

The basis of representation shall be one delegate for each 200 votes or a fraction thereof of 100 votes cast for Republican Electors Nov. 6, 1888.

FIRST WARD.

First District—Comprises the voting precincts of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth, and voting-place for this district is located 102 Washington-st. (Burnham & Moore's livery.) Judges—C. W. Dabb, Commercial Hotel; C. A. Hardy, Tremont House; H. J. Milligan, Sherman House. Clerks—John Mayfield, 141 South Water-st.; P. J. McKeown, 164 Madison-st. Three delegates.

Second District—Comprises the voting precincts of the Fifth, Sixth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth, and the voting-place for this district is located at 405 State-st. Judges—Thomas Reading, 473 State-st.; E. C. Fenton, 353 State-st.; Henry W. Kleinofen, 423 State-st. Clerks—J. P. Davis, 507 State-st.; George C. Peacock, 287 Michigan-av. Four delegates.

Third District—Comprises the voting Precincts Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth, and the voting-place for this district is located at 456 State-st. Judges—J. H. Taylor, 397 Dearborn-st.; H. S. Cooper, 537 State-st.; B. W. Peck, 509 Wabash-av. Clerks—Jesse Shipp, 15 Taylor-st.; A. L. Winbow, 527 State-st. Three delegates.

Fourth District—Comprises the voting Precincts Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Nineteenth, and the voting-place for this district is at 46 Custom-House-place. Judges—Richard Powell, 45 Third-av.; W. C. Johnson, 136 Fourth-av.; Louis Reese, 45 Third-av. Clerks—John M. Powell, 321 South Clark-st.; W. H. Kinzie, 71 Van Buren-st. Three delegates.

Fifth District—Comprises the voting precincts Tenth, Eleventh, and Eighteenth, and the voting place for this district is located at No. 128 Harrison street. Judges—John Peterson, No. 282 Fifth avenue; Cornelius Bush, No. 128 Sherman street; J. T. Anderson, No. 176 Fourth avenue. Clerks—John La Roche, No. 186½ Fourth avenue; Frederick Leonhardt, No. 120 Sherman street. Three delegates.

SECOND WARD.

First District, comprising the First, Second, Third, and Fourth voting Precincts. Judges—J. F. Figel, 1243 Wabash-av.; William J. Meskiman, 1428 Wabash-av.; Addison Bullard, 1514 Michigan-av. Clerks—Charles Van Clief, 1313 State-st.; A. D. Bates, 12 Sixteenth-st. Polling-place, corner of Thirteenth and Wabash.

Second District, comprising the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh voting Precincts. Polling-place, No. 97 Eighteenth-st. Judges—A. N. Eddy, 1601 Michigan; Charles F. Pierce, 1630 Indiana; Tim Hickman, 1708 State-st. Clerks—Alfred Cowles Jr., 1805 Michigan; Cecil Gregg, 1601 State.

Third District, comprising the Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, and Seventeenth Precincts. Polling-place in rear of No. 2000 Prairie-av. Judges—P. D. Betticher, 1911 Wabash-av.; Arthur J. Caton, 1910 Calumet-av.; E. Lane, 2121 Michigan-av. Clerks—Edson Keith Jr., 1906 Prairie-av.; W. K. Forsyth, 124 Twenty-first-st.

Fourth District—Tenth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Precincts. Polling-place—104 22d-st. Judges—D. A. Cooper, No. 2323 State-st.; Alfred Bloomby, No. 2220 State-st.; C. W. Butterfield, No. 2218 Michigan-av. Clerks—C. W. Beegman, No. 81 22d-st.; H. C. Park, No. 2210 Wabash.

Fifth District—Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Precincts. Polling-place at Woodard's shop, 25th and Wabash. Judges—Henry N. Wheeler, 2520 Indiana-av.; W. K. Roberts, 2423 Prairie-av.; James W. Rood, 2450 Prairie-av. Clerks—D. C. Alton, 2522 Prairie-av.; Charles Bilharz, 2401 Dearborn-av.

THIRD WARD.

First Primary District—The First, Second, and Fourteenth Election Precincts, with voting-place at 2724 State st. Three delegates. Judges—J. E. Brown, 2814 Dearborn-st.; George Lessman, 2838 State-st.; J. C. Starr, 2707 Wabash-av. Clerks—Charles Axman, 2810 State-st.; Frank Tennison, 2979 Wentworth-av.

Second District—Ninth, Tenth, and Thirteen Election Precincts, with voting-place at 3141 State-st. Judges—J. E. Beaver, 3121 Wabash-av.; J. Alcock, 3238 State-st.; Herman Hirsch, 3026 La Salle-st. Clerks—Samuel Klein, 3126 Wabash-av.; A. Michel, 357 Thirty-first-st.

Third District—Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Election Precincts, the voting-place at 2961 State-st. Judges—P. P. Demarais, 2961 State-st.; C. R. Fisler, 257 Twenty-ninth-st.; H. T. Daemicke, 2902 State-st. Clerks—W. R. Everett, 2947 Prairie-av.; Otto Bluhm, Columbia Hotel.

Fourth District—Third, Fourth, and Fifth Election Precincts, with voting-place at 2805 Cottage Grove-av. Judges—Upton Vore, 2723 Indiana-av.; E. S. Lacy, 2805 Cottage Grove-av.; J. F. Talmadge, 2973 South Park-av. Clerks—Charles A. Thompson, 2708 South Park-av.; F. H. Griswold, 2952 Vernon-av.

Fifth District—Eleventh, Twelfth, and Fifteenth Election Precincts, with voting-place at 3163 Cottage Grove-av. Judges—Edward P. Phelps, 2136 Forest-av.; John P. Ahrens, 3218 Vernon-av.; P. G. Dodge, 3117 Forest-av. Clerks—Julius Silversmith, 3263 Rhodes-av.; C. R. Hickok, 3218 Forest-av. City Convention, 16 delegates. Aldermanic Convention, 32 delegates.

FOURTH WARD.

First District—Three delegates. Polling-place, 3449 Cottage Grove-av. First and Ninth Precincts—Judges—G. H. Jones, Jacob Mayor, John M. St. John. Clerks—A. L. Rice, C. E. Marshall.

Second District—Three delegates. Polling-place, in rear of 3500 Indiana-av. Second, Sixth, and Eighth Precincts. Judges—Morris Mitchell, C. E. Bayley, Thomas Crouch. Clerks—H. J. Padgham, C. E. Harland.

Third District—Three delegates. Polling-place, 3412 State-st. Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Seventh Precincts. Judges—J. C. Nickerson, A. O. Rowley, J. T. Hastings. Clerks—L. Elhorn, Frank Lee.

Fourth District—Three delegates. Polling-place, No. 29½ Aldine square. Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Precincts. Judges—Peter Daggy, W. H. Beebe, L. Vierling. Clerks—W. A. Milchrist, J. M. Norton.

Fifth District—Three delegates. Polling-place, No. 3607 Cottage Grove-av. Tenth, Eleventh, and Fifteenth Precincts. Judges—Frank Barkhydt, A. F. Brown, W. F. Cook. Clerks—C. E. Brindley, A. E. Bosworth. Aldermanic convention, 45 delegates.

FIFTH WARD.

First District—Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Polling-place northeast corner Twenty-second-st. and Wentworth-av. Judges—Conrad Miller, K. Killian, O. Miller. Clerks—C. Metzger and E. Trautweise.

Second District—Three delegates. Precincts 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11. Polling-place, 2512 Wentworth-av. Judges—J. M. Rust, F. Volkman and J. Eck. Clerks—P. J. Schaefer and O. O'Malley.

Third District—Four delegates. Precincts 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17. Polling-place, southwest corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Portland-av. Judges—Philip Koehler, J. Barker, and George Lamping. Clerks—M. H. Reisenweber and Jos. Heller.

SIXTH WARD.

First District—Four delegates. Election Precincts 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11. Polling-place, No. 988 Thirty-fifth-st. Judges—Thomas Hogan, John McGovern, and Samuel Buckhard. Clerks—Charles Holbrook and James Morton.

Second District—Three delegates. Election Precincts 2, 3, 4, and 16. Polling-place, No. 3708 Hickory-st. Judges—M. Croel, J. Al. Johnson, and M. Kauter. Clerks—J. P. Bermele and John Paulding.

Third District—Three delegates. Election Precincts 12, 13, 14, and 15. Polling-place, Thirty-sixth and Paulina-sts. Judges—E. D. Williams, C. F. Beers, and A. Seabrook. Clerks—J. Greenman and L. Grant.

SEVENTH WARD.

First District—Comprising the First, Second, and Third Precincts, one delegate. Polling-place, 635 South Canal-st. Judges—Thomas Baker, 635 South Canal-st.; J. Torpey, 148 West 12th-st.; W. P. Burdick, 134 West 12th-st. Clerks—Nathan Barnett, 152 Maxwell-st.; Joseph Harvey, 134 West 12th-st.

Second District—Comprising the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Precincts, four delegates. Polling-place, 592 South Halsted-st. Judges—C. E. Fritchel, 182 Wright-st.; John Botheroyd, 173 Barber-st.; D. Goldstein, 568 South Halsted-st. Clerks—Gus Spoy, 119 Newberry-av.; J. Parker, 44 O'Brien-st.

Third District—Comprising the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Precincts, four delegates. Polling place, 772 South Halsted-st. Judges—Henry Fitzpatrick, 155 Canalport-av.; J. T. Lewandowski, 36 Canalport-av.; Phil Buller, 724 South Union-st. Clerks—E. F. Condon, 47 Canalport-av.; John Newman, 706 South Halsted-st. Aldermanic Convention—Twenty-seven delegates.

EIGHTH WARD.

First District—Three delegates. Polling-place, No. 474 Center-av. Judges—John Dickhant, L. Nathan, and W. Cunningham. Clerk—Wm. Burton.

Second District—Two delegates. Polling-place, No. 304 West Eighteenth-st. Judges—Jas. Barber, Matt. Lukusik, and V. Lala. Clerk—Frank Fucik.

Third District—One delegate. Polling-place, No. 696 Center-av. Judges—Jno. O'Neil, Edward Harper, and F. L. Wendt. Clerk—James Geary.

NINTH WARD.

First Primary District—Comprising First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fourteenth Precincts. Polling-place, No. 525 West Twelfth-st. Judges—John C. Tatge, 514 South Ashland-av.; Daniel Keating, 220 West Thirteenth-st.; William Collins, 408 Marshfield-av. Clerks—Louis Hagerhorst, 544 West Twelfth-st.; Alex. Wolfson, 242 Washburn-av. Three delegates.

Second Primary District—Comprising Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Twelfth Precincts. Polling place, 581 West Fourteenth-st. Judges—John C. Tamm, 310 Henry-st.; Fred Ochs, 98 Hastings-st.; John Essnort, 485 Blue Island-av. Clerks—John F. Edwards, 321 Henry-st.; William E. Staats, 554 West Fourteenth-st. Three delegates.

Third Primary District, comprising the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Precincts, polling-place No. 681¼ Blue Island-av., corner Twenty-first-st. Judges—Louis Wascher, No. 694 West Twentieth-st.; Samuel H. Bishop, No. 722 Twenty-second-st.; F. O. Meinhart, No. 645 Blue Island-av. Clerks—Fred Landrebe, No. 707 West Twentieth-st.; Jos. Varley, No. 571 West Twenty-first-st. Three delegates. Aldermanic convention, twenty-seven delegates.

TENTH WARD.

First District—Polling-place, No. 1086 West Twelfth-st. First, Second, Third, Tenth, and Eleventh Election Precincts—Three delegates. Judges—Fred Jackel, No. 364 West Thirteenth-st.; F. C. Mason, No. 1229 West Fifteenth-st.; Phil Armbruster, No. 941 West Twelfth-st. Clerks—H. Timmerich, No. 342 West Thirteenth-st.; O. A. Watties, No. 1160 West Taylor-st.

Second District—Poling place corner Hoyne-av. and Parmelee-st. Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Election Precincts. Three delegates. Judges—S. L. Dukehart, 73 Ambrose-st.; Nick Weller, 1093 South Hoyne-av.; E. McMullen, 968 West Twelfth-st. Clerks—Charles Kasch, 1119 South Hoyne-av.; Robert Forsythe, 71 Ambrose-st.

Third District—Four delegates. Election Precincts 4, 5, 6, 13, and 15. Polling-place, No. 1058 Millard-av. Judges—William Tram, Avery Burleson, and Cyrus Bixby. Clerks—A. L. Kline and Arthur Bliss. Aldermanic Convention—Thirty delegates.

ELEVENTH WARD.

First District—Three Delegates. Election Precincts 1, 2, and 4. Polling-place, No. 359 West Indiana-st. Judges—E. E. Hogan, William Elliott, and C. P. N. Neilson. Clerks—Theo. Johnson and George N. Nielson.

Second District—Two Delegates. Election Precincts 3, 5, and 8. Polling-place, No. 461 West Indiana-st. Judges—F. C. Browers, John Wolff, and J. D. Fitch. Clerks—A. C. Wood and Fred Watt.

Third District—Four delegates. Election precincts 6, 7, and 9. Polling-place, No. 64 South Elizabeth street. Judges—C. C. Starkweather, L. E. Merrill, and E. C. Roth. Clerks—R. B. Ackerly and A. M. Rogers.

Fourth District—Two delegates. Election precincts 18, 20, and 21. Polling-place, No. 623 West Madison street. Judges—J. M. Sherman, J. P. Hart, and F. H. Tarbell. Clerks—J. O. Rogers and W. J. Barnhardt.

Fifth District—Four delegates. Election Precincts 10, 12, and 13. Polling place, 19 Throop-st. Judges—H. R. Burroughs, J. B. Atwood, and William Gaskell. Clerks—H. C. Judson and O. E. Kolb.

Sixth District—Two delegates. Election precincts 11 and 14. Polling place, 503 W. Van Buren-st. Judges—R. S. Lyon, George A. Marshall, and Judd E. Wells. Clerks—Charles G. Marshall and A. M. Campbell.

Seventh District—Two delegates. Election precincts 15, 16, 17, and 19. Polling-place, 568 W. Harrison-st. Judges—Thomas Robertson, F. Peacock, and D. B. Cole. Clerks—J. P. McRae and F. B. McFarland.

TWELFTH WARD.

First District—Three delegates. Election in Precincts Nos. One, Three, and Twenty-three. Polling-place, No. 199 Ogden-av. Judges—J. S. Yeomans, L. R. Tucker, and W. E. Deibler. Clerks—L. E. Edgeworth, and M. K. Taylor.

Second District—Four delegates. Election Precincts Two, Seven, and Eight. Polling-place, No. 811 Madison-st. Judges—George W. Speck, G. A. Hamilton, and C. B. Wilson. Clerks—J. L. Kellar and W. H. Thiel.

Third District—Three delegates. Election Precincts 9th, 10th, and 13th, polling-place No. 962 West Madison-st. Judges—W. R. Clark, W. G. Wanzer, and J. L. Bond. Clerks—G. Mehring and A. W. Draper.

Fourth District—Three delegates. Election Precincts 12th, 14th, and 22d, polling-place Campbell-av. and Van Buren-st. Judges—George F. Brown, W. Varley, and H. S. Mitchell. Clerks—E. E. Wilkinson and E. F. Denton.

Fifth District—Three delegates. Election Precincts Sixteen, Seventeen, Eighteen, and Twenty-five. Polling-place, corner Sacramento-av. and Madison-st. Judges—Michael McAuley, H. S. Albin, and J. Maas. Clerks—J. H. Fahring and Frank A. Carter.

Sixth District—Three delegates. Election Precincts Fourth, Fifth, and Twentieth. Polling-place, 421 Ogden-av. Judges—Peter Terwilliger, R. M. Young, and C. J. Brooks. Clerks—Henry Hadley and F. G. Farnsworth.

Seventh District—Three delegates. Election Precincts 6, 19, and 24. Polling-place, No. 280 South Hoyne-av. Judges—L. L. Liest, A. V. Haskins, and O. F. Gains. Clerks—W. H. McPherson, and J. E. Vernon.

Eighth District—Four delegates. Election Precincts 11, 15, 21, and 26. Polling-place, No. 406 South Western-av. Judges—W. M. Loughlin, W. H. Schuyler, and J. W. Woodbury. Clerks—H. G. McGill and A. W. Bushnell. Aldermanic convention, 78 delegates.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

First District—Three delegates. Election Precincts Nos. 1, 2, 5, and 8. Polling-place, 627 Indiana-st. Judges—J. Klose, D. D. Thompkins, J. Gardner. Clerks—W. W. McCullough, A. Larson.

Second District—Three delegates. Election Precincts Nos. 3, 6, and 7. Polling-place, 825 Indiana-st. Judges—J. C. Thomason, T. S. Vinning, W. Tomlinson. Clerks—J. H. Day, M. F. Ziegler.

Third District—Two delegates. Election Precincts Nos. 9 and 11. Polling-place, 724 West Lake-st. Judges—J. W. Veirs, W. F. Blake, C. J. Leavets. Clerks—C. H. Taylor, C. T. Mackners.

Fourth District—Three delegates. Election Precincts Nos. Four, Ten, and Seventeen. Polling-place, 771 Lake-st. Judges—C. Troost, J. S. Thomas, C. T. Tyrrell. Clerks—A. D. O'Neil, H. J. Moan.

Fifth District—Three delegates. Election Precincts Nos. Twelve, Thirteen, and Fourteen. Polling-place, 51 N. Western-av. Judges—T. P. Hicks, C. H. Jennison, F. Fritscher. Clerks—F. W. Coffin, A. W. Heideman.

Sixth District—Two delegates. Election Precincts Nos. Fifteen and Sixteen. Polling-place, 1246 Lake-st. Judges—Jos. Monk, T. J. Brown, R. C. Miller. Clerks—F. C. Cook, W. M. Tuttle. Aldermanic convention, 16 delegates.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

First District, First, Second, Eighth, and Eleventh Precincts. Three delegates. Polling place, No. 599 N. Paulina-st., near Milwaukee-av. Judges—Carl Reimer, 659 N. Ashland-av.; Wm. F. Pagels, 114 Evergreen-av.; H. Dammann, 1196 Milwaukee-av. Clerks—R. Beygeh, 356 W. Division-st.; M. Friend, 957 Milwaukee-av.

Second District, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Precincts—Four delegates. Polling place, No. 550 W. Division-st., near Leavitt-st. Judges—Ed H. Dresselhouse, 730 N. Leavitt-st.; Fred S. Johnson, 679 N. Leavitt-st.; Henry Maske, 180 Barclay-st. Clerks—G. D. Keith, 592 N. Hoyne-av.; Fred Matzow, 891 W. Division-st.

Third District—Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, and Tenth Precincts—Four delegates. Polling-place, No. 306 Augusta-st., corner Wood-st. Judges—Herman W. Wollin, 493 North Robey-st.; R. L. Gurke, 516 North Paulina-st.; B. Leger, 500 West Chicago-av. Clerks—E. Schaefer, 724 West Chicago-av.; August Wilhelm, 211 West Division-st. Aldermanic convention—Thirty-three delegates.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

First District, consisting of the Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eleventh Precincts—Four delegates. Judges—M. J. Donnovan, No. 23 Edgar-st.; Henry Versena, No. 11 Wilmot-av.; F. P. Fouekes, No. 894 N. California-av. Clerks—George W. Schumacher, No. 78 Mozart-st.; Henry A. Weidlie, No. 1075 W. North-av. Polling-place, No. 1233½ Milwaukee-av.

Second District, consisting of the First, Second, Fifth, and Twelfth Precincts—Three delegates. Judges—John McNamara, 869 Dickson-st.; Frank Dettler, 117 Armitage-av.; Chas. Hager, 1201 North Leavitt-st. Clerks—Mathias Hoff, 114 Hamburg-st.; T. P. Jones, 812 Holt-av. Polling-place—380 Armitage-av.

Third District, consisting of the Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Precincts—Two delegates. Judges—Aug. Steinhaus, 177 Powell-av.; William R. Van Houghton, 121 McGovern-st.; Stephen W. Hearn, 16 Prindiville-st. Clerks—A. Knudson, 16 Prindiville-st.; C. L. Anderson, 148 Perry-av. Polling-place, No. 1820 Milwaukee-av.

Fourth District, consisting of Thirteenth and Fourteenth Precincts—One delegate. Judges—Charles Littler, Manley Drake, Fred Smith. Clerks—Harry Littler, G. H. Odell. Polling-place—Maplewood railway depot. Aldermanic Convention—Thirty delegates.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

First District, comprising Second, Third, Fourth, and Seventeenth Precincts. Judges—Anker Stafford, 101 North Center-av.; Henry Geies, 284 North May-st.; Robert J. Neymeyer, 325 North Noble-st. Clerks—Frank Mathison, 217 West Erie-st.; Henry R. Nelson, 254 West Erie-st. Polling-place, 206 North Center-av. Four delegates.

Second District, comprising First, Fifth, Sixth, and Thirteenth Precincts. Judges—John Baumeister, 126 Fry-st.; Ferdinand Hansfeld, 354 North Ashland-av.; M. Rasmussen, 389 West Chicago-av. Clerks—Julius Meinken, 402 West Chicago-av.; Tom Olson, 358 West Erie-st. Polling-place, 440 West Chicago-av. Four delegates.

Third District—Comprising Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Precincts. Judges—John Adamowski, 525 North Noble-st.; Henry Hecht, 537 Milwaukee-av.; Abe Levey, 481 Milwaukee-av. Clerks—E. J. Stoewsand, 108 George-st.; F. A. Thompson, 39 Will-st. Polling-place, ——. Four delegates. Aldermanic convention—Thirty-two delegates.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

First District—Comprising Precincts 4, 5, 6, 8, 11. Five delegates. Polling-place, No. 194 North Curtis-st. Judges—J. Neargard, No. 228 West Indiana-st.; Jacob Grude, No. 183 West Erie-st.; C. W. Watrous, No. 45 North Curtis-st. Clerks—Leonard Storm, No. 177 Austin-av.; George L. Schwartz, No. 288 Milwaukee-av.

Second District, comprising Precincts 1, 2, 3, 7—Two delegates; polling-place No. 136 North Halsted-st. Judges—James Leonard, Jefferson and Kinzie-sts.; John Schroeder, No. 175 Milwaukee-av.; Hy Berkis, No. 220 West Lake-st. Clerks—John R. Sherwin, No. 139 Milwaukee-av.; John F. Shaw, No. 153 North Green-st.

Third District—Comprising Precincts 9, 10, 12—One delegate. Polling-place, 260 N. Halsted-st. Judges—John Hansen, 240 N. Halsted-st.; Thomas Brown, 165 W. Chicago-av.; G. E. Roscher, 156 W. Chicago-av. Clerks—Herman Feitsch, 387 Milwaukee-av.; August Thompson, 186 W. Chicago-av.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

First District—Four delegates. Election Precincts Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14. Polling-place, No. 147 South Sangamon-st. Judges—E. C. Saunders, C. De Semus, and Arthur Camp. Clerks—Clifford Kelly and C. F. Patterson.

Second District—Four delegates. Election Precincts Nos. 9, 10, 15, 18, and 19. Polling-place, No. 346 West Madison-st. Judges—L. Stremtz, W. H. Flint, and John Jenkinson. Clerks—John Brinkama and W. C. Nelson.

Third Precinct—Two delegates. Election Precincts Nos. 8, 16, and 17. Polling-place, No. 308 West Randolph-st. Judges—G. C. Crofoot, George Sterling, and Charles M. Crowe. Clerks—Fred Bauer and W. H. Snyder.

Fourth District—Four delegates. Election Precincts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. Polling-place, No. 140 West Madison-st. Judges—Andrew McAnsh, R. M. Prendergast, and H. P. Wilcox. Clerks—H. A. Allen and Charles W. Knie. Candidates for Alderman to be voted for at primary.

NINETEENTH WARD.

First District—Comprising Election Precincts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. Judges—John Corbett, A. H. Briggs, R. A. Jeffrey. Clerks—F. W. Hanson, W. G. Arnold. Polling-place, 243½ South Halsted-st.

Section District, comprising Election Precincts First, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth. Judges—Thomas Smith, John Schoemaker, and G. L. Bennett. Clerks—Thomas Brabee and J. B. Lenau. Polling-place, No. 140 West Harrison-st.

Third District—Comprising Election Precincts 10, 12, 17, 18, 19, and 20. Judges—P. Rademaker, J. Lang, D. Braham. Clerks—C. Busch and J. Kociemski. Polling-place, No. 177 Bunker-st. Aldermanic convention, 24 delegates.

TWENTIETH WARD.

First Primary District, First, Second, Third Election Precincts—Judges, G. W. Soule, No. 310 Webster-av; Emil Kaeseberg, No. 159 Lewis-st.; Clerk, A. Krumm, No. 133 Fullerton-av. Three delegates. Polling-place, northwest corner Webster-av. and Lewis-st.

Second Primary District, Fourth, Fifth, and Tenth Election Precincts—Judges, Guy C. Duff, No. 372 Dayton-st.; F. Annen, No. 279 Webster-av.; Clerk, E. Heyn, No. 141 Seminary-av. Two delegates. Polling-place, southwest corner Webster and Seminary-avs.

Third Primary District—Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Election Precincts. Judges—A. D. Duff, No. 292 Dayton-st.; Chris Kurz, No. 732 Halsted-st. Clerk—R. L. Lachman. Three delegates. Polling-place, No. 186 Willow-st. Aldermanic Convention, 16 delegates.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

First Primary Election District, comprising Election Precincts One, Two, Four, Five. Polling place rear South-East corner Lincoln and Garfield-avs. Judges—J. E. Howland and J. B. Cuyler. Clerks—F. Y. Gookin and William Cliff. Three delegates.

Second Primary Election District. Election Precincts Sixth, Seventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth. Polling place No. 535 Sedgwick-st. Judges—J. Herman and J. D. Mulholland. Clerks—Ed. Herbig and F. P. Austin. Three delegates.

Third Primary Election District—Election Precincts 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15. Polling-place No. 507 Larrabee-st. Judges—S. J. Hallock and J. Siegrosser. Clerks—George Lang and Joseph Slingluff. Four delegates. Candidate for Alderman to be voted for at primary.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

First District for Primary—Precincts 1, 5, 6. Judges—Hy. L. Ryce and Alfred W. Wallroth. Clerk—Charles Wippo. Two delegates. Polling-place, southwest corner Sigel and Wells-sts.

Second District—Precincts 2, 3, 4. Judges—G. A. Busse, F. Tentel. Clerk—Harry F. Williams. Three delegates. Polling-place, Joe Roeder's coal office, Clark and Division.

Third District—Precincts 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. Judges—Alb. Biedenweg, Otto Reese. Clerk—William Muehlhoefer. Three delegates. Polling-place, Schlick's place, No. 22 Clybourn-av.

Fourth District—Precincts 12, 13, 14. Judges—William Redieske, Charles Mann. Clerk—C. F. Schultz. Three delegates. Polling-place, Louis Berger's, corner Rees and Larrabee-sts. Aldermanic Convention—Thirty-three delegates.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

First Primary District—Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Precincts. Polling place, No. 44 Milton-av. Judges—J. M. Lemdell, No. 172 Townsend-st.; H. Peterson, No. 180 Larrabee-st.; F. A. Lindquish, No. 46 Cherry-av. Clerks—M. Anderson, No. 88 Milton-av.; Joseph Santa, No. 66 Larrabee-st. Four delegates.

Second Primary District—First, Seventeenth, Ninth, Fourteenth Precincts. Polling-place, No. 311 North Market-st. Judges—L. J. Peterson, No. 16 Wendell st.; G. A. Fleisher, No. 258 Elm-st.; J. R. Duff, No. 240 Sedgwick st.; S. C. Nelson, No. 324 Division-st.; J. W. Smith, 183 Sedgwick-st. Three delegates.

Third Primary District—Second, Third, Eighth, Sixteenth Precincts. Polling-place, No. 112 Townsend-st. Judges, Edward M. Donoghue, No. 139 Sedgwick-st.; A. P. Nelson, No. 122 Chicago-av.; J. Paxton, No. 23 Milton-av. Clerks—J. P. Lundell, No. 266 Market-st.; T. Munson, No. 114 Sedgwick-st. Four delegates.

Fourth Primary District—Fourth, Fifth, Sixth Seventh, and Fifteenth Precincts; polling place 193 North Market-st. Judges—Ole Thompson, No. 92 Superior-st.; Ed Fancher, No. 109 Ontario-st.; Joseph Langendorf, No. 117 Wells-st. Clerks—Max Valiquet, No. 130 Erie-st.; Walter Ulrich, No. 122 Superior-st. Three delegates.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

First District—First, Second, Third, and Fourth Precincts. Judges—J. H. Tiedeman and Godfrey Schmidt. Clerks—C. B. Ohermeyer, James Dougall. Polling place, No. 259 North Clark-st.

Second District—Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Thirteenth Precincts. Judges—A. O. Buckhardt, Joseph Paul. Clerks—R. O. Mehrle, H. J. Niblock.

Third District—Four delegates. Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Eighteenth Precincts. Polling place, No. 138 N. Clark-st. Judges—Peter Adler, A. C. Timme. Clerks—H. Heidbrink and George C. Randolph.

Fourth District—Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Precincts. Judges—John F. Conner, L. L. Wadsworth. Clerks—Charles Rosenthal, S. M. Staples. Polling place, No. 66 North State-st. Aldermanic convention, thirty delegates.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD.

First District—Three delegates. Election precincts one, five, six. Polling place, No. 1360 Clark-st. Judges—G. G. Bottam, F. C. Bilhorn, Robert Turney. Clerks—C. W. Elder, H. L. Steil.

Second District—Four delegates. Election precincts two, three, four, seven. Polling, No. 1414 Wrightwood-av. Judges—Sebastian Wendel, John Bergman, M. M. Tilton. Clerks—Merrill Spaulding, Fred. Best.

Third District—Two delegates. Election Precincts 8, 9, 10. Polling place, No. 1680 Clark-st. Judges—C. W. Randolph, J. D. Bray, C. O. Russell. Clerks—J. N. Lawson, A. G. Lundburg.

Fourth District—One delegate. Election Precinct 11. Polling place, Stanly's real estate office, Argyle. Judges—Arthur Johnson, Thomas L. Johnson. Clerk—Stewart Galbraith.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD.

First District—Two delegates. Election Precincts One, Two, Three, and Five. Polling-place, Clybourn and Fullerton-avs. Judges—Louis Riemer, John A. Morris, J. P. Labahn. Clerks—J. J. Hesselschwert, T. H. Rubly.

Second District—Election Precincts Four, Six, Seven, Eleven. Two delegates. Polling-place, corner Belmont and Lincoln-avs. Judges—John Meyer, H. H. Jansen, George Peters. Clerks—E. B. Gubbins, E. J. Hartwick.

Third District—Election Precincts 8, 9, and 10—Two delegates. Polling-place, W. H. Bryan's office, Ravenswood. Judges—J. A. Roberts, F. W. Lawrence, W. E. Baxter. Clerks—Ray N. Lloyd, B. C. Wakefield.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD.

First Primary District—First, Second, and Seventh Precincts. Judges—Preston Gray, Philip Schupp, Ed Goodman. Clerk—Frank McAleer. Polling-place—Justice Huestis' real-estate office. Two delegates.

Second Primary District—Third and Fifth Precincts. Judges—J. C. F. Hobart, E. J. Sanford, C. J. Earl. Clerk—Geo. Hobart. Polling place—McBurney's coal office. One delegate.

Third Primary District—Fourth and Sixth Precincts. Judges—F. W. Mosher, John Costello, Chas. Fieldsted. Clerk—John Smith. Polling place—Almira Depot. One delegate.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD.

First District—Judges—Philip Gaethe, 4123 W. Lake-st.; Fred Clemensen, 4103 Park-av.; William Bauer, Mandell P.-O. Polling-place, 4123 W. Lake-st. One delegate.

Second District—James Spencer, Moreland P.-O.; Alex. Ferguson, Moreland P.-O.; William J. Craw, Mandell, P.-O. Polling-place, 4725 Kinzie-st. One delegate.

Third District—Judges—William Baxley, 1911 Thirty-eighth-st.; Daniel Ackerman, Jr., Thirty-ninth and Hart-sts.; J. R. Wiggin, 3625 Pierson-st. Aldermanic Convention—Seventeen delegates.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD.

First District—Comprising Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11. Voting-place, 43d and Wentworth-av. Judges—V. R. Corey, 4028 State-st.; L. Rosenbaum, 3905 Butterfield. Clerks—August Behm, 4330 Wentworth-av.; D. W. Sonders, 4059 School-st.; four delegates.

Second District—Voting-place 721 Forty-third-st. Precincts 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, and 13. Judges—J. K. Shields, 748 Gordon-st.; C. Mulcahy, 718 Forty-third-st. Clerks—Samuel Cogon, 655 Duncan Park; T. Reed, 661 Gordon-st. Three delegates.

Third District—Precincts 14, 15, 16. Judges—E. J. Ping, 4101 Ashland-av.; Wm. Steward, 4505 Dyer-st. Clerks—Elias Kreder, 4255 Ashland-av.; Oscar Alsip, 438 Hart-st. One delegate. Aldermanic Convention—Sixteen delegates.

THIRTIETH WARD.

First Precinct—Polling-place, Fifty-third and Wentworth-av. Judges—D. Clifford, No. 5031 Butterfield-st.; W. V. Pitkins, No. 5763 Dearborn-st.; and Thomas Newberry, No. 5203 Wentworth-av. Clerks—O. M. Olsen, No. 5251 School-st.; O. Schuller, No. 437 Forty-seventh-st. Four delegates.

Second Precinct—Polling place No. 6013 Wright-st. Judges—B. A. Dickerson, No. 445 Englewood-av.; R. W. Atwood, No. 640 Sixty-second-st.; L. Attaby, No. 5924 Honore-st. Clerks—L. F. Allen, No. 6053 Wentworth-av.; B. H. Gwalhmey, No. 726 Englewood-av. Four delegates.

Third Precinct—Judges—C. W. Munroe, 5538 Green-st.; J. S. Eberhart, 936 Fifty-fourth-st. Clerks—J. C. McAuly, 5928 Morgan-st.; A. L. Eberhart, 936 Fifty-fourth-st.; A. L. Thompson, Chicago Lawn. Four delegates. Polling-place, Fifty-fifth and Halsted-sts. Aldermanic Convention, 36 delegates.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD.

First Primary District, First, Second, Third, and Eighth Precincts. Four delegates. Polling-place, cigar store, Sixty-fifth-st. and Wentworth-av. Judges—J. S. Crane, No. 6743 Wentworth-av.; H. W. Cromwell, No. 6522 Perry-av.; R. B. Chappell, No. 6538 Honore-st. Clerks—F. I. Fee, Harvard, N. E. Sixty-seventh-st.; W. T. Kimball, No. 6547 Lafayette-av.

Second Primary District—Fourth, Fifth and Twelfth Election Precincts. Two delegates. Polling place, Seventy-ninth and Wright streets. Judges—C. Harlan, Auburn Park; E. A. Weart, No. 7040 Yale street; William Root, Auburn Park. Clerks—A. H. Brinkman, South Englewood; W. L. Sutherland, No. 6014 Grant Place.

Third Primary District, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, and Tenth Election Precincts—Two delegates. Polling-place—Dahlgren's grocery, Sixty-eighth-st. and W. I. tracks. Judges—P. W. Drew, No. 535 Sixty-seventh-st.; F. A. Battey, No. 6401 Honore-st.; O. S. Hopkins, No. 7022 Marshfield-av. Clerks—J. G. Teller, No. 6850 Winter-st.; E. F. Runge, No. 6454 Wright-st.

Fourth Primary District, Eleventh and Thirteenth Election Precincts—Two delegates. Polling-place—See Price at Recorder's office.

Judges—S. H. McNabb, Washington Heights; H. W. Converse, South Englewood; George Fisher, South Englewood.

Clerks—J. S. Wheeler Jr., South Englewood; R. H. Valentine, Washington Heights.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD.

First Primary District—Election Precincts Nos. 1, 3, and 4. Polling-place, No. 3975 Cottage Grove-av. Judges—Richard Samuel, No. 4108 Drexel-blvd.; L. P. Clingman, No. 4159 Langley-av. Clerk—George H. Waite, No. 342 Oakwood-blvd. Four delegates.

Second Primary District consists of election Precincts 3, 5, and 11; polling-place, Adams House, corner of State and Forty-seventh streets. Judges—Joseph C. Braden, No. 3933 Indiana avenue; C. A. B. Standish, State and Fifty-first streets. Clerk—William Lange, No. 4210 Indiana avenue. Three delegates.

Third Primary District consists of election Precincts 6, 7, and 14; polling-place, No. 4308 Cottage Grove avenue. Judges—H. W. Axford, No. 4505 Evans avenue; J. S. Barker, No. 342 Forty-fourth street. Clerk—J. E. Spriggs, No. 402 Forty-second street. Two delegates.

The Fourth Primary District consists of Election Precincts 8 and 13. Polling-place, Woodlawn Chapel. Judges—Francis Ethnedge, No. 4714 Kenwood-av.; Harry W. Mace, No. 4732 Oakenwald-av. Clerk—Edwin A. Dickinson, No. 4415 Sidney-av. Two delegates.

Fifth Primary District consists of Election Precincts 9, 10, and 12; polling-place, Village Hall. Judges—Edward H. Salisbury, No. 5041 Washington-av.; A. T. Hinckley, No. 5408 Washington-av. Clerk—Arthur W. Cole, No. 271 Fifty-third-st. Two delegates. Candidates for Aldermen to be voted for at the primaries.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD.

First Primary Election District—Four delegates. Election Precincts, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4. Polling-place, Lykke's grocery, Fifty-eighth-st. and Buffalo-av. Judges—George Batz, George L. Barber, Fred Wilkinson. Clerks—Ruben Lindlay, J. G. Todd.

Second Primary Election District—Four delegates. Election Precincts Nos. 5, 6, 7. Polling-place, engine-house, Ninety-third-st. and South Chicago-av. Judges—Francis Mayo, S. M. Arnold, C. Flood. Clerks—William Holmes, R. W. Wright.

Third Primary Election District—Six delegates. Election Precincts Nos. 8, 9, 10. Polling-place, Gallistel's real-estate office, One Hundred and Sixth-st. and Avenue K. Judges—Andrew Widelins, Frank Millis, W. C. Farnsworth. Clerks—J. O. Noyes, W. M. Collins.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD.

First District—One delegate. Precincts 1 and 2. Judges—C. H. Rice, W. G. Baker, S. E. Harvey. Clerks—Arthur M. Heath, Albert Ferguson. Polling-place, 5506 Jefferson-av.

Second Precinct—One delegate. Third Precinct. Judges—A. H. Vreeland, Mat. M. Miller, John Irwin. Clerks—Willinor Alloway, Horace Stebbings. Polling-place, 6241 State-st.

Third District—One delegate. Fourth Precinct. Judges—E. J. Ives, Eugene A. Hughes, J. R. Wadsworth. Clerks—Clarence Fairman, Sewell Smith. Polling-place, Sixty-third-st. and Illinois Central railroad, Fairman's office.

Fourth District—Three delegates. Precincts 5, 6, 7, and 8. Judges—A. J. French, James A. Martin, Harry Everett. Clerks—James B. Storms and George Spencer. Polling-place, Seventy-fifth-st. and Dobson-av.

Republican Judges and Clerks for Thirty-fourth Ward precincts south of 95th-st., as follows:

The Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Eighteenth Precincts—Voting-place at usual place, on Florence-blvd., west of Illinois Central railroad tracks. Three delegates. Judges—Leonard Vandersyde, Roseland; Walter White, Pullman; Henry Schure, Roseland. Clerk—H. A. Richards, Pullman.

Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Precincts—Voting-place at street-car shops, Pullman. Judges—W. R. Chadwick, Pullman; J. Garrick, Pullman; E. C. Earstman, Pullman. Clerk—Frank Helmer, Pullman, Ill. Three delegates.

Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Precincts—Voting-place at hose-cart house, Kensington. Two delegates. Judges—H. Bowman, Gano; A. B. Swift, Kensington; R. A. Vial, Gano. Clerk—Nick Bowman, Gano.

WEST TOWN REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. OFFICIAL CALL.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the West Town Republican Central Committee Republican primary elections, subject to the provisions of the "Primary Election law," are hereby called in the various primary election districts of the Town of West Chicago, as hereinafter set forth, between the hours of 1 o'clock and 7 o'clock Friday, March 13, 1891, to elect delegates to a Republican convention of said Town of West Chicago.

Said convention will be held in the City of Chicago, at Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' Hall, Monroe and Peoria-sts., Saturday, March 14, 1891, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating the following candidates: One (1) Assessor and Collector, one (1) Supervisor and Town Clerk.

The primary election district in which, and the places at which, said primary elections shall be held, the persons who are authorized to act as judges and clerks thereof, and the number of delegates to which each of said district shall be entitled, are as follows:

SEVENTH WARD.

First Primary Election District—Election Precincts 1, 2, and 3. Polling-place, No. 635 South Canal-st. Judges—Thomas Baker, J. Thorpey, and W. P. Burdick. Clerks—Nathan Barnett and J. Harvey. One delegate.

Second Primary Election District—Election Precincts 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. Polling-place, No. 592 South Halsted-st. Judges—C. E. Fitchel, John Botheroyal, and D. Goldstein. Clerks—Gus. Spoo and J. Parker. Four delegates.

Third Primary Election District—Election precincts Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth. Polling-place, No. 772 South Halsted-st. Judges—Henry Fitzpatrick, J. F. Lewandewski, and Philip Boller. Clerks—E. F. Condon and John Newman. Four delegates.

EIGHTH WARD.

First District, three delegates. Polling-place, 474 Center-av. Judges—John Dickhant, 4 Henry-st.; L. Nathan, 299 Blue Island-av.; William Cunningham, 85 Henry-st. Clerk—William Burton Jr., 308 Blue Island-av.

Second District, two delegates. Polling-place, 304 W. 18th-st. Judges—James Brabec, 408 W. 18th-st.; Matt Lukusik, 49 Nutt-st.; V. Lala, 612 Throop-st. Clerk—Frank Fucik, 581 Center-av.

Third District—One delegate. Polling-place, 696 Center-av. Judges—John O'Neil, 859 S. Halsted-st.; Edward Harper, 683 Center-av.; F. L. Wendt, 401 Johnson-st. Clerk—James Geary, 840 Allport-st.

NINTH WARD.

First District—Three delegates. Election precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 14. Polling-place, No. 525 West Twelfth-st. Judges—John C. Tatge, Daniel Keating, and William Collins. Clerks—Louis Hagerhorst and Alex. Wolfson.

Second District—Three delegates. Election precincts 5, 6, 7, and 12. Polling-place, No. 581 West Fourteenth-st. Judges—John C. Tamm, Fred Ochs, and John Essnof. Clerks—John F. Edwards and Wm. E. Staats.

Third District—Three delegates. Election precincts 8, 9, 10, 11, and 13. Polling-place, No. 681¼ Blue Island-av. Judges—Louis Wascher, S. H. Bishop, and F. O. Weinhart. Clerks—Fred Landrebe and Joseph Varley.

TENTH WARD.

First District—First, Second, Third, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Precincts; polling-place, No. 581 Washburne-av. Three delegates; Judges—B. C. Heavey, J. W. Kelly, F. W. Colwell. Clerks—Henry Hartkopf, William Borman.

Second District—One delegate. Twelfth and Fourteenth Precincts; polling-place, No. 820 Twenty-first-st. Judges—Conrad Schauze, M. Sindear, E. McMullin. Clerks—Henry Cash, Louis Hartwig.

Third District—Three delegates. Polling place Nos. 1138 and 1140 South Leavitt-st. Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Precincts. Judges—A. Prestly, Nick Wiler, S. L. Dukehart. Clerks—M. French and Charles Cash.

Fourth District—Two delegates. Fourth, Fifth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth Precincts. Judges—C. B. Hamilton, William Travers, J. C. Hyde. Clerks—A. L. Kleine, Adam Tropp.

ELEVENTH WARD.

First District—First, Second, and Fourth Precincts—Three delegates. Polling-place, 359 West Indiana-st. Judges—E. E. Hogan, William Elliott, C. P. N. Neilson. Clerks—Theodore Johnson, George N. Nielson.

Second District—Third, Fifth, and Eighth Precincts—Two delegates. Polling-place, 461 West Indiana-st. Judges—F. C. Browers, John Wolff, J. B. Fitch. Clerks—A. C. Wood, Fred Watt.

Third District—Sixth, Seventh, and Ninth Precincts, four delegates. Polling-place, 64 South Elizabeth-st. Judges—C. C. Starkweather, L. E. Merrill, E. C. Roth. Clerks—R. B. Ackerly, A. M. Rogers.

Fourth District—Eighteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Precincts, two delegates. Polling-place, 623 West Madison-st. Judges—J. M. Sherman, J. P. Hart, F. H. Tarbell. Clerks—J. S. Rogers, W. J. Barnhardt.

Fifth District—Precincts 10, 12, 13. Four delegates. Polling place, 19 Throop-st. Judges—H. R. Burroughs, J. B. Atwood, William Gaskell. Clerks—H. C. Judson, O. E. Kolb.

Sixth District—Precincts 11, 14. Two delegates. Polling place, 503 W. Van Buren-st. Judges—R. S. Lyon, George A. Marshall, Judd E. Wells. Clerks—Charles G. Marshall, A. M. Campbell.

Seventh District—Precincts 15, 16, 17, and 19. Two delegates. Polling-place, No. 568 West Harrison-st. Judges—Thomas Robertson, T. Peacock, and D. B. Cole. Clerks—J. P. McRae and T. B. McFarland.

TWELFTH WARD.

First District—Three delegates. Election precincts 1, 3, and 23. Polling-place, No. 199 Ogden avenue. Judges—J. S. Yeomans, L. R. Tucker, and W. E. Deibler. Clerks—L. E. Edgeworth and M. K. Taylor.

Second District—Four delegates. Election Precincts 2, 7, and 8. Polling-place, No. 811 West Madison street. Judges—George W. Speck, G. A. Hamilton, and C. B. Wilson. Clerks—J. L. Keller and W. H. Thiel.

Third District—Three delegates; election precincts 9, 10 and 13; polling-place, No. 962 W. Madison; Judges, W. R. Clark, W. G. Wanzer, and J. L. Board; Clerks, G. Mehring and A. W. Draper.

Fourth District—Three delegates; election precincts 12, 14 and 22; polling-place, Campbell-av. and Van Buren-st.; Judges, G. F. Brown, W. Varley, and H. S. Mitchell; Clerks, E. E. Wilkinson and E. F. Denton.

Fifth District—Three delegates. Election Precincts 16, 17, 18, and 25. Polling-place, corner Sacramento and Madison-sts. Judges—Michael McAuley, H. S. Albin, and J. Maas. Clerks—J. H. Fahrney and Frank A. Carter.

Sixth District—Three delegates. Election Precincts 4, 5, and 20. Polling-place, No. 421 Ogden-av. Judges—P. Terwilliger, R. M. Young, and C. J. Brooks. Clerks—Henry Hedley and F. G. Farnsworth.

Seventh District—Three delegates. Election Precincts 6, 19, and 24. Polling place, No. 280 S. Hoyne-av. Judges—L. L. Siest, A. V. Haskins, and O. F. Gaines. Clerks—W. H. McPherson and J. E. Vernon.

Eighth District—Four delegates. Election precincts 11, 15, 21, and 26. Polling place, No. 405 S. Western-av. Judges—W. M. Loughlin, W. H. Schuyler, and J. W. Woodbury. Clerks—H. G. McGill and A. W. Bushnell.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

First District—Three delegates. Election Precincts 1, 2, 5, and 8. Polling-place, No. 627 West Indiana-st. Judges—J. Close, D. D. Thompkins, and J. Gardner. Clerks—W. W. McCullough and A. Larson.

Second District—Three delegates. Election precincts 3, 6, and 7. Polling-place, No. 825 West Indiana-st. Judges—J. C. Thomason, T. S. Vienning, and W. Tomlinson. Clerks—J. H. Day and M. F. Ziegler.

Third District—Two delegates. Election Precincts 9 and 11. Polling-place, No. 724 West Lake-st. Judges—J. W. Veirs, W. F. Blake, and O. J. Leavetts. Clerks—C. H. Taylor and C. F. Mackners.

Fourth District—Three delegates. Election Precincts 4, 10, and 17. Polling-place, rear No. 771 West Lake-st. Judges—O. Troost, J. S. Thomas, and C. F. Tyrrell. Clerks—A. S. O'Neil and H. J. Moan.

Fifth District—Three delegates. Election Precincts 12, 13, and 14. Polling-place, No. 51 North Western-av. Judges—T. P. Hicks, C. H. Jennison, and F. Fritscher. Clerks—F. W. Coffin and A. W. Heideman.

Sixth District—Two delegates. Election Precincts 15 and 16. Polling-place, No. 1246 West Lake-st. Judges—Joseph Monk, T. J. Brown, and R. C. Miller. Clerk—F. C. Cook and W. M. Tuttle.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

First District—Three delegates. Election Precincts 1, 2, 8, and 11. Polling place, No. 599 North Paulina-st. Judges—Carl Reiner, William F. Pagels, and H. Damman. Clerks—R. Beygah and M. Friend.

Second District—Four delegates. Election Precincts 3, 4, 5, 12, and 13. Polling place, No. 550 West Division-st. Judges—E. H. Dresselhous, Fred S. Johnson, and Henry Maske. Clerks—G. S. Keith and Fred Matzan.

Third District—Four delegates. Election Precincts 6, 7, 9, and 10. Polling place, No. 306 Augusta-st. Judges—Herman W. Wallin, R. L. Gurke, and B. Leger. Clerks—E. Schafer and August Wilhelm.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

First District—Four delegates. Election Precincts 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 11. Polling-place No. 1233½ Milwaukee-av. Judges—M. J. Donnovan, Henry Versema, and F. P. Fouekes. Clerks—George W. Schumacher and H. A. Weidlier.

Second District—Three delegates. Election Precincts 1, 2, 5, and 12. Polling-place No. 380 Armitage-av. Judges—George McNamara, Frank Dettler, and C. Hager. Clerks—Mathias Hoff and T. P. Jones.

Third District—Two delegates. Election Precincts 8, 9, and 10. Polling place, No. 1820 Milwaukee-av. Judges—Aug. Steinhaus, Wm. R. Van Houghton, and S. W. Hearn. Clerks—A. Knudson and C. L. Anderson.

Fourth District—One delegate—Election Precincts 13 and 14. Polling place, Maplewood Railway Depot. Judges—Chas. Littler, Manley Drake, and Ford. Smith. Clerks—Harry Littler and G. H. Odell.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

First District—Four delegates. Election Precincts 2, 3, 4, and 17. Polling place, No. 206 North Center-av. Judges—A. Stafford, H. Geies, and R. J. Meymeyer. Clerks—Frank Mathieson and H. R. Wilson.

Second Precinct—Four delegates. Election Precincts 1, 5, 6, and 12. Polling place, No. 440 W. Chicago-av. Judges—Jno. Burmeister, F. Hansfeld, and M. Rasmussen. Clerks—Julius Meinken and T. Olsen.

Third District—Four delegates. Election Precincts 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, and 16. Polling place——. Judges—Jno. Adamowski, Henry Hecht, and A. Levey. Clerks—E. J. Stoewsand and F. A. Thompson.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

First District—Precincts Nos. 4, 5, 6, 8, and 11. Five delegates. Polling-place, No. 194 North Curtis-st. Judges—J. Neargard, Jacob Grude, and C. W. Watrous. Clerks—Leonard Storm and George L. Schwartz.

Second District—Precincts 1, 2, 3, and 7. Two delegates. Polling-place, No. 136 North Halsted-st. Judges—James Leonard, John Schroeder, and Hy Berkis. Clerks—John R. Sherwin and John F. Shaw.

Third District—Precincts 9, 10, and 12. One delegate. Judges—John Hansen, Thomas Brown, and G. E. Roscher. Clerks—Herman Feitsch and August Thompson.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

First District—Four delegates. Election precincts Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14. Polling-place, No. 147 South Sangamon-st. Judges—E. C. Saunders, C. De Sennes, and Arthur Camp. Clerks—Clifford Kelly and C. T. Patterson.

Second District—Four delegates. Election precincts Nos. 9, 10, 15, 18, and 19. Polling-place, No. 346 West Madison-st. Judges—L. Streintz, W. H. Flint and John Jenkinson. Clerks—John Brinkama and W. C. Nelson.

Third District—Two delegates. Election Precincts Nos. 8, 16, and 17. Polling-place, No. 308 West Randolph-st. Judges—G. C. Crofoot, George Sterling, and Charles M. Crowe. Clerks—Fred Bauer and W. H. Snyder.

Fourth District—Four delegates. Election Precincts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. Polling-place, No. 140 West Madison-st. Judges—Andrew McAnsh, R. M. Prendergast, and H. L. Wilcox. Clerks—H. A. Allen and Charles W. Kine.

NINETEENTH WARD.

First District—Four Delegates. Precincts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. Judges—John Corbett, A. H. Briggs, R. A. Jeffrey. Clerks—F. W. Hanson, W. G. Arnold. Polling-place—No. 243½ S. Halsted-st.

Second District—Five Delegates—Precincts 1, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, and 16. Polling place—No. 140 W. Harrison-st. Judges—Thos. Smith, Jno. Schoemaker, G. L. Bennett. Clerks—Thos. Brabee, J. B. Lenau.

Third District—Three Delegates. Precincts 10, 12, 17, 18, 19, and 20. Polling place—No. 177 Bunker-st. Judges—P. Rademacker, J. Lang, D. Braham. Clerks—C. Bush, J. Kociemski.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD.

First District—One delegate. Polling-place No. 4123 W. Lake-st. Judges—Phillip Goethe, Fred Clemmemen, and William Bauer.

Second District—One delegate. Polling-place, No. 4725 W. Kinzie-st. Judges—James Spencer, Alex. Ferguson, and William J. Crawe.

THE WESTERN SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS will meet at No. 78 La Salle-st. tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock; R. P. Morgan's resolution to change the name of the society to "The Chicago Society of Civil Engineers" is a special order for this meeting.

PROF. DE GUERVILLE OF MILWAUKEE College delivers his third lecture in French at Central Music-Hall this afternoon; his subject is "Le Grand Mademoiselle et la Fronde—Mme. du Rambouillet et son Salon."

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE Home for the Friendless will be held at the Tremont House tomorrow at 10 a. m.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Directors of the Chicago Orphan Asylum will be held at 2 p. m., at the Asylum, No. 2228 Michigan-av.

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The renowned composer and pianist.

Absolutely His Only Appearance.

Box Office open. Prices 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.50.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH.

The Converted Roman Catholic, Margaret L. Shepherd,

By special request will repeat her Lecture on "My Coversion and Escape from Romanism," Today at 3, to Ladies only in the First M. E. Church, cor. Clark and Washington-sts. Also at 8 to the general public. Subject, "Parochial Versus Public Schools." Admission, 25c.

THE AUDITORIUM—"Soudan."

—THIRD WEEK—

Eugene Tompkins' Grand Production of THE

SOUDAN

BY THE BOSTON THEATER CO.

THE GREAT BATTLE SCENE AT 10. TRAFALGAR SQUARE AT 10:10.

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Last 6 Times. FRANCIS WILSON And Company in The MERRY MONARCH

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Every Evening and Saturday (only) Matinee.

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THE COLUMBIA—TONIGHT.

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HAVLIN'S—Telephone 3127.

Havlin's Prices 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, and 75c.

STANDING ROOM AT 8 P. M. Jefferson & Taylor's Great Aquatic Spectacle, A DARK SECRET.

THE PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison. Good Reserved Seats, 25 and 50c.

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Clark-st. Dime Museum.

Week Commencing Monday, March 2.

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Prof. Woodward's Educated Performing Seals.

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Next Sunday—BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

MADISON-ST. OPERA-HOUSE.

Between State and Dearborn-sts.

6 Days Only—Special Engagement—6 Days Only.

The Great Sensational Boom Burlesque Specialty Co.

Commencing Monday evening, March 2, ending Saturday evening, March 7. Mats. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday. Prices 25c, 50c, 75c. Boxes $1.

Next Week—AMERICAN GAIETY GIRLS.

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Every Evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees.

Louise Dempsey's Big Burlesque Co.

A Sensation of Regal Splendor. The Greatest and Grandest of All Spectacles.

Next Week—LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.

CARTER H. HARRISON FOR MAYOR.

Grand Mass-Meeting at Baum's Pavilion, cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 22d-st., Thursday Eve., March 5. Hon. Carter H. Harrison and others will speak. Citizens, turn out and hear the World's Fair Mayor.

CLARK-ST. THEATER—Clark and Kinzie-sts.

TONIGHT—THE FUGITIVE

Matinees Thursday and Saturday.

NEXT WEEK—HELD BY THE ENEMY.

JACOB LITT'S STANDARD.

Halsted-st., corner Jackson, West Side.

Biggest Hit Ever Made. Peck & Fursman's

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Next Sunday—THE GREAT SHOW.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
F. Klinfert, Johanna Grunberg	30—30
V. Beifi, Guiseppina Pivato	24—19
Louis Frankenstein, Hannah Katzenberg	37—22
C. W. Taylor, Portsmouth, N. H., A. Lucas, same	31—25
Andrew Schanoung, Ada Sandburg	27—25
Fred Zimmermann, Elizabeth Tissmann	23—23
Louis Bodey, Mary Ann Kane	30—24
A. Altenburg, Desplaines, Ill., C. Krueger, same	21—19
E. Prins, Mary Brand	23—[illegible]
T. J. Clark, Northfield, Ill., Emma Doene, same	18—18

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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16 to 20 pages....3 cents
22 to 28 pages....4 cents
Over 28 pages....5 cents

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1891.

"THE TRIBUNE'S" NEW YORK OFFICE.

The Eastern branch office of THE TRIBUNE for the receipt of advertisements and subscriptions has been established in the New York *Times* Building, where the same rates can be obtained as at the home office. The manager of the Eastern office is Mr. Thomas H. Evans, to whom all communications in relation to the business of this paper east of Pittsburg and Buffalo should be addressed.

THE latest price for silver in Wall street was 98 cents, which is equal to a trifle over 75¾ cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

BUTTER took a jump of six cents on the Elgin market yesterday owing to a short supply and heavy demands from the East. Bids opened at 29 cents and rose to 35. Nine thousand pounds sold at the latter figure and 5,500 pounds at 35½.

A CENSUS bulletin places at 29.6 inches the average annual rainfall of the United States, the variations being from nothing up to 125 inches. About three-fourths of the population occupy the area in which the annual precipitation is between 30 and 50 inches, and the greatest density of population is in the area showing 40 to 50 inches, the average being 59 inhabitants to the square mile. In the Eastern district of the great plains, stretching from Texas to Dakota, the rainfall ranges from 20 to 30 inches, and in the last twenty years the population there has increased from 1.6 to 8.1 inhabitants to the square mile.

EXTREME dullness still hangs over the New York stock market and prices are heavy. The local stock market is in much the same situation. Sterling rates were a shade firmer yesterday. New York exchange was 70 to 60 cents discount.—The Chicago produce markets were fairly active and ranged a little higher all around in the face of news that seemed to be mostly bearish. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed ¼ cent higher, corn ⅜ cent higher, oats ⅛ cent higher, cash rye and barley firm, flax 1½ cents lower, May pork 12½ cents higher, and lard and ribs about 7½ cents higher.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators and afloat last Saturday evening were 6,916,765 bushels of wheat, 200,794 bushels of corn, 447,775 bushels of oats, 153,439 bushels of rye, and 137,162 bushels of barley. Total, 7,855,935 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 11,676,169 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 22,926,411 bushels of wheat, 2,767,256 bushels of corn, 2,853,042 bushels of oats, 398,774 bushels of rye, and 2,439,464 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding ones a week ago by 48,986 in wheat and larger by 334,988 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago decreased 621,568 bushels.

THE Postal Subsidy bill has gone to the President and will receive his signature at once. The good effects of this admirable piece of legislation will be visible soon. It will provide American mail lines between the United States and the leading countries of the world. It will furnish facilities for the regular and swift conveyance of American products, manufactured and unmanufactured, to those markets which Mr. Blaine's reciprocity policy is just opening and for the transportation direct to American ports of the noncompetitive foreign articles for which these American products will be exchanged. One of the things which stand at this moment in the way of increased shipments from this country to Brazil is the fact that while the Brazilian purchaser wants his order filled at once an American shipper may be unable for weeks to find a vessel sailing from New York to Rio. But if the Brazilian orders goods from an English manufacturer they are sent at once by lines built up by English subsidies. The Postal Subsidy bill will give the United States the above-mentioned benefits in times of peace. In war it will provide it with a fleet of swift cruisers which will sweep the merchant marine of an enemy from the ocean and do for it what the Alabama and the Shenandoah did for American commerce during the Rebellion.

THE *Journal* has a fairy tale to the effect that seven Democratic members of the Legislature are ready to vote for Col. George R. Davis for Senator if the Republicans will concentrate on him. There are no such seven men. There is no such one man. There is not a Republican, living or dead, who can draw the vote of a solitary Democrat away from Palmer. There is not one of them who would vote for Lincoln, if a candidate, because he was a Republican. There is not one of them who would vote for George Washington for the same reason. Nor is there one who could be induced to cast a ballot for Daniel Webster or Henry Clay. How idle then to expect one of them to support Col. Davis, who is a National Republican.

It is probable that these Democrats in the Legislature would desert Palmer for John C. Calhoun if they could have a chance. It is certain that they would desert him enthusiastically for Jeff Davis. They will never go for a man who entertains the beliefs which Palmer held before he flopped. The views of Col. Davis are those which the Democrats cursed Palmer for holding from 1861 to 1871, and they meet with no more approval from Democrats now than they did during the war. The Republicans need look for no Democratic allies.

AT the forthcoming Ives sale in New York the item of fiercest competition is likely to be the Mazarin Bible, the first book printed by Gutenberg. There are fourteen copies of this Bible in various collections and in more or less perfect shape. The Ives copy is reputed to be the most perfect of all, and upon the basis of this belief it is expected that there will be an enthusiastic struggle among bidders to get it. It is an open secret that Chicago buyers will be at the sale, and that one of them at least is prepared to bid as high as $30,000, so that Chicago may have the honor of securing the book. Before rushing wildly into the competition, however, the Chicago bidders should know what they are doing. It will be well for them to ascertain whether the Ives Mazarin is not an imperfect copy, and to see whether it does not contain thirteen inserted fac-simile pages. If this be the case it would be folly to pay such a figure for it, and Chicago would only be laughed at. The money would be thrown away, and it would be better to let New York or St. Louis get it. Two perfect copies of the Mazarin Bible were sold at the Perkins sale in London (June 3, 1873)—one on vellum for $17,000 and one on paper for $13,450. Would it not be the height of folly to talk of $30,000 for an imperfect copy, which Chicago does not want? Either secure a complete copy or don't touch the incomplete one at fancy figures.

THE LAKE-FRONT COMPROMISE.

The ordinance which has been formulated by the Council subcommittee, acting with the Michigan avenue propertyowners and indirectly with the World's Fair Committee on Buildings and Grounds and South Side propertyowners, offers a practical and feasible plan for the solution of the Lake-Front problem. The compromise, if adopted, will secure to the city a park, the southern terminus of which will be at Twenty-second street, and a boulevard thence via South Park avenue leading directly to the Fair Grounds. Thus the city will secure a much-needed permanent improvement, the Fair will have a magnificent gateway, and a much-vexed question will be settled.

In its general aspect the compromise is fair, reasonable, and greatly to be desired. The removal of the tracks to a new right of way 1,200 feet east of the east line of Michigan avenue, the depression of the tracks, the removal of the Sixteenth street shops, the boulevarding and park construction, the rights conceded to the Illinois Central as to the right of way between Park row and Twenty-second street, the filling north of Adams street, and the right of selling the property which it now owns between Sixteenth street and Park row, offer no justifiable grounds for opposition. The scheme is all the more desirable because there is no World's Fair in it and the coöperation of the directors is unnecessary.

The only point which suggests criticism is the following:

> The members of the committee and a number of the propertyowners hold that the Illinois Central should not be given a portion of the property east of Michigan avenue, between Monroe and Randolph streets, unless it will agree to construct a passenger station in the vicinity of the foot of Madison street that will be both an ornament and credit to the city and in keeping with the advanced civilization.

There should be no gift of this property. The property that the Illinois Central gets is an equivalent for all it gives. It is a fair exchange and it should get none of those blocks as a gift. It should rent the Randolph-Washington block on a 5 per cent basis, for ninety-nine years, on the commercial value of the property. Then the railroad would have plenty of room for a depot and the city would have an income from the property. On this point the compromise is not satisfactory.

In case the scheme materializes the city ought to use, say, the two blocks south of Washington street for a permanent Exposition building, to be managed by a responsible company which will share profits with the city. The yearly exhibitions, such as those which have been held in the old building, have been of great advantage to Chicago, and by devoting space to a permanent structure the city at large will continue to be profited, while the City Government will secure a direct share of the benefit. The remainder of the property will be transformed into a beautiful park, 1,200 feet wide at the north end and thence tapering gradually to Twenty-second street, from which point there will be direct boulevard connection with the South Parks. Whatever filling is necessary can be obtained from the deep cut for the drainage system and can be removed by railroad, or, still more cheaply, can be brought round by scows and dumped and piled up by dredges to the necessary level. This work can be done by May or June, 1893, it being only a plain job of dumping with the subsequent swarding over, whereas it could not have been done by that time if the Fair buildings had to be erected upon the new surface.

The new proposition is a commendable one. It will give the city a beautiful park stretching to Twenty-second street, a new boulevard for its southern limit to the South Parks, and a magnificent vestibule to the Fair, and it will settle all controversies. Let all concerned agree to it and end this vexed question for good.

OPENING STREETS ACROSS ILLINOIS CENTRAL TRACKS.

The city has begun condemnation proceedings to open Fifty-sixth, Seventy-ninth, and Sixtieth streets, in Hyde Park, across the Illinois Central tracks so as to reach the lake shore. The railroad resists on the ground that—

> Municipal corporations do not stand on any higher plane than other corporations which are authorized by legislative grant to appropriate land by condemnation. The public use to which the right of way is and has been for nearly forty years applied is a larger public use than the streets of the city mentioned, and the fee simple of the right of way having been vested in complainant and applied to the purposes of a railroad, the city should not be allowed to divest the fee in the lands out of complainant for a lesser public use than that to which the land is now dedicated and devoted. The proceedings brought by the city are not to condemn the easement or servitude of a street over the right of way, but to condemn the land and be invested under the law with the fee simple title to its exclusive use.

The Illinois Central does not deny that the city has a right to build and use a viaduct over its tracks, but does deny the right of the municipality to condemn for street uses a strip of land which it owns in fee as part of its roadbed. What the road fears, of course, is that such condemnation proceedings, if successful, would be followed by a demand by the city that the railroad build viaducts over these new streets. That is the real reason for its opposition.

This contention of the Illinois Central has some plausible features, but the answer which the city will file in due time may show that the road has no case. It may appear that the Town of Hyde Park had the right under State laws enacted previous to the laying of tracks by the Illinois Central in Hyde Park to open new streets. If it had the right to do that in 1852, the charter granted then to the Illinois Central did not repeal or lessen that power. Again, a city or a township is merely a local agent of the State for the performance of certain duties. The State of Illinois, which stands on a higher plane than any corporation, even though it be quasi-public in its nature, had the right of itself or through its agents to open roads before the Illinois Central was dreamed of. That right, which antedates the Central's charter by a third of a century, has never been bartered away or surrendered. If this reasoning be sound there is nothing to prevent a municipal corporation, no matter how humble and small it may be, from opening a street across the tracks of that corporation called a railroad, which makes the most of its quasi-public character on such occasions as this, but which at all other times wants to be considered a purely private concern, free from all State control.

Yet there may be an equitable distinction drawn between the building of viaducts over streets which were open and in public use when a railroad laid its tracks and streets which it was found necessary to open at a later day. In the last-mentioned class of cases it would seem but fair that the municipality should bear half the cost of the construction of the viaduct and the railroad the other half. It would not distress the Central to concede that much, and it would be cheaper to do it than to go to the Supreme Court only to be told that the State of Illinois was greater than any railroad, that the convenience and safety of its citizens were paramount considerations, and that the road should foot all the bills for viaduct-building.

But when it comes to providing the means of crossing with safety the tracks of a road on streets which were dedicated to public use before the railway was constructed the case is different. Manifestly the railroad must defray all the expenses caused by the building of a viaduct and making the street as safe for travelers as it originally was. So, too, where the Central has acquiesced in the past in the laying out of streets across its right of way by the Village of Hyde Park it should stand the entire expense of the building of necessary viaducts. It can afford to do that in order to secure the valuable privilege of running its trains without stops at a high rate of speed.

Instead of resorting to the courts the Illinois Central should settle this matter with the city on a common-sense basis. The road is a great one and has its rights. But it is not the biggest thing in Illinois, and its rights are not paramount to those of everybody else. If it will do what is fair and right it will be able to get along with the city without any trouble.

THE SKOKIE CUTOFF KNOCKED OUT.

One of the extravagant and unnecessary recommendations made by Mr. Hering in his report on the deep-channel plan of carrying the diluted sewage of the city to the gulf was that nearly three million dollars be expended in the diversion of the flood-waters of the Upper Desplaines into the North Branch and the lake. This wild project, which had nothing to recommend it but its cost, caught the fancy of ex-Mayor Harrison and was stamped so strongly on the mind of Mr. Cooley that he could not get rid of it. His persistent adherence to this antiquated, exploded delusion was one of the things which cost him his place.

A most thorough though brief exposure of the folly of this Skokie business is found in the preliminary report of Engineers Worthen and Newton made to the Sanitary Trustees week before last. It reads thus:

> The large cross-section that the law demands for the western portion of the drainage channel, which is in rock, made it expedient to adopt the recommended route, which would likewise serve for the diversion of the Upper Desplaines. Since that report we have more fully considered the plans of Mr. Hering for the diversion of the Upper Desplaines, first into the North Branch and then into the lake by a channel at Bowmanville, and we have made a personal examination of the locality.
>
> In Mr. Hering's report of July 1, 1887, to the Mayor and Common Council upon his project for the diversion of the Upper Desplaines he states: "At Summit the drainage area, including that of Salt Creek, will be 194 square miles, and the quantity of water will not differ much from that which now flows during floods toward Joliet"; and he estimates that even after the completion of his scheme for the diversion from 4,000 to 5,000 cubic feet per second during floods will not be intercepted, but as before will flow through the Desplaines.
>
> The conclusion is in confirmation of our previous recommendations on this subject submitted to the board—viz.: That the portion of the drainage channel beyond the Summit be used as the diversion of the Upper Desplaines. In this connection it will be seen by the records of the flood which culminated Feb. 9, 1887, with a volume of 10,324 cubic feet per second, that it fell the 10th to 8,000 cubic feet, the 11th to 7,000, and the 16th to 2,000, rising again the 19th to 5,174 cubic feet. The effect of the outflow from this flood through the Chicago River into the lake is shown by the sketch of Mr. Hering. It does not appear to have reached the crib and to have contaminated the water supply, except at the period of maximum flood of 10,324 cubic feet per second. After the construction of the proposed new drainage channel comparatively little water from such a flood would find its way into the river, even for a brief period, if the gates which it is proposed to place in the new drainage channel were left open. Ten thousand cubic feet per second is to be provided for in the new channel when the system contemplated by the present law is completed, and the floods in the Upper Desplaines exceeding this quantity are exceedingly rare.

It appears from these statements of engineers of unquestioned ability that the cut which has to be made through the rock beyond Summit will be so deep and so wide as to accommodate all the flood waters of the Desplaines. That deep channel through the rock will carry off 600,000 cubic feet a minute, moving with a velocity of less than three miles an hour. Its capacity for discharging the flood waters of the Desplaines having a much greater head than those of Lake Michigan would of course be far greater. It appears also that if the flood of February, 1887, when a little over 600,000 cubic feet per minute flowed past Riverside, contaminated the water supply at the crib for a short time only, that even a larger flood, happening after the limestone barrier which now holds back the waters of the Desplaines has been cut through, will have no effect at all on the purity of the Chicago water supply. All it would do would be to check for a few hours the flow of the diluted sewage toward the Illinois. None of that sewage, however, would be forced into the lake. The moment the Desplaines began falling the flow through the Chicago River westward would recommence.

Another fact brought out by the above extract is that the Skokie cutoff would not have accomplished one of the chief objects Mr. Hering hoped to secure by it. It was his idea to follow the present bed of the Desplaines with his deep cut, and thus utilize whatever excavating had been done by the water of the stream in the slow course of time. It was in order that he might have dry working that he was so anxious to get rid of the waters of the Desplaines, which would have interfered so seriously with the contractors. It appears, however, that even after spending about three millions on his Skokie cutoff he would have had the drainage of 194 square miles to plague him. Had he begun digging in the bed of the Desplaines every now and then floods about as violent as those which occur now would have swept down suddenly, drowning out his workmen, carrying away their machinery and tools, and delaying the progress of the work for days or weeks.

It is not the intention of the present engineers to be guilty of such folly. They will leave the channel of the Desplaines to carry off its waters, and will cut a straight ditch across country from Joliet to the point where the rock cutting begins. As they go along they will use a part of the excavated material to build a small embankment to protect the cut from the high waters of the spring, when the Desplaines abandons its banks and overflows the whole valley. In this way the men will work all the time "in the dry" and can go ahead uninterruptedly, by day as well as by night. The only moisture which will bother them will be the rain which will fall into the ditch and which can be pumped out with the greatest ease.

So it will be seen that here is three millions saved by rejecting one Hering fad, which was not needed to preserve the purity of the water supply, and which would not have made the work on the rock cutting any easier. So much for having practical men as engineers.

UNCURRENT SILVER COINAGE.

The Senate of the United States has provided an appropriation of $150,000 for the recoinage of fractional silver coins that have been abraded beyond the Treasury limit of tolerance. There is of this subsidiary coinage now in the Treasury $22,500,000, of which $19,000,000 is in halves, $2,500,000 in quarters, $300,000 in dimes, and the remainder in unassorted coin. Besides this there is on hand a total of about $6,000,000 in "trade dollars" awaiting recoinage. The only loss on the operation will be the amount of pure metal needed to bring the coins up to standard weight. All this "money" is practically of the nondescript kind referred to in the saying "it is neither fish, flesh, nor fowl." Its recoinage will put the whole of it into circulation, adding nearly $30,000,000 to the amount in the hands of the people, or but a trifle less than 50 cents per head. It will add so much to the working resources of the Government, enabling it to pay the fifteen or seventeen millions to the States under the Direct Tax bill and still have a handsome surplus left.

The effect of this and the coinage of the 54,000,000 ounces ordered last summer will add about $90,000,000 to the currency of the country in twelve months. That is an augment of about 6 per cent without counting in the increase of gold coinage. Surely this is gain enough, when the population of the country is enlarging at the rate of only about 2¼ per cent per annum. How much more do the silverites want? And how much additional expansion do they think the people could stand without the bringing round of an artificial condition similar in the financial world to the bodily fever that comes from too much eating? If they should get a further inflation it might prove to be more than is consistent or compatible with commercial and financial health. The silverites might find the effect of too much "money" precisely the same as that caused by offering more wheat or other produce on the market than buyers are willing to take without important concessions. In that case they and the rest of the citizens would find themselves worse off than before, as were the sellers of corn a year ago. The farmers of the Western States offered so much corn for sale as to depress prices to the lowest point known in a quarter of a century. Then they insisted on lower freight rates to enable them to obtain a living price for what they had left and discovered that the market went down fully as much further as sufficient to cancel the effect of the reduction in charges for transportation. It was only when they offered less for sale that the price began to rise, and ere many weeks had gone by they were getting twice as much for their bushel of corn as was obtainable for it in February. They have had similar experiences with wheat, hogs, and cattle in times past, yet some of them are unable to see that the very same rule must apply to "money" as to produce. The more there is of it the less is the unit worth.

And the depreciation due to needless plenty carries with it a loss of purchasing power to every dollar that has been saved up from the proceeds of former toil by the workers in city and country. These toiling millions have a vital interest in seeing to it that the issuance of silver coins actually worth only three-quarters of their face value be not permitted to go so far as to deprive the silver money of the support now given to it by gold, which enables it to circulate at gold par when it is not actually worth so much by 25 per cent.

AUTHORSHIP OF THE M'KINLEY PLANK.

THE TRIBUNE is asked to give the names of the members of the committee which reported the platform of the last National Republican Convention. The tariff plank of that declaration of policies was made the basis and justification of the McKinley Tariff bill which ditched the party's coach last fall and so nearly wrecked the organization itself. It is only fair to state that hardly a member understood that plank and the construction which might be put upon it when it was adopted, and which no Republican speaker dared to defend during the campaign unless he had a mill-boss audience, and which would have defeated Harrison and the Republican party in November, 1888, had not the Mills bill been made the issue. In view of the havoc which that plank and the bill it begot have worked in the Republican party it may be of interest to give the names of the persons who composed the Committee on Resolutions of the Chicago National Convention of 1888, and who are responsible for something which has created "such a vast commotion-motion-motion the country through," as the old Tippecanoe song says: Here they are:

Ala.—L. E. Parsons Jr.,	N. H.—Alf T. Bacheller,
Ark.—John A. Williams,	N. J.—John W. Griggs,
Cal.—H. C. Osborne,	N. Y.—Frank Hiscock,
Colo.—W. C. Hamill,	N. C.—J. C. L. Harris,
Conn.—N. D. Sperry,	O.—W. McKinley Jr.,
Del.—Charles H. Treat,	Ore.—Rufus Mallory,
Fla.—E. P. Gunby,	Penn.—H. W. Oliver,
Ga.—C. W. Arnold,	R. I.—Albert L. Sayles,
Ill.—C. B. Farwell,	S. C.—C. W. Herriott,
Ind.—E. W. Halford,	Tenn.—L. C. Houk,
Ia.—G. D. Perkins,	Tex.—R. B. Rentfro,
Kas.—Albert Griffin,	Vt.—Frank Plumley,
Ky.—Logan McKee,	Va.—S. Brown Allen,
La.—H. C. Warmoth,	W. Va.—Thomas B. Swan,
Me.—C. H. Prescott,	Wis.—W. E. Carter,
Md.—B. H. Miller,	Ari.—L. F. Eggers,
Mass.—A. W. Beard,	Dak.—H. C. Hansbrough,
Mich.—G. Spaulding,	Idaho—Willis Sweet,
Minn.—C. G. Edwards,	Mont.—George O. Eaton,
Miss.—John R. Lynch,	N. M.—T. B. Catron,
Mo.—William Warner,	Utah—C. S. Varian,
Neb.—Patrick Egan,	Wash.—W. J. Thompson,
Nev.—W. M. Stewart,	Wyo.—F. E. Warren.

Probably not more than two or three members of this committee outside of Messrs. McKinley, Farwell, and Hiscock had any special knowledge that this tariff plank was intended as a pretext or justification for raising the old high tariff still higher, and as it has turned out so disastrously none of them will come forward to claim any credit or share in its manufacture. If that McKinley-Hiscock platform had been printed so that it could have been read by the members of the convention a few hours in advance of action thereon it would have been amended by radically changing the mill-boss plank.

HOUSE COMPLIMENT TO SPEAKER REED.

It has been customary, when the last day of a Congress arrived, for a member of the minority party to offer a resolution complimenting the Speaker for the way in which he has performed his duties. It is stated, however, that the precedents will not be followed this year; that the Democrats will not offer a resolution thanking Speaker Reed, and that, if a Republican does so, they will vote against it.

It makes no difference what they do. The customary resolution will be offered, will be adopted by the vote of a majority of the members, and will go on the journals of the House, there to remain. No speaker deserves a vote of thanks more than Mr. Reed. The new rules, of which he was the author and which he enforced, made legislation possible. They enabled the majority, which was not a large one, to exercise its rights in the face of the malignant and violent filibustering of Southern bulldozers and their Northern Democratic imitators. It is not to be expected that this defeated and enraged gang of obstructionists should take kindly to the man and the measures which deprived them of their power for mischief.

In the next House the Democrats will be in an overwhelming majority. They will not, therefore, have as much need of the new rules as the small majority in the present House had. Nor are the Republicans given to filibustering. They believe in the rule of the majority. But if the compact Republican minority in the Fifty-second Congress of 100 men, with able leaders, should imitate the tactics of Mills, Springer, etc., the Democrats would find legislation an impossible task, unless they fell back on Mr. Reed's rules. If the Republicans chose it would be in their power to heap dilatory motion on motion and to take up the time of the House in calling the yeas and nays on time-wasting propositions. They are quite as good parliamentarians as the Democrats, and they keep their tempers better. If they were to filibuster they would do it like gentlemen, not like plantation overseers.

Speaker Reed can get along without Democratic approval. He will have that of his country, his conscience, and his party.

THE question of tariff-revenue division, in case of commercial union between this country and Canada, should excite no apprehensions, for the benefits of complete reciprocity would be mutual. A dispatch states that the Canadian duties for 1890 yielded about $18,500,000. Now Canada contains about one-twelfth of our population and consuming and producing power, and multiplying the Canadian tariffs receipts by twelve (220 millions) we get about the same results as in the United States. Our tariff yielded about 230 millions, so that practically the two countries collect about the same amount per capita. The Canadian tariff has a smaller free list and lower duties on what it imposes duties upon, while the American tariff has a larger free list and higher duties on what it imposes duties upon. Thus the two tariffs could be adjusted to the same scale and internal revenue also, as Sir John Macdonald proposed in 1866. Then dividing the joint tariff revenue pro rata Canada would have fully as much as it does now.

This is what Sir John Macdonald proposed in 1866. He was then for commercial union of all sorts, but since that time he has become infected with Toryism and the national policy to such an extent that he no longer favors it. The Liberals now occupy the same impregnable position which he held then. Since his abandonment of his 1866 ideas he has taken up with reciprocity of retaliation and Canada has suffered under it. The Liberals have camped on his old ground and are moving forward to victory, if not on the 5th of March at least in the near future.

WINTER shows a tendency to linger in the l—p of s—g, but this is because he has taken a fresh grippe.

TIME flies. A glance at the calendar brings a reminder that the customary quadrennial inauguration of a Republican President will take place at Washington exactly two years from tomorrow.

IF the twelve jurymen who are to try the Hennessy murder case at New Orleans look anything like their portraits as printed in the *Picayune* and *Times-Democrat* they are unquestionably guilty and ought to hang.

THE Democratic plan of revenge on Speaker Reed, to be carried out tomorrow, is that every Democratic member of the House shall leave the Chamber quietly while the Clerk is reading the resolution of thanks that some Republican will have to offer if it is offered at all. The hope is that the withdrawal of these Democrats will leave the House without a quorum, in which case Mr. Reed will have to supply the deficiency by counting the absentees present or allow the resolution to fail for lack of a quorum, either alternative being humiliating to the last degree. Speaker Reed has lost his old-time cunning if he doesn't find some way to knock that little scheme into a cocked hat.

A BARREL filled with sauerkraut exploded in a New York dwelling the other day with terrific violence and killed a woman who happened to be standing near. 'Ware the deadly sauerkraut barrel. It is dangerous, even if you refrain from eating any of its contents.

ONLY one day more of Speaker Reed.—*All the Democratic papers.*

SECOND street, Philadelphia, according to the *Record* of that city, is the longest straight street in the world. Let us have the figures in miles, please. There is a prevalent opinion hereaway that Halsted street, Chicago, will overlap it a considerable distance at both ends.

WHENEVER Denman Thompson sees a teamster abusing a horse he interferes in behalf of the animal at once. He is often seen at police courts as a complainant against brutal and inhuman drivers. The New York *Continent* speaks of this as "Uncle Josh's" fad, but the recording angel, perhaps, looks upon it as something vastly different.

THIS may be good Cregier weather, but the warm days are coming, and a stuffed eagle will be found to keep better than a dead duck.

The ex-Empress of Germany will never buy any Worth dresses henceforth—that is certain.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Human Perversity.

"How long have young Swackhammer and Miss Peckinpaugh been engaged?"
"For about five years."
"Fond of each other?"
"Been sweethearts from childhood."
"In good circumstances?"
"The only children of wealthy parents."
"Health good?"
"Both sound as a dollar."
"Then why don't they marry?"
"Why, the old folks have got it down in their wills that they're to marry; there's $20,000 in bank that they'll get whenever they do; the plans are drawn for the home they're to live in, and the Swackhammer and Peckinpaugh farms join. There hasn't been any opposition. That's all."

His Title to Eminence.

Stranger (in Washington next winter)—"You say that long-whiskered man over there is one of the lions? I don't see anything remarkable about him."

Resident—"He attracts a good deal of attention. He's Ingalls' successor. I've forgotten his name."

Probably Satisfactory.

Sharpson—"Phlatz, what makes your nose so red?"

Phlatz—"It glows with pride because it never pokes itself into other people's business."

THE SILVER QUESTION.

"What a cold day it is going to be," observes the Galveston *News* (Dem.), "when the people put aside Grover Cleveland for a lot of politicians who are afraid of everything except party clap-trap."

Dr. Dana chuckles in the editorial columns of the *Sun* over what he imagines to be symptoms that the *Republic* is "getting ready to abandon Grover Cleveland as a Presidential candidate." We are in a position to testify that Democrats still love Mr. Cleveland for the enemies he has made.—*St. Louis Republic (Dem.).*

Florida Times-Union (Stumptail Silver Bourbon): If Mr. Cleveland should refuse to enter the Presidential race it will relieve the Democratic party of a serious embarrassment arising from his attitude on the silver question. Perhaps Mr. Cleveland may feel that it is his duty to relieve the party of this embarrassment.

We repeat that Mr. Cleveland's views on the silver question are in perfect accord with the Democracy, and that there will be no schism or break in the ranks. On the contrary, before the day for the nomination occurs all differences will have been forgotten and it will be a united party without a division that will go forth to nominate by acclamation for the next President of the United States Grover Cleveland.—*Roanoke (Va.) World (Dem.).*

"With free coinage dead in the present Congress," says the Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.), "and no prospect of an extra session of the Dolly Varden House of the Fifty-second Congress to put new life into it, the Democratic party is again rallying around its once recognized leader, knowing full well that whatever chances of success it may have next year are almost sure to be involved in the leadership of Mr. Cleveland. The Republican party ought likewise to recognize the logic of facts and prepare to meet the emergency so extremely likely to confront it."

Canadians Tired of the Chinese.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 28.—The British Columbia Legislature has passed a resolution to petition the Dominion Government to make the Chinese poll-tax $100, abolish return certificates, and restrict the number carried inward by steamship.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Grand Opera-House was completely filled last evening by an expectant audience, attracted by the Chicago début of Miss Marie Tempest, an English singer whom London had applauded and New York received with favor. The opera presented was "The Red Hussar," libretto by H. P. Stevens, and music by Ed Solomon, which was on this occasion given its first production in this city. It is a work containing a fair amount of music which is pleasing and of better quality than is often found in the comic operas of the present day. Several solos—notably Kitty's song, "Wandering at Will," Barbara's "All Will Be Well," and Ralph's "Stars in Heav'n"—are melodious, reminiscent perhaps, but not trite, and well orchestrated, and the trio in the first act, "Two Are Company," the duet "One Winter Morn," and one or two choruses are enjoyable. The music of the entire opera is in fact attractive without being in anyway remarkable or exceptional. The libretto is a wretched affair, however, and a liberal use of the blue pencil might remedy it somewhat (chiefly because the quantity would be lessened), but only a rewriting of the entire spoken dialogue by a librettist who was the fortunate possessor of at least a suggestion of brains would make the book of the opera worthy of consideration. A plentiful supply of antiquated and villainous puns and a total absence of all wit and humor make the libretto the equal of many of the productions of English operatic workshops which are inflicted upon the American public, but can only be considered amusing by the Briton mind.

Miss Tempest is a charming actress, bright and piquant, and possessing just a suggestion of French chic—enough to make her acting sparkling and full of life and animation. Her voice is a full-volumed soprano, clear and ringing in the upper tones, good in the lower, but lacking somewhat in power in the middle register. She sings with ease, intelligence, and with the finish that reveals good schooling. The same dash that pervades her acting is also infused into her singing, and makes her a light opera soprano of unusual ability and worth. She was enthusiastically received and deservedly so. The supporting company is one of good material. Charles Bassett is the tenor, and a superior one. Few light-opera tenors in the country today possess a voice of such beautiful quality and use it so well. His vocal numbers were all highly satisfactory save for an indistinctness of enunciation. In spoken dialogue he is sadly deficient, however. Lenore Snyder sang her one solo, her portion of the one trio allotted her, well, and acted satisfactorily. William McLaughlin's big bass voice is as immense and just as rough and coarse-grained as it always has been. It is to be regretted that a voice of such splendid proportions and capable of so much should be ruined and wasted merely through indolence and lack of training. Clement Bainbridge was as insufferably inane as he invariably is; John Mackay made as much of the comedy rôle of Bundy as was possible with the stupid material the librettist furnished him, and Joseph Fay and Fannie Edwards were satisfactory in minor rôles. The chorus sang well, the tenors in particular being refreshingly strong and true. The orchestra was as a rule noisy.

* * *

A large crowd, distinctively German, welcomed the Lilliputian company at the Columbia, and speculated on the character of the entertainment, for little could be gathered from the title of the piece, "The Pupil in Magic." The entertainment proved to be a spectacular burlesque, inferior in some respects to American productions of the same class, and in others superior. In scenery "The Pupil in Magic" is poor compared with our luxurious spectacles, while the costumes are less rich though more modest. There is a German thoroughness in the trifles which is praiseworthy and gratifying; but this would not commend "The Pupil in Magic" to consideration but for a novel feature in the personnel of the company. A dozen dwarfs take part; and of these, two—perhaps three—are talented. To place these curiosities among full-grown people is an inartistic idea because it is an incongruous one; theatrical illusion is marred by the conflict of the normal and the abnormal.

The first act takes place in a toymaker's shop in Berlin. The automatic toys are personated with comical exactness by the Lilliputian actors. Then comes Frl. Selma Goerner in the rôle of Fritz. This gay and dashing diminutive sport catches from the first the fancy of the spectators, though few imagine that Fritz is of the gentler sex. Puck is the last automaton discovered. This is Franz Ebert, the first artist as well as the prime curiosity of the collection. He is twenty-eight inches in height. He is perfectly symmetrical. In his pink fleshings he has a doll-like innocence, and he has a knowing look in his baby face which suggests all kinds of mischievousness. He is 25 years old and has been nine years on the stage, but it is only by looking in his eyes that one can form any conception of this Mephistopheles of the nursery. He appears in several costumes during the evening and in all is amusing. At one time he is a demure statuette, taking an occasional flight in search of adventures; anon he sings the Mikado's song in imperial robes; or he is seen in a modern full-dress suit of which he tries to divest himself when he "rolls home in the morning"; and a short time afterward he is sitting on a crescent moon presiding over what might be called a "Midwinter Night's Dream." He is at times a Cupid; again a Puck, and when in the last act he sings a beer song, he recalls a verse once written in honor of Bacchus:

> Pink as a rose is his skin so fair;
> Round as a rosebud his perfect shape;
> And there lies a light in his tawny hair
> Like the sun in the heart of a bursting grape.

It is not possible to feel enthusiastic about other features of "The Pupil in Magic," for the only unique one is Franz Ebert. In the matter of scenic investiture, as before hinted, we do things better in America. The second act ends in a tableau of the Paris Exposition. This is a single drop, perforated by lights in an old-fashioned way. There are several ballets. They are not as energetic and scintillating as those of American arrangement; nor are they as stimulating and piquant as the dances that come from Paris: they are peculiarly German, being sedate, dull, and sadly proper. The best that one can say of them is that they are not vulgar. And there is another feature—an important feature of burlesque—it is the singing. It is too much to expect that the Lilliputians should sing. They speak. This they insist on doing repeatedly, and it sounds like a convention of fairies engaged in filing saws.

* * *

Mr. Sidney Grundy wrote "The Silver Shield" when he had a grudge against theatrical managers, and in trying to satirize them he nearly spoiled a dainty little comedy. With Miss Vokes in the rôle of the actress an unexpected charm was given to the play, and the "shoppy" flavor was counteracted by her engaging personality. The piece was brought out in this city last fall, when it was declared a success, owing to the fascination with which Miss Vokes invested the principal character. Since then "The Silver Shield" has made a pronounced hit in the East. It is reviving a pleasure to witness it again at Hooley's. The heroine is played with such ease and with such good humor by Miss Vokes—in fact, it is so like herself—that it wins the sympathy of the audience from the beginning and emphasizes the favorable impression it first made. Among several passages that are admirable in acting one likes particularly her treatment of the incident in Act II. in which she explains her refusal of the Baronet's hand. Her taste is as unexceptionable as her merriment is infectious. In the third act is a stroke of force which will surprise the admirers of Miss Vokes, who seldom see her in so important a situation.

Mr. Felix Morris without a suggestion of offensiveness makes much fun out of the Rev. Dr. Dozey. This actor is always thoroughgoing, but he is often so immersed in his own rôle that he seems to isolate himself from others in the comedy. This is so rare a defect that, perhaps, one should not complain of it. Mr. Courtenay Thorpe has gained in reserve and in repose—a decided improvement. A word of praise should be said also of Miss Emily Bancker, whose work is deepening with experience. Ferdinand Gottschalk repeated his amusing caricature of a shop-talking Cockney theatrical manager.

* * *

At the minor theaters, except at the Haymarket, where Evans and Hoey are pleasing large audiences in "A Parlor Match," the attractions are generally seasoned melodramas. At Havlin's is "A Dark Secret," with its famous tank. At the Academy is "After Twenty Years," Company L of the Second Regiment taking part. "The Fugitive" is comparatively new at the Clark Street. Among those who take principal parts are William Edmonds, Oliver Lapidie, and Emma Lascelles. "The Limited Mail" is at the People's. Miss Florence Bindley, as a telegraph operator, is the heroine. "Hands Across the Sea," which has been seen at several theaters, has been transferred from Havlin's to the Alhambra. At the Standard, George T. Dorsey is playing the first rôle in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and Kitty Edwards is the Topsy.

At his recital tonight at Central Music-Hall Mr. Xaver Scharwenka will play Liszt's arrangement of the "Tell" overture instead of the "Polonaise" previously announced, and, in addition to the other numbers, will give the Fantasie op. 49 and some of the Preludes of Chopin and his own "Staccato Etude."

Francis Wilson began the second and last week of his engagement at the Chicago Opera-House with a performance of "The Merry Monarch," given before the usual crowded house.

PERSONALS.

Joseph Pulitzer of the New York *World* has much improved in health and he expects to resume his personal management of the paper at no distant day.

Senator Blair has not yet secured his wife's consent to go to China and there is an awful possibility that the talkative Senator may decline the mission.

Gen. Butler says there is lots of fun in his memoirs. Can it be possible that the General contemplates giving the country his experience as Mr. Dana's Presidential candidate?

Mrs. Grant's correspondence is so large that she finds it impossible to attend to it all. She gives preference to letters from old soldiers and endeavors to answer them with her own pen.

Inspector Byrnes of New York declines the decoration recently conferred upon him by the King of Italy, preferring simply "the proud consciousness of being a citizen of this great Republic."

Sir August Paget receives $40,000 a year as British Minister to Austria. This salary enables him to keep on good terms with the imperial family and the aristocracy, and his duties do not extend much beyond this.

Capt. James Carroll, the new Congressional Delegate from Alaska, was born in Illinois, and was a sailor on the lakes in his youth, but for the last eleven years commanded steamers running from Columbia River to Sitka. He represents a constituency of about 8,000 Alaskans.

The Hon. H. S. Sanford, Minister to Belgium under Lincoln's Administration, lives most of his time in that country. He spends a portion of each year in Florida, where he has an orange grove. Mr. Sanford, who is 65 years old, is said to have crossed the Atlantic eighty-six times.

Eben D. Jordan, the famous Boston dry goods merchant, went to Boston from Maine a fatherless boy of 14 and worked on a suburban farm at $4 a month and thought he had struck affluence when he secured a place in a mercantile house three years later at $275 a year.

Solomon F. Perry of Ronceverte, W. Va., takes the cake of all who love sport for the fun there is in it and not for profits of the chase. He recently followed a bear over the whole range of Sassafras Mountains for thirty-one days before he killed the animal, and was able to sell its hide for $2.25.

Miss Mary Hennecker of Crawford, N. J., has been very seriously injured by the explosion of a barrel of sauerkraut. This is the first time on record that a sauerkraut barrel or the person opening it has come to grief. It is generally the neighbors for a square or two around who explode when the smell reaches them.

William Morris, the noted poet, is making preparations to be his own printer. One of his forthcoming volumes will be issued from a press which he has established near his Hammersmith residence. There are indications that Morris has tired of his socialistic crusade and that he will soon return to poetry, for the pursuit of which he is much better fitted.

CURRENT NOTES.

IT is easy to gain a great reputation for truthfulness by always speaking ill of yourself.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Fair Client—"And is this what you call a deed?" Real-Estate Lawyer—"Yes. Why?" Fair Client—"It looks more like words."—*New York Sun.*

It is easy enough to find friends who will advance theories or opinions, but when it comes to advancing money—that kind is scarce.—*St. Joseph News.*

"Mr. Tawker is a brilliant controversialist." "He is an intolerant bigot." "You think so?" "Of course I do. He never agrees with me in anything."—*Cape Cod Item.*

First Society Man—"A man might as well be dead as out of the fashion." Second Society Man (in high collar and regulation evening dress)—"Yes, and he might as well be dead as in it."—*New York Herald.*

"Do good to them that despitefully use you." If you think it will do them any good, whip them—do it in the good old-fashioned way. An upper cut will often bring a man to his knees quicker than anything else.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

"Do you know," said Miss Belle Pepperton to Gus De Jay, "that I think you would be an excellent subject for a poem?" "What—aw—suggested that to you?" "I was reading some of the verses in the obituary column."—*Washington Post.*

Gadsby—"Those three dude sons of Van Nostrand cost him about $5,000 a year." Miss Cautique—"Then he has been putting a good deal of money into realestate." "How's that?" "He is spending $5,000 a year on a vacant lot."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Miss Sharp—"Ah, Mr. Dullard, you are looking the part of the Black Prince to perfection." Mr. Dullard—"Ye-es; but do you know, Miss Sharp, I feel like a perfect idiot." Miss Sharp (earnestly)—"Now, that will never do, Mr. Dullard. At a masquerade, as on the stage, one must forget his real character entirely."—*Kate Field's Washington.*

PRESS POINTS.

New York *World:* In order of rank the Cabinet stands: First, Department of State; next, Ohio Department.

Philadelphia *Record:* On the whole it might be cheaper to string cables around the earth and economize on diplomats.

Washington *Post:* Zola says he doesn't like the United States. He is now eligible to membership in the mugwump party.

St. Joseph *Herald:* There are over 200 women preachers in the United States and many times that number of the fair sex who lecture.

Illinois State Journal: Zola says the United States can never become respectable. Zola should be advised that the Democrats are as a rule in power only in off years.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* A glance at the list of subscriptions to the Sherman statue fund started by a new New York newspaper with $1,000 shows a wonderful falling off in ciphers.

Peoria *Transcript:* Senator-elect Kyle says he is anti-monopoly. This is good enough so far as it goes, but what the Senators are most anxious to find out is his ante on poker.

New York *Continent:* The trouble between Wales and his mamma may be about cards. Wales thinks a king ought to be the highest card in the pack, while Victoria believes in the queen's rule.

Philadelphia *Times:* Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio said in the House yesterday that things were cheaper since the passage of the McKinley bill. Republican Congressmen are, certainly. And yet they are harder to get.

Troy *Times:* Considering the facile grace with which the Silver-Pool Investigating Committee bandaged its eyes during the taking of testimony it is scarcely surprising that it couldn't see any signs of a free silver cabal.

Lawrence *Journal:* Scientists have discovered that a diet of tomatoes weakens the intellect and destroys the brain. It is probable that some of the Alliance statesmen now at Topeka have been living on tomatoes for some time.

Foreigners and the Fair.

A London cablegram says: The President's invitations to participate in the Chicago World's Fair have all been distributed and some have been acted upon. France accepts and will make a good show. Italy is enthusiastic over the thing for some reason or other and will excel all her previous efforts. Germany is still debating the question and so is England. There seems no doubt, however, that the English Government will eventually give a grant in support of an English exhibit, though the Ministers are hanging back from proposing the grant to Parliament for the present. One of the best guarantees of British coöperation is the fact that James Dredge, the editor of *Engineering*, who was decorated for energetic services rendered to the British section in the Paris Exhibition, is even more heartily enlisted in the success of the Chicago show.

Great Day for Britain.

London cablegram: Monday, March 2, will be an important date in the history of the British Empire, marking as it does the first session of a Congress at Sydney to effect the federation of the Australasian colonies. All but New Zealand will be represented, and it is expected that the labors of the delegates will not be prolonged. English interest in the event takes the practical form of curiosity as to how they will manage things on the tariff question; but there will be cordial approbation of the results whatever they may be. The English are very proud of Australia, and like the Australians quite as much as they dislike the Canadians. Doubtless this is because the people under the Southern Cross are not eternally bothering the home country with rows about fisheries and demands for railway loans, which are two things with which every English mind connects the name of Canada.

Neither Prohibition Nor Free Liquor.

Albany *Journal:* The Republican party will not and cannot truckle to the Prohibitionist fanaticism. It does not as a National party recognize the existence of a liquor question in National politics. The excise problem is for the State or the locality to determine; and the policy of the party throughout most of the States and in most localities has been along the middle course without reference to prohibition on the one hand or free liquor on the other, favoring reasonable regulation, restriction, and taxation of the traffic. High license is the excise policy which will win in the long run, because it is right and because it appeals to the people as a whole rather than to the fanaticism of one class or the selfish interests of another.

LOOKING OUT FOR WAR.

ENGLISHMEN HAVE FEARS FOR THEIR MERCHANT MARINE.

Could They Carry On All Their Commerce Under a Neutral Flag?—Plans to Lessen the Fog Evil in London—Cardinal Manning's Socialistic Utterances Approved at Rome—The Vatican and the Quirinal—Emperor William Worrying His People—Cable Brevities.

LONDON, March 2.—In the debate on the navy estimates in the House of Commons today Sir J. Colomb moved that henceforth the naval budget must state the total number of war ships in commission, in reserve, and building, the aggregate tonnage of the mercantile marine, and the value of the sea-borne commerce of England compared with that of foreign powers, besides containing similar returns from the colonies. He dilated upon the growth of colonial commerce and the increase of British responsibilities.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt described the speech of Sir J. Colomb as similar to the notes of alarm which naval experts are accustomed to issue to induce the nation to believe that the naval and military expenditures, enormous as they are, would be inadequate in the event of war. Not a single ton of imports or exports, the speaker continued, would be threatened. By the declaration of Paris the whole trade of a belligerent was absolutely safe. Not a quarter of corn nor a yard of cotton would be prevented from coming to England, for it would come under a neutral flag.

Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, dissented from the views of Sir William Vernon Harcourt. How could we, he asked, suddenly transfer our tonnage all over the world to a neutral flag? Rice had been declared contraband of war; what if wheat also should be declared contraband? ["Hear! Hear!"] English shipowners would be unwise to trust overmuch to the declaration of Paris. They must maintain the navy so as to hold the fighting supremacy in every part of the world. The Government would grant the information asked for.

Sir J. Colomb thereupon modified the form of his motion, but it was negatived without a division.

Sir James Fergusson, Political Secretary of the Foreign Office, said the Government did not assume that the whole of the Soudan belonged to Egypt, but, he added, he did not intend to define the limits of Egyptian sovereignty. The occupation of Tokar did not imply an increase in the army forces in Egypt.

Mr. Henry Labouchère asked if the Khedive had not indorsed the abandonment of the Soudan.

To this question Fergusson replied that, in the opinion of the Government, the withdrawal of the Egyptian troops from the Soudan did not constitute the abandonment of the sovereignty of the Soudan. [Hear, hear!]

Mr. Labouchère then asked: "Then does the Government recognize in the sovereignty of Egypt over the Soudan her sovereignty over Kassalla and Khartoum?"

But Fergusson declined to deal more specifically with the question, and upon Mr. Labouchère's persisting upon this subject the Political Secretary of the Foreign Office, after several fencing replies to Mr. Labouchère, asked for formal notice of the questions.

Viscount Wolmer, member for Peterfield, suggested that the Government appoint a commission to report upon scientific methods of mitigating the fogs which prevail in London, and commented upon the fact that the increasing prevalence of the fogs has the effect of curtailing working hours.

The First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. William Henry Smith, doubted the ability of such a commission to deal with the matter. A committee of the House of Lords had already made an exhaustive inquiry into the subject and had recommended the use of non-bituminous coal as a possible mitigation of the density of the London fogs. That and other measures in the direction of abating the fog nuisance were embodied in a bill which was now before the House of Lords, and in due course of time the members of the House of Commons would have an opportunity to consider the bill and to discuss the subject of London fogs and the best means to be taken to lessen their intensity.

CARDINAL MANNING INDORSED.

His Socialistic Utterances Approved at Rome—The New Italian Ministry.

ROME, March 2.—The enemies of Cardinal Manning have spread the rumor that the propaganda had sent a letter of reproof to the illustrious Englishman on account of his socialistic letter to the *XIX Siecle* entitled "Rome Francaise." This rumor is unfounded. The socialistic action of the Cardinal is watched at Rome with a sympathetic interest.

The declaration of the new Italian Ministry has been received at the Vatican with extreme reserve. They wait for the actions of the new Government before judging it. But they are convinced that the Cabinet will not favor any new anti-religious laws and that it will enforce with moderation those now existing.

An ecclesiastic of high position said today: "The Italian Government desires peace. It will do nothing to wound the Vatican. It has need of us and will therefore do nothing to offend us. M. di Rudini is personally favorable to religious pacification and has placed Sig. Chimini in the Ministry of Agriculture in order to have near him one intimate with the high ecclesiastical circles. Sig. Chimini has long been in favor of conciliation and has urged an arrangement between the Quirinal and the Vatican. He is a personal friend of many prelates and of many Catholics, especially of those who form the conciliatory Roman party and who desire that the Pope should permit the Catholics to go to the ballot-boxes and to save the monarchy and the present unity by participation in political affairs. Before the last election for the Legislature this Catholic party had increased its pressure upon the Vatican and the Pope, with the intention of raising the interdict ni eletti ni elettori. Sig. Campello, the late President of the Universe Romana, had even made a kind of alliance with Sig. Chimini and his friends. The friends of Sig. Chimini and the conciliatory Catholics were to form a party and support each other warmly in the elections, but the Pope has put down the rebellion of Sig. Campello and the compact has been broken for the time. Will it succeed in the future? I do not think so. No doubt the Ministry has need of the Vatican in order to save its policy. Signor Chimini has been added to the new Ministry in order to conduct the Catholics to the polls, when, hunted down by the party of the Left, the party of the Right is obliged to dissolve the Chamber and to consult the country. The Quirinal wants absolutely a ministry and a policy of the Right out of fear of the radicalism and masked republicanism of the Left. It reckons, therefore, on the support of Catholics, and hopes that Signor Chimini will draw the Catholic Conservatives to the ballot-boxes on the day when it is needful to strike a great blow. The King and the Monarchists have never given up their hope of inducing the Vatican to abandon its latent hostility.

"Be therefore sure that sooner or later Sig. Chimini and his Catholic friends will make new efforts to induce the Pope to cancel the interdict ni eletti ni elettori. It is doubtful whether the Pope will yield. It is too late now for him to change his policy. When Leo XIII. came into power he was favorably inclined to the participation of the Catholics in the elections. Everything was even ready. The Roman Princes had already taken their measures in order to put up Catholic candidates everywhere. But, seized with fear, Leo XIII. consulted the Bishops. All the Bishops pleaded in favor of the continuance of the old state of things. Leo XIII. has not the courage to go against the unanimous feelings of the episcopacy. Since then the Pope has been disenchanted. He has more than once expressed his strong desire to make peace with the Quirinal, but he has been deceived in his hopes. The more he spoke in favor of a reconciliation the more the Quirinal took measures which were directed against the Holy See and the church. The Pope has become convinced that peace with the royal house of Italy is impossible, as the Savoyard dynasty is held in bondage by revolution and is the visible sign of the war waged against the Pope. This being so it is not likely that the Vatican will permit the Catholics to go to the ballot-boxes in order to save the monarchy which has done and will do all in its power to prevent a solution of the Roman question. An interesting question is, Does the Pope desire the establishment of a republic? He is waiting, but expects nothing from the monarchy. Many Catholics hope that the republic will come sooner or later, and that it will grant liberty to the Holy See. Monarchy is condemned by its very existence to prevent any solution favorable to the Pope.

"The settled conviction in ecclesiastical circles is therefore that the present Cabinet will not wage war, but that it is unable to get out of the present muddle. It will walk round and round on one spot, but will not march forward."

IN MEMORY OF JOHN WESLEY.

A Statue of the Founder of Methodism Unveiled in London.

LONDON, March 2.—Today being the one hundredth anniversary of the death of John Wesley, the great theologian and founder of Methodism, a statue erected in his honor was unveiled in the presence of a large concourse of people in front of the City Road Chapel, the headquarters of the Wesleyans. The Rev. Frederic William Farrar, Archdeacon of Westminster, took part in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the statue, and afterward, with Sir Robert N. Fowler, one of the members of Parliament for London City, addressed a meeting in the City Road Chapel, extolling the virtues of Wesley. The Archdeacon delivered a long and eloquent eulogy of John Wesley, during the course of which he said that he regretted, as a churchman, that the church a hundred years ago had not the wisdom to assimilate with the mighty enthusiasm which gave momentum to the Wesleyan movement. It seemed, said the Archdeacon, shocking and disgraceful in Christians bound by a common Christianity to treat each other with mutual coldness. John Wesley himself, he added, set an example of splendid tolerance.

The Archdeacon, in conclusion, reminded the congregation of the words of William Penn, "that the humble, meek, merciful, and just are all of one religion, and will so recognize each other when in another world with the mask off."

TROUBLED ABOUT THE KAISER.

A Feeling of General Uneasiness Caused by His Recent Utterances.

LONDON, March 2.—The Exchange Telegraph company's Berlin correspondent telegraphs that he has information derived from the highest source to the effect that a feeling of general uneasiness prevails in regard to Emperor William's utterances. The same correspondent adds that Chancellor von Caprivi has signified to the Emperor his desire to resign immediately after the termination of the autumn maneuvers. The Chancellor, it is understood, does not approve of the imperial ideas and plans connected with recent events. It is feared the Emperor will determine on a total reversal of his friendly attitude towards France.

PARIS, March 2.—The *Figaro* today announced that Queen Victoria was so pleased by the account given her by the Empress Frederick of the respect and courtesy which the latter was shown during her visit to Paris that the Queen has promised to return the compliment and stop two days in Paris when she passes through this city en route to the south of France.

At the conclusion of the ball last night which followed the meeting of M. de Roulede's friends, at which the latter presided, M. de Roulede recited a military poem ending with the words: "Sonnez la Charge. Nous les Vaincrons." "The charge" was then sounded upon military bugles amid a scene of the wildest enthusiasm.

M. Laisant, during the course of the evening, made a violent speech, concluding with crying, "Down with the allies of Germany!"

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Sig. Crispi Said to Be Trying to Arrange Matters with the Pope.

ROME, March 2.—At the Vatican it is asserted that Sig. Crispi, late Prime Minister of Italy, expects to return to power, and that he has approached the Holy See with the view to persuade the papal authorities not to accord concessions to the Ministry of the Marquis di Rudini, as the latter's Cabinet cannot last. Sig. Crispi is said to have insisted that the Pope ought not to allow Catholics to support the Government at elections and promised that if he returns to power he will make concessions to the Vatican.

Afraid of the Jews.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ST. PETERSBURG, March 2.—The *Grasdanin* says, in the course of an article on the Semitic question: "Judaism is proceeding by slow but sure steps to the subjugation of Europe by intrigue, knavery, and corruption. It advances easily where the people are ignorant, pliable, and apathetic. It is therefore absolutely necessary to protect the Russians against the Jewish conquest by the most radical measures, if we don't wish to see the Israelitish Empire established in our midst." The *Grasdanin* suggests as preventive measures the refusal of social recognition of the Jews unless they hold a first guild license, that dealings in lands should be prohibited unless the guild licenses them, that only 5 per cent of the members of the councils and clubs may be Jews, and that all Hebrew newspapers be suppressed.

Too Many Old and Infirm Judges.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, March 2.—Referring to the case of Mr. Justice Stephen, whose mental indisposition continues to be the cause of serious embarrassment, the *Law Times* remarks: "The laxity of control in these matters extends to all the courts in the country. There are County Court Judges whose patriarchal age excites the wonder of mankind, but who are still at work, and there are Judges of other courts tenaciously retaining offices which age and declining powers warn them to abandon. Unfortunately no one has the power of dealing with such cases, and the result is that so long as a Judge thinks he can scramble through his work, however mistaken he may be, authority is dumb. In the opinion of the writer, special legislation on the subject is now inevitable."

Almost Lynched a Cab-Driver.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, March 2.—There was a riot in the Werderscher market here this afternoon, when the excited populace tried to lynch Wichert Weissensee, who recklessly drove over and nearly killed two men who were occupied in drawing a hand-cart. Wichert was torn by the mob from the box of his vehicle and fearfully beaten with his own whip. The police fought hard with his assailants and eventually managed to rescue him alive from their clutches. There is no doubt this scene is the outcome of the recent reckless driving which has prevailed, and by being persevered in at the cost of many lives has been the cause of a great deal of excitement.

The Baroness Interviews "an Influential Personage."

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, March 2.—The Baroness von Roque, Mrs. Maybrick's mother, who is in the city, had an interview Saturday evening with "an influential personage." The Baroness, who was accompanied during the interview by her private solicitor, Mr. Edmund Pooley, is thoroughly satisfied with the reception accorded to her advances on behalf of her unfortunate daughter, and says she has new evidence which bears strongly on the use by Mrs. Maybrick of arsenic for her complexion.

Still in a State of Siege.

BUENOS AYRES, March 2.—The state of siege which was declared some time ago, and which was raised during the holding of the elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies, continues here. It is not likely that there will be any immediate trouble. It is generally believed that the intervention of Gen. Mitre, ex-President of the Republic, will lead to the settlement of the difficulties which are agitating the country. Business throughout the country is at a standstill. There is little confidence in the financial situation, and as a consequence the granting of discounts has been greatly curtailed.

Exhibition of Joseph's Coat at Treves.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, March 2.—The Roman Catholic inhabitants of the Rhineland and Westphalia are greatly excited over the proposed exhibition at Treves of the holy coat of Joseph. The clergy publishes a report that "God allows the exhibition only when a special triumph of the church is expected." This time the recall of the Jesuits and the restitution of clerical salaries sequestrated during the Kulturkampf are expected. The last exhibition was in 1845. The date for that of this year has not been fixed.

Preparing for a Grand Concert.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, March 2.—Prince Schaumberg-Lippe and the Princess Victoria are expected to arrive Wednesday, when there will be a grand musical entertainment at the royal castle in their honor. The highest dignitaries in the land, the nobility, and thousands of people have been invited, and altogether it will be an occasion of unrivaled splendor and ceremonial.

Anarchists Arrested in Belgium.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BRUSSELS, March 2.—Four foreign Anarchists were arrested here today and charged with carrying on intrigues against the public safety. There was great excitement in the city in consequence of the movement of the Anarchists. At 7 o'clock this evening a procession of workmen 2,000 strong marched through the city for the purpose of protesting against military conscription, but their progress was without menace, and the public order has not yet been disturbed.

Pope Leo's 80th Birthday.

ROME, March 2.—The Pope today received congratulations upon the occasion of the 80th anniversary of his birthday. Upon receiving the visit of the Sacred College of Cardinals the Pope compared the position and difficulties of the church in present times with the position of the church in the days of Pope Gregory. The Pope said that he was gratified at the progress of the faith in England. He also said that if God spared him until his Episcopal Jubilee he would devote part of the offering he might receive to the suppression of slavery.

Spain's Commercial Relations.

MADRID, March 2.—The new Spanish Cortes was opened today by the Queen Regent. In her speech her Majesty announced that the commercial treaties between Spain and other nations would not be renewed, and that it would be necessary to establish customs relations on a fresh basis with foreign States. The Queen Regent also announced that amnesty would be granted to political offenders, and that compulsory service in the army would be insisted upon by the Government.

Think They Have Made a Discovery.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ROME, March 2.—It is believed that an important archæological find has just been made here. Near the bridge of St. Angelo, while constructing works in the embankment of the Tiber, a column was discovered bearing an inscription commemorating games that were held every 100 years to celebrate the founding of the city and also an ode written by Horace for the occasion. The authorities will not allow any one to see the fragment until the archæologists have completed their examination.

Sends Her Picture to the Sufferers.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, March 2.—Two fine photographs of the Queen with her Majesty's signature on each of them have been forwarded to Windsor Castle to Lady White Cooper for transmission to the leper settlement at Robben Island, off the Cape of Good Hope. They were done from the Jubilee state picture which was painted by Angeli, and which hangs in the castle. They are inscribed: "Presented by her Majesty the Queen to her suffering subjects in the Leper Hospital of Robben Island, 1891."

Italians Growing Economical.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ROME, March 2.—Sig. Suzzatti, the Minister of the Treasury, told a reporter that the economies introduced by the former and the present Ministry had improved the financial condition of the Government to the extent of 74,000,000 lire. A motion introduced into the Chamber to reduce the civil list has evoked a warm expression of loyalty to the monarchy from all sections.

Will Brace Up the Tottering House.

LONDON, March 2.—It is announced definitely that two trust companies have taken in hand the affairs of the City-House, which is involved in the Argentine troubles. The companies will provide the $5,000,000 required to meet the firm's engagements. It is further proposed to convert the house into a limited liability company with a capital of $20,000,000 in shares and a debenture debt of $10,000,000.

Wanted to Marry a Coachman.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, March 2.—Frau Deiteman, who was arrested in Haltern on a charge of poisoning her mother and attempting to destroy her husband by the same means, is now said to have committed these acts in order to marry a coachman, but he has escaped from her wiles and has betaken himself to America.

Stole the Horns and Cut the Drums.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

DUBLIN, March 2.—A bitter campaign between the Parnellites and the McCarthyites is being waged in County Clare, on the west coast. Last night the rooms of the anti-Parnellites in the thriving port of Kilbrush were entered, the instruments of the band stolen, and the drums cut.

Twenty Concerts for $150,000.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, March 2.—Mme. Patti has accepted the proposal of a South American impresario to give twenty operatic performances at Rio de Janeiro for £30,000 (nearly $150,000). She will sail from Southampton toward the middle of June and remain in Brazil two months.

Death of a Chicago Woman at Queenstown.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

QUEENSTOWN, March 2.—Mrs. Ellen Wall, aged 70, who arrived here Saturday on the Cunard steamer Etruria and was going to Clonmel, died suddenly today of heart-disease. The deceased was well known in Chicago, where she had many friends.

Brevities by Cable.

M. Constans, the French Minister of the Interior, has notified the turf clubs that on and after March 8 betting on the Paris mutual system would be considered a penal offense.

A Roumanian newspaper reports that Emperor William of Germany and Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria will meet in Bucharest May 23, the coronation-day of King Charles I. of Roumania.

Elections for members of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath have commenced in the rural districts. Lower Austria has returned seven anti-Semitics and one Clerical, the Liberals losing four seats.

It is now asserted that the real object of the mission of Prince Jerome Napoleon, who is now suffering from severe illness in Rome, and who is reported to have made a will disinheriting Prince Victor and naming Prince Louis as the next Emperor, is to endeavor to conciliate the Vatican with the Quirinal.

DEATH OF MARK W. WHITE.

The Superintendent of the South Park System Expires Suddenly.

Mark W. White, General Superintendent of the South Park system, died at his residence in South Park at 8 o'clock last night of apoplexy. He had kept the house during the day on account of an illness that was not considered serious. His appetite was good and shortly after eating a hearty supper he became so ill that a physician was summoned. Death came before medical aid arrived.

Mr. White was 54 years old and a native of Bradford, Vt., though his boyhood was spent mainly in Jefferson County, New York. He was connected with the dry-goods house of H. B. Claflin & Co., New York, several years, after which he established himself in business at Redwood, N. Y., and afterward at St. Louis. In 1871 he entered the service of the South Park Commissioners as foreman and assistant superintendent. In 1881 he was made General Superintendent. The duties of the office he discharged with singular ability and fidelity to the day of his death.

"His whole time was devoted to his work," said Park Commissioner Martin J. Russell last night, "and his administration was as nearly perfect as it could be made. The improvement and maintenance of the South Parks were carried on at less cost per acre than most parks. He bestowed thought and study on his duties and developed with the development of the parks. With the engineer's, the floricultural, and other special departments he did not interfere—his strength lay in the executive department. His abilities in this line were admirable. The public received a dollar's worth of improvement for every dollar expended under his direction. Too much cannot be said of the value of his services as Superintendent."

Mr. White leaves a widow and three daughters, Misses May and Georgia White and Mrs. Ryther. His father, who has attained the age of 78 years, has lived with him for several years.

Mr. White had anticipated a sudden death, and for many years had never been known to drive alone when he could get anybody to accompany him. His aged father was frequently seen with him in his buggy.

There will be a meeting of the South Park Board today to take appropriate action on his death.

Clark S. Harrison.

Clark S. Harrison, a member of the old Virginia family of that name, a resident of Chicago since before the fire, and a cousin of President Harrison, died Sunday last at his residence, No. 835 North Clark street. The funeral will take place this morning to Rosehill Cemetery at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Harrison was born near Richmond, Va., eighty years ago. When 17 years old he went with his father to Tennessee, and afterwards resided in Louisville, Ky., and Cincinnati, O. In the latter city he was a contractor and builder during the war, and although over age enlisted in a regiment organized to defend Covington and Newport from a raid threatened by Gen. Kirby Smith. During his service he contracted from cold and exposure a disease which finally resulted in partial paralysis of the lower limbs. For the last fifteen years he had been unable to attend to any business and for two years had been almost helpless. He and the late Judge Harrison of Tennessee were the only two original Republicans of the Southern branch of the family.

Mrs. Zo Swisshelm Allen.

Mrs. Zo Swisshelm Allen, wife of Earnest L. Allen, and daughter of the late Jane Grey Swisshelm, died after a brief illness at her home in this city yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Allen was a musician of merit, having studied under some of the best masters at Leipsic. She was also a student of art and literature and an active member of several societies for higher culture. She had a large circle of friends in this city and elsewhere. Mrs. Allen leaves a husband and two children.

Mrs. Anna Steiniger Clark.

BOSTON, Mass., March 2.—[Special.]—The death of Mrs. Anna Steiniger Clark, the pianist, is reported from Blue Hill, Me. She came to America in 1883, making her first appearance at a concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. When about 16 years old she made her first public appearance, taking a part in Mozart's Concerto for three pianofortes in a concert at the Royal Opera, Berlin.

Edwin Conant.

BOSTON, Mass., March 2.—[Special.]—Edwin Conant of Worcester died today, aged 81 years. He was a member of the celebrated Harvard class of 1829, which graduated Oliver Wendell Holmes, the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Judge Benjamin R. Curtis, and Prof. Benjamin Peirce. There were originally fifty-nine members, whom Dr. Holmes has celebrated in so many of his poems as "the boys," but this reduces the list to eight.

CALLED FOR MARCH 14.

THE REPUBLICANS WILL HOLD AN EARLY CITY CONVENTION.

Primaries Set for the Day Previous and Under the Crawford Law—Cregier Fails to Manipulate the Democratic City Central Committee—His Unpleasant Experience with a Harrison Demonstration—Two Methods of Making Citizens—Other Local Political News.

As predicted by THE TRIBUNE, the Republican City Central Committee at its meeting yesterday determined to call the convention for the nomination of Mayor and city officers for March 14, a week from next Saturday. The primaries will be held the previous day under the Crawford Primary law. This action was taken after mature deliberation, and is intended to head off crank action on the part of so-called non-partisan committees. The calling of an early convention may also be taken as an indication that the Republicans are prepared for an aggressive fight and that they have no notion of abandoning their organization, but are prepared to present candidates who can stand the public scrutiny.

Ald. Bidwill presided at the meeting yesterday in the absence of George S. Willits, the regular Chairman. He ordered a call of the roll to ascertain the views of the committee as to whether the convention should be held before or after the day of registration—March 17. Every committeeman but one, Dr. Ebert of the First Ward, declared for an early convention. Ald. Madden then presented a resolution naming March 14 for the day of the convention, and March 13 for the primaries under the Crawford law. The motion was adopted unanimously. The committeemen were then directed to hand in their lists of judges and clerks, which was done accordingly.

The committee appointed at a previous meeting to wait on the Election Commissioners reported through Charles Andrews that the Commissioners would have the list of voters for each ward, and deliver up the ballot-boxes for primary purposes to any regular election judge the day before the primaries. This was deemed satisfactory.

Then the question of the Aldermanic nominations came up. The following wards declared in favor of Aldermanic conventions to which the delegates should be chosen at the same time as the delegates to the city convention, the number of delegates being twice the number of delegates to the city convention—in some cases three times the number of city delegates:

First, Third, Fourth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-fourth

In the case of the Second, Fifth, Sixth Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth the matter of calling the Aldermanic primaries was referred to the committeemen. In the Eighteenth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, and Thirty-third Wards the nominations will be made at the primaries.

On motion of Mr. Hertz the Chairman was directed to name a committee of five on platform, such committees to report to the convention.

Same Date for the West Town.

Subsequently the West Town Republican Committee met and decided to call the Republican convention for the West Town for March 14, and that the election of delegates to such convention shall be March 13, at the same time as the city primaries.

The action of the committee may be taken as a victory for the supporters of Mr. Washburne. It is believed by them that Mr. Washburne has no reason to fear a long campaign; that he can stand public scrutiny. They also say that there will be no excuse for the Citizens' Committee of Thirty-two to proceed with a nomination until after the Republican convention is held. To make any nomination before would be taken as an attempt to force the Republican convention to an indorsement. Any such attempt will be vigorously resisted. The Republicans believe that they can win singlehanded in this campaign. They will therefore not tamely submit to any attempt at dictation by any committee.

It may be mentioned also that the efficiency of the committee of thirty-two is seriously threatened by the refusal of some of the most prominent of those named in the list to act. Mr. Lyman J. Gage, who was expected to act as Chairman, refuses to act. Mr. Cudahy and others have also intimated that they will not serve. The committee will meet this afternoon to add to the number of members. There is a disposition among some of the minor persons of the committee to force a nomination, even before the committee is enlarged. Those persons have been urging Charles L. Hutchinson as a candidate. It is believed, however, that Mr. Hutchinson will not consent to the use of his name. He will hardly consent to its use before the Republican convention is held, at least.

Ald. Bidwill will appoint the committee of five provided for by Mr. Hertz's resolution at the Republican committee meeting this afternoon. It will immediately get to work on a platform which will be satisfactory to the people, and adherence to which must be pledged in the fullest and strictest sense by the Republican candidates.

North Town Convention.

The Republican committee of the North Town met yesterday and decided to call their convention for Monday, March 16, at the North Side Turner-Hall. The primaries will be held March 13, at the same time as the city primaries, and under the Crawford law. The delegates were appointed as follows:

Twentieth Ward—Nine delegates.
Twenty-first Ward—Eleven delegates.
Twenty-second Ward—Eleven delegates.
Twenty-third Ward—Thirteen delegates.
Twenty-fourth Ward—Fifteen delegates.

The complete call for the city convention and the West Town will be found in the advertising pages of THE TRIBUNE.

CREGIER CAN'T RUN THE COMMITTEE.

He Meets with Defeat in the Matter of Aldermanic Primaries.

Mr. Cregier's "steering" committee does not find it smooth sailing in these stirring political times in Chicago. The members are getting rather tired of their jobs, and some of them are threatening to quit. They meet with embarrassments, obstacles, and opposition at every turn. They are beginning to accuse one another of treachery. A diligent search was made yesterday to find who had given the Wine-and-Whisky circular recommending a postponement of the Aldermanic primaries till after the city convention to THE TRIBUNE.

The effect of the publication of the circular was demoralizing to the Cregierites. The candidates for Aldermen were around the City-Hall early yesterday morning denouncing the scheme and threatening dire vengeance on Cregier. The members of the "steering" committee were kept busy explaining, and before evening the Cregierites had retreated from the position taken in the circular. When the City Central Committee met last evening there was not a solitary committeeman who had the courage to suggest the postponement of the Aldermanic primaries. The "steering" committee could not induce any one to undertake the advocacy of such a course.

It was significant that the motion in relation to the Aldermanic primaries which was finally adopted was proposed by John O'Callaghan of the Thirteenth Ward, the Treasurer of Harrison's campaign committee, known as the Chicago Democracy. Mr. O'Callaghan made the motion early in the session. It was to the effect that the Aldermanic primaries be held at such time and place as the committeemen from the respective wards thought fit and proper. Mr. O'Callaghan did not state his motion to the satisfaction of Capt. Farrell, and a point of order being raised against it by Committeeman Cummins, Farrell ruled it out.

Then ex-Ald. Gaynor moved that the Aldermanic primaries be held before the city primaries, March 18. There were various motions, amendments, and substitutes offered by various "statesmen." After much confusion, pounding by the Chair, and personalities they were all tabled. Then Chairman Farrell decided that Gaynor's original motion was tabled on a viva voce vote. Gaynor angrily challenged a division, but the Chairman ignored him. Half the members of the committee got on their feet to denounce the Chairman. He broke his gavel trying to restore order.

Ald. McGillen then presented O'Callaghan's original motion in a slightly amended form. The Chairman ruled it out. This made William Fitzgerald of the First Ward angry. He moved to hold the primaries for Aldermanic nominations at the same time and place as the city primaries. This was seconded, and would have been carried if put. Chairman Farrel "took a tumble to himself." Capt. Williams of the Twenty-eighth Ward came to his rescue. He renewed O'Callaghan's original motion leaving the matter of the Aldermanic primaries to the committeemen in each ward. He offered it as an amendment. Fitzgerald accepted it. The Chairman then put it and declared it carried.

"You and Cregier cannot run this committee," said John Brennan, after this action was taken. "We'll stay with you to the end. We'll have no dictation."

Thus were the orders and injunctions of the City-Hall gang, the Wine-and-Whiskies, and the "steering" committee disregarded. The committeemen from the Democratic wards agreed subsequently that they will call their Aldermanic primaries for March 20, the same day as the city convention. This is another body blow at the "dead duck" faction.

So impressed are leading Democrats with the idea that they cannot win with Cregier that a committee of his personal friends in the party waited on the Mayor yesterday and mildly suggested to him the desirability of withdrawing in favor of some man like Judge McConnell or John A. King. Mr. Cregier did not take kindly to the suggestion. He thinks he can be elected. The members of the gang have flattered him into the belief that he can.

The "silk-stocking" leaders are sure that Cregier cannot win. They are opposed to Harrison, however, and are now looking for a compromise candidate. Judge McConnell seems to be the favorite. Ex-Judge Barnum has positively declined to allow his name to be used as a candidate. He cannot afford to accept the place, he says. Judge McConnell would accept if the nomination should be tendered to him with any degree of unanimity. In the meantime Harrison keeps on pegging away at Cregier. The *Staats Zeitung* is the only paper that is in favor of him. That journal is especially severe on the citizens' movement, and refers to it as a Know-Nothing affair.

The South Town Democratic primaries will be held Monday, March 23. The convention will be held the following day.

Denounce Cregier.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Personal Rights League, held last night at No. 95 Fifth avenue, the following resolution was read and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Mayor Cregier, as the head of the Police Department of the City of Chicago, has, notwithstanding the well-founded protest of this organization, seen fit to reëmploy on the city's police force Charles Nordrum, a man who was dismissed therefrom in disgrace for conduct unbecoming an officer. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Personal Rights League regards such reappointment as one of numerous indications of the unfitness of De Witt C. Cregier for the position of Mayor of this city.

CREGIER WATCHED THE PROCESSION.

When He Found It Was Carter Harrison's He Was Wroth.

Democratic voters to the number of 500 marched through the mud and slush of Chicago streets last night, from Clark and Kinzie streets to Mueller's Hall on North avenue. It was the County Democracy Marching Club, escorting Carter H. Harrison and his stuffed bald-headed eagle to a Harrison rally. The marchers carried torches and fish-horns and transparencies.

As the procession neared Chicago avenue Mayor Cregier and his son Banks whirled around the corner at a 2:40 gait behind his Honor's flea-bitten gray mare. The Mayor stopped his horse with a jerk and turned to gaze on the spectacle, when his eyes caught sight of a transparency setting forth that Carter H. Harrison was to be the next Mayor. For a moment he was dazed. Then the truth came to him like a flash. He muttered something unpleasant, gave his horse a smart cut with his whip, and dashed off purple with rage to the City Council Chambers.

Though the procession reached the hall nearly half an hour before the time announced for the meeting there was such a crowd on hand that the faithful marchers came near not finding even standing room in the aisle, and when the "Best Mayor" was announced there was such a din of fish-horns, shouting, and cheering that the stuffed bald-headed eagle ruffled up his feathers and shook with delight.

By way of beginning Mr. Harrison produced several clippings from a Democratic organ and, to use his words, proceeded to "nail a few campaign lies." It amused the audience greatly, and as each nail was driven the crowd roared its approval. Finally he got down to business and told his German hearers how his wife had died in the "Fader Landt." Then he gave a sketch of his political life, beginning with his first election to Congress and ending with his refusal, acceptance, and refusal of the nomination for Mayor in 1887.

"My friend Cregier said the other day: 'I'm not like some people who talk with big I's. I don't claim all the work that has been done under my Administration. It was my assistants'. Did Grant claim that he conquered the South? Did Napoleon claim that he conquered Europe? Did Moltke claim that he conquered the French? No; they led their armies and I led Chicago. [Loud applause.]

"This may look like blowing my own horn; but if I don't, who will? If the angel Gabriel should come down from Heaven tonight, and didn't pay this Democratic organ for a big advertisement, he'd have to blow his horn the same as I do." [Laughter.]

After this Mr. Harrison told how he had met Mr. Marshall, the owner of a tannery on Goose Island, and a Republican, who had declared he would vote for Harrison and use his influence with his men to have them do the same. William Penn Nixon had told him that his chances for election looked favorable. Mr. Nixon also told him that he had heard Judge Kohlsaat say he would support him and vote for him.

"The papers now call me the stuffed eagle," he went on to say, "but I tell you I had rather be a stuffed eagle than a 'dead duck,' like my friend Cregier."

CONTRAST BETWEEN TWO METHODS.

The Democratic Vs. The Republican Way of Making Citizens.

An ill-smelling, ignorant assortment of foreigners were ground through the naturalization mill last night by Dan McMahon, the minute clerk of Judge Scales' court. Judge Scales, contrary to the custom of other Judges, sat at the clerk's desk and looked on while Frank Lawler's right-hand man put a few leading and stereotyped questions to the jabbering crowd. The Judge's work consisted of signing his initials "F. S." to the final papers when the perfunctory swearing was done. The English language was at a premium in the court. But the densest ignorance was not considered a disqualification for American citizenship.

The foreigners came with their credentials—an order on the Clerk of the County Court to issue their final certificates with the autograph of F. J. Gaulter attached—and that was sufficient passport to citizenship. These tickets were issued at the headquarters of the County Democracy.

A refreshing contrast to the County Court scene was the careful and conservative method adopted by Judge Brentano in the Superior Court in passing upon the qualifications of the applicants for citizenship who came from the Swedish-American Republican Club and other party organizations. A higher standard of intelligence was manifested in the answers given, yet out of the ninety who presented themselves thirty were rejected. The Judge personally examined each of the candidates, questioning and cross-questioning them and their witnesses closely to judge of the veracity of their statements.

"I will not make citizens of men as if they were so many cattle," he said afterwards. "When I saw they were grossly ignorant I tore up their papers."

Socialistic Labor Party.

The Socialistic Labor party met last night by delegates at No. 54 West Lake street. B. Berlyn presided, with U. Fechter as Secretary. It was decided to hold a conference meeting Friday night at No. 54 West Lake street, where all delegates must be present and all candidates for consideration at the convention to be held Saturday night must be named. It was announced that Prof. De Leon of New York and Dr. Jonas, editor of the *Volks Zeitung*, who would come to Chicago to participate in the Commune festival to be held at the Twelfth Street Turner-Hall March 15, would deliver several addresses in the interest of the Socialistic Labor candidates in the coming campaign. Reports were read as to the growth of this socialistic political movement. The Danish Independent Political Club with a membership of 200 united with the party yesterday and was represented by delegates at last night's meeting. It was stated that a ratification meeting would be held at Aurora Turner-Hall next Sunday, and that mass-meetings would take place at Twelfth Street Turner-Hall and at Kensington the Sunday preceding election-day. Thousands of circulars were distributed last night, urging citizens to support the principles and platform of the Socialistic Labor party in the city and town elections.

TO MAKE IMPROVEMENTS.

MAYOR CREGIER OUTLINES SOME PLANS TO THE COUNCIL.

They Contemplate the Straightening of the River, Building of Bridges, Etc.—What the Northern Pacific Will Do—The Two and a Half Mile Water Tunnel to Be Turned Over to the City Aug. 1—Other Matters Before the Council—Land Disputes Delay the Sheridan Road.

At the Council meeting last evening the Mayor submitted a communication which was referred to the Finance Committee and the Committee on Streets and Alleys West jointly. In substance it was that the Mayor had held several conferences with the officials of the Northern Pacific railway company relative to several improvements contemplated by the company in connection with its terminal system, comprehending a straightening of the river between Harrison and Taylor streets, the erection of a viaduct over the tracks at Taylor street, a new four-track steam-bridge at Harrison street, and a double-track steam-bridge over the river at Polk street. He recommended the acceptance of the proposition in view of the fact that the $75,000 appropriated for a bridge at Fourteenth street would be insufficient, that street not being open to the river, whereas the railroad company owns all the land on the west side of the river and will dedicate enough for a viaduct. Two ordinances relative to the details of the plan were also referred with the communication and accompanying plats.

The ordinances contemplate that the city shall begin condemnation suits for all the land necessary, but stipulate that the company shall bear all expenses of such improvement of the river, and the expenses of erecting the bridges contemplated, and all the cost of removing existing bridges; provided that the last two items of expense be paid first by the city, reimbursement to be made by the railroad company not prior to 1896 and 1892 respectively. Also, the ordinances provide that the railway shall have the right to construct and operate switches, tracks, and appurtenances in all streets and alleys in the territory bounded by West Twelfth, Dodge, and West Fourteenth streets, on condition that Lumber street be forever kept open and maintained free of expense to the city, and that the city be at any time permitted the use of the company's grounds to build a thirty-foot viaduct at Fourteenth street, for which the company is to reimburse the city.

Ald. Cullerton from the Finance Committee recommended the passage of an order directing the Commissioner of Public Works to contract with Andrew Onderdonk for the cession to the city of two and one-half miles of the Fourteenth street water tunnel, with crib and caisson, on or before Aug. 1, 1891, for the sum of $50,000. So ordered. The committee reported this as the only commendable solution of the immediate water-supply difficulty. Mr. Onderdonk contracts to have the two-and-one-half-mile tunnel completed at the time he surrenders the intermediate crib to the city (Aug. 1), and thus the city will have an abundant supply of pure water thereafter. It is further stipulated that the surrender will not interfere with the speedy completion of the four-mile tunnel.

Ald. Ryan, referring to the communication of A. J. Earling, General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, filed and published last week, in which Mr. Earling maintained that the railroad company need not erect gate-guards at street crossings unless it was so minded, moved that it be stricken from the record. It was moved, as a substitute, that the communication be taken from the files and referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys West. So ordered.

Ald. Kile introduced a resolution in respect to the memory of the late George C. Ingham, which was adopted by a rising vote.

DELAYING THE SHERIDAN ROAD.

The Ownership of a Strip of Land 2,252 Feet Long in Dispute.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys North yesterday considered the question of ownership of a strip of land 2,252 feet long running along the lake shore, between Cornelia and Grace streets, in Lake View. The question came up before the committee on a petition to the City Council by the Lincoln Park Commissioners, who asked that the strip be vacated by the city. This petition was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys North. The history of the land in dispute is a long one. George H. Rose claims to be the owner. It is claimed by his opponents that the strip was formerly occupied as a street. But if it was there is no record of it in the records of the City of Lake View. Mr. McConnell, ex-Supervisor of the Town of Lake View, commenced proceedings in the courts on behalf of the Town of Lake View, but his efforts to get possession of the strip proved fruitless. The matter is still pending in the courts, and the improvement of the Sheridan Road can not proceed until the matter is adjusted. This is one of the reasons why the Lincoln Park Commissioners are in favor of the city vacating the property.

At yesterday's meeting City Attorney Robinson spoke against the petition and Francis Adams and Frank Hoffman spoke in favor of it. After long arguments it was finally decided to postpone the matter until next Monday in order to get a written opinion from the City Attorney.

ODE TO THE SPRUDEL.

Sacred font: flow on forever,
Health on mankind still bestow,
If a virgin woo thee—give her
Rosy cheeks and beauty's glow.

If an old man, make him younger,
Suffering mortal soothe and save,
Happier send them home and stronger,
All who quaff thy fervid wave.

These lines were written by Labkowitz, the great Bohemian Poet, and were translated from the Latin by Lord Alvanel. They were inscribed on a bronze tablet, and placed in a conspicuous position to be seen by the multitude who visit Carlsbad. It glorifies the virtue of the Sprudel Spring, from which the celebrated Sprudel Salt is obtained, in glowing terms. Goethe, Schiller, Herder, and nearly all poets, have written in prose and rhyme of the great virtues of the Spring, and many had reasons to be truly thankful. Goethe especially, whose life was prolonged by a considerable time by the use of the waters.

To obtain the genuine Carlsbad Sprudel Salt (powder form) see that it bears the signature of Eisner & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents, 6 Barclay-st., New York, on the bottle.

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BORSCH-OPTICIAN

103 E. WASHINGTON-ST.

BULLETS FOR A BANKER.

MYSTERY SURROUNDING A SHOOTING AT M'PHERSON, KAS.

Strange Death of the President of a Financial Institution That Collapsed Yesterday—A Shocking Crime at Hillsdale, Mich.—Gov. Fifer Asked to Save the Necks of Dunham and Holden—How Dan Porter Escaped—News of the Northwest.

McPHERSON, Kas., March 2.—[Special.]—Augustus Hegglund, President of the Second National Bank of this city, was shot in a mysterious manner this morning. He had started for Kansas City, but for some unknown reason returned and was found in a dying condition. His bank failed this morning, and it is not known whether he was shot or shot himself. He cannot recover, and the mystery is not likely to be solved.

SHOCKING CRIME AT HILLSDALE.

A Woman Attacked While in Bed and Almost Clubbed to Death.

HILLSDALE, Mich., March 2.—[Special.]—One of the most atrocious crimes in the history of this county occurred in this city last Friday night, but owing to the victim living rather a secluded life it was not known until late last Saturday night. The victim, Mrs. Susanna Walker, is a widow about 45 years old and lives alone. After a hard day's work Friday she went home late. About 10 o'clock she was awakened by some one bursting open the front door. She was struck on the left side of the head and face a number of savage blows with a heavy club, which rendered her unconscious. About 6 o'clock Mrs. J. Kochenthal and her little daughter visited the house for the purpose of engaging the services of Mrs. Walker. A rap on the door was answered by a groan. The door was opened and upon the bed was seen the victim writhing in blood. Crimson stains were also visible on the wall at the back of the bed, giving evidence of a struggle.

Mrs. Kochenthal and her daughter at once gave the alarm. The woman was conscious between 6 and 7 o'clock Sunday morning. She said the man had broken open the door and then approached the bed. She said he intended to kill her, and saying something about revenge attacked her as related above. She also said she thought she knew who it was, and upon the strength of her assertions the officers arrested Dave Walters, a man about 35 years of age, who has been living in that neighborhood with Mrs. O'Day. When taken to the jail and examined closely blood was found on Walters' shirt in a number of places. He claims the blood was due to a ferret biting his ear. The attending physician says there is no hope of Mrs. Walker's recovery and that she is slowly passing away. Her head is pounded almost to a jelly.

PLEADING FOR CONDEMNED MEN.

Gov. Fifer Asked to Prevent the Hanging of Dunham and Holden.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 2.—[Special.]—Attorney C. F. Mansfield of Monticello spent nearly the entire day with Gov. Fifer today interceding in behalf of Albert Dunham and Calvin Holden, who are condemned to hang next Friday for the murder of Harley Russell. He was accompanied by R. B. Sherrod and W. D. Fairbanks. Mr. Sherrod was a member of the February grand jury of Piatt County which recently made an exhaustive review of the evidence in the case upon which these men were convicted and of the new evidence that has since come to light through the confessions of Mrs. Anna Holden and Ed Holden, who are now in the Joliet Penitentiary for participation in the murder. As a result of that investigation twenty members of that grand jury signed a statement saying that they believed that Mrs. Holden held the horse while Ed Holden fired the fatal shot, and that they believed Dunham and Calvin Holden to be innocent. The statements of Ed Holden regarding the caliber of the revolver and other matters are strong evidence of the innocence of the convicted men. More important than these, however, is a letter to the Governor from Judge Edward P. Vail, who presided at the trial. He strongly urges the Governor to wipe out the sentence of death passed upon these men, saying that he believes the evidence now before him does not justify any such punishment. Judge Vail does not make any recommendation for a pardon or a commutation of sentence, leaving that to the discretion of the Governor. The State's Attorney who prosecuted the condemned men also joins in the application for Executive clemency. Attorney Mansfield also laid before the Governor a huge pile of manuscript and other evidence in support of his appeal. Gov. Fifer examined the evidence in the case carefully and will probably announce his decision tomorrow.

HOW DAN PORTER ESCAPED.

Bold Break of the Condemned Murderer at Quincy.

QUINCY, Ill., March 2.—[Special.]—The whole city is excited over the escape of the condemned murderer, Dan Porter, from the county jail last night. Porter was to have been hanged March 20 for the murder of E. D. Smith, but notwithstanding the fact that the death sentence had been pronounced a week ago the Sheriff had exercised no extra precautions for his safekeeping. Porter had by some means procured an impression of the locks of the jail doors, and with a knife, a broom handle, and the metal of a mouth harmonica made duplicate keys. About 1 o'clock last night he opened his cell door, passed into the corridor, opened that door, and then into the jailer's room. There he secured a couple of revolvers and then he went into the bath-room. There he met the Sheriff, who was taking a bath, and drove him out at the point of the pistol. Porter then bent down three of the light bars guarding the outside widow, crawled through, and made his escape. Posses have been scouring the country all around Quincy all day and the house of almost every colored person in town has been searched, but not the slightest clew to the fugitive has been discovered.

SENSATION AT A FUNERAL.

A Priest Who Objected to Any One Talking but Himself.

EMPORIA, Kas., March 2.—[Special.]—A sensational scene occurred yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Sacred Heart just at the conclusion of the religious services over the remains of John W. Hamilton. The deceased had been a member of the G. A. R. and also of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and both their organizations attended and were assigned seats in a body, and it was understood they were to take charge of the remains. At the conclusion of the religious services by the Rev. Father Leonard and some few moments after he had retired from the room Judge Charles Fletcher, who is a member of both orders, arose in his seat and by request announced that an opportunity would be given to view the remains previous to removing them to the cemetery. While the Judge was making the announcement he was suddenly interrupted by the priest, who opened a door and, partially stepping in, ordered him to cease talking, saying he allowed no one to do any talking in that church but himself and further stated that if the remains were to be viewed they must be taken down-stairs. This was done, and after viewing the remains they were taken charge of by the two orders, taken to the cemetery, and buried without further ceremony, the priest himself not being present and having forbidden either of the societies to indulge in any ceremony whatever in the cemetery. Father Leonard was seen this afternoon and, although reluctant to talk on the subject, finally said: "It is an inflexible rule of our church, one that has never been violated since my stay here of over two years and a half, that no one but the priest shall speak within the church walls."

The Law Found to Be Void.

COLUMBUS, Ind., March 2.—[Special.]—The bids for building the Orphans' Home were opened Saturday and continued at Shelbyville until March 10 to have the law construed by the Attorney-General. It was discovered today that the law of 1889, giving County Commissioners the right to appropriate $50,000, was an amendment of a repealed law of 1881, and is void.

Cruelty of a Michigan Man.

DECATUR, Mich., March 2.—[Special.]—Nine years ago James Jacobs of Lawrence Township became enraged at a span of colts he was driving, and made a vow that they should never walk again. The horses were tied closely in their stalls, and for nearly eight years he saw them alive, starved to death by the threats of neighbors, his indignant neighbors, he turned them in an open field with no protection from the wintry blasts, where they remained until Jacobs was arrested for cruelty to animals. He was let off with a $25 fine.

Hard Fight to Escape the Officers.

STANLEY, Wis., March 2.—[Special.]—Indignation against Joseph Stangle, in jail at this place, has cooled down. The officers who were protecting him from would-be lynchers are now watching to keep him from killing himself. After Stangle had burned the barn of his neighbor, John Gruber, at Stanley, Chippewa County, destroying twenty-nine head of horses, cattle, and sheep, 200 hens, and thirty tons of hay, he, finding the officers were after him, hid in his own barn. A crowd of citizens surrounded the barn, and Saturday morning a determined constable forced his way in. Stangle was up in the hay mow, and immediately set fire to the hay and jumped from the second floor. As he struck the ground he was captured.

Why the Preacher Took a Drink.

RACINE, Wis., March 2.—[Special.]—The Rev. S. E. Simonsen visited sixty saloons, distributing tracts and inviting young men to his church. In a well-known resort the proprietor asked the reverend gentleman if he would not take a drink before he left. Mr. Simonsen replied that he didn't care if he did, and ordered whisky. A glass and bottle were passed to him, when he filled up the glass, passed 10 cents over the counter, and, pulling a bottle out of his pocket, poured the liquor into it, took the number of the saloon and departed. In several other places he repeated the same act. It is surmised that he intends to have the liquor analyzed and show the "boys" what they are drinking.

Dispute Over the Wisconsin Central Lands.

ASHLAND, Wis., March 2.—[Special.]—Question as to the title of some valuable land in the Wisconsin Central grant is being argued before the Land Office officials here. Col. John Knight purchased of the railroad, but it fell in the indemnity list. Settlers squatted on his land and entered a protest in common today against his obtaining possession of the land by paying the Government for it under Sec. 5, act of March 3, 1887. Prominent attorneys appeared this morning for either parties, and this test case is being watched by many owners of railroad lands and land experts. The land is worth hundreds of thousands and is one mile from Ashland.

Fatal Wreck on the Wabash.

CARROL, Mo., March 2.—[Special.]—A disastrous wreck occurred on the Wabash road just north of this place yesterday. An extra freight stuck on the heavy grade, and in backing to make a fresh run for the hill was telescoped by a special. Four men were in the caboose at the time of the wreck. Oscar Hunt was fatally hurt and the others received serious injuries. A curious thing connected with the wreck was the way in which Brakeman Long Bedso was hurt. He jumped before the collision occurred, and was climbing the side of a way fence when the trains came together. A bolt which was sent flying by the shock struck him in the head, tearing out his eye.

She Made Faces at the Pastor.

RACINE, Wis., March 2.—[Special.]—During the services at the German Congregational Church yesterday Mrs. Fred Albrecht made faces and laughed at the pastor, the Rev. H. C. Hanson. The woman was ejected from the church by a trustee. This morning Mrs. Albrecht issued a warrant for the arrest of the trustee, charging him with assault and battery. He, in turn, had her arrested for disturbing a religious meeting. Last June Mrs. Albrecht was expelled from the church for having the pastor arrested on a charge of using abusive language to her, and since then has been in the habit of making faces and snoring at the pastor during his services.

Fatal Fight Between Kansas Farmers.

COUNCIL GROVE, Kas., March 2.—Isaac Dowell shot and instantly killed J. H. Wharton about eight miles north of this city yesterday forenoon. Dowell and Wharton were farmers and the shooting grew out of trouble over a farm both claimed to have rented. Dowell was arrested several years ago in this county on a charge of murder, but turned State's evidence and was acquitted. Dowell claims that Wharton fired two shots at him first and he only acted in self-defense, while the friends Wharton claim he was unarmed. The Coroner's jury is now investigating the circumstances of the killing.

Fighting the Iowa Farmers' Alliance.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 2.—[Special.]—A war to the knife has been commenced in this State between the State Business-Men's Association and the Farmers' Alliance. The latter is engaged in establishing coöperative stores throughout the State. To this the Business-Men's Association objects, and has sent notice to all jobbers that they must either stop selling goods to the Alliance or the members of the Alliance will stop buying goods of them. Parties were in the city today to purchase goods for the Alliance, and the jobbers refused to sell them. The Alliance threaten to retaliate by refusing to patronize the association people.

Joliet to Have a Tinplate Mill.

JOLIET, Ill., March 2.—The fact that Joliet is to have an extensive tinplate mill is settled beyond a doubt. A contract has just been executed between several Joliet property-owners and Lewis Brothers, capitalists, of Pittsburg, Pa., and Wales, England, by which South Joliet has secured a $500,000 plant, occupying 20 acres and furnishing a floor space of over 200,000 feet. The Lewis Brothers are members of a family who have been manufacturers of tinplate for many generations in England.

Terrible Affliction of a Kansas Child.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 2.—The child of Anton Rudolph, at Oneida, Kas., is in a deplorable condition from the effect of binding raw pork on its neck. The little one was suffering from sore throat, and the parents bound it up with a piece of bacon, which was infested with trichinæ. From a slight abrasion in the child's neck grew a fearful sore, which has spread around the neck and over the breast. Dr. Murdock, the attending physician, pronounced it trichiniasis affection.

Burlington Men at Aurora Discharged.

AURORA, Ill., March 2.—[Special.]—The reduction of expenses by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company affects Aurora rather seriously. Over 400 men have been discharged at the company's car and locomotive shops here.

Fatal Fight at a Church Entertainment.

ROCKPORT, Ind., March 2.—[Special.]—Last night at a musicale given by the colored people to raise money to send their minister to a conference a fight occurred in which Bob Taylor was fatally shot by Seph Clay. Twenty persons were engaged in the affray.

A Failure at Emporia, Kas.

EMPORIA, Kas., March 2.—[Special.]—R. J. Bootey, one of Emporia's largest grocers, has made an assignment to Judge L. B. Kellogg for the benefit of his creditors. Liabilities about $8,000, with assets, it is claimed, of over $12,000.

Express Agent Furdy Indicted.

ALTA, Ia., March 2.—[Special.]—L. C. Purdy, the agent of the American Express company at this place, has been indicted by the grand jury for embezzlement of money intrusted to his care.

Notes of the Northwest.

East Grand Traverse Bay was frozen over Sunday night.

Jacob H. Osborne will erect a $50,000 opera-house at Jacksonville, Ill.

Gov. Fifer has appointed James First of Moline as Fish Warden for Rock Island County.

H. F. Fairchild, a farmer living near Mount Vernon, S. D., was found dead on the floor of his bedroom Sunday morning.

Gov. and Mrs. Fifer will give a reception to the members of the Legislature and their wives Wednesday evening of this week.

Fred Seidel, who since last September has been manager of Turner-Hall and lessee of the German Theater in Davenport, Ia., is missing.

A disastrous fall of slate occurred in Phillips' Mine No. 2 at Ottumwa, Ia., yesterday. Moses Northway being caught and instantly killed.

Jasper Ramsey of Windsor, Ill., who has been under the treatment of Dr. Stacklass of St. Louis, using Dr. Koch's lymph, has returned home much improved.

An Iowa Central passenger-train was thrown from the track a mile from Rockwell, Ia., last night by a broken rail. Thomas Tole of Chicago was seriously injured.

At the Council meeting at Burlington, Ia., last evening a resolution ordering the Mayor to close all the saloons and all places where the law is violated was laid over for two weeks.

Frank Dice and William Chaney, young men of Atkinsonville, Ind., became involved in a quarrel over a young lady Sunday. Dice shot Chaney in the left breast, killing him instantly.

Harry Griffin, who murdered George Robinson in Decatur in 1883, was given thirty-five years as Joliet, and who was pardoned by Gov. Fifer Feb. 25, 1891, died of consumption at Decatur yesterday.

The internal revenue collections for the month of February for the Peoria district show a considerable falling off, amounting to only $1,573,847. There were 1,720,900 tax-paid gallons and 275 packages were shipped for export.

Fifty trunk and box makers at the Northwestern Trunk and Traveling Bag Works at Racine, Wis., quit work yesterday. They demanded that the girls at work in the lining department be discharged, which was refused.

An epidemic of erysipelas is prevailing in the neighborhood about two miles southeast of Auburn, Ill. Two deaths have already occurred and a number of persons are afflicted. The last victim was B. R. Crumpler, cashier of the Divernon Bank, whose death occurred yesterday.

Workmen while clearing up the Illinois Central stock-yards at Dubuque, Ia., yesterday came upon a bunch of clothing carefully hidden away. The find consisted of forty-seven pairs of pants bearing the trade-mark of the Monitor Pants company, Chicago. It is supposed the goods were stolen.

A resolution has been passed by the Burlington (Ia.) Council directing the Assessor to mark his books so as to indicate which lots have improvements and which are vacant, so the Council may place upon vacant lots and the speculative purposes, their share of the burden of municipal taxation.

TOUGH PARIS REPORTERS

NEWSPAPER PEOPLE WHO HOUNDED EMPRESS FREDERICK.

Their Cry of Patriotism Taken Up by the Boulangists and Other Malcontents—The Great Majority of the French People Are Sober, Sensible, and Conservative—Trouble with Germany Likely to Come at the Frontier When Spring Opens.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—[Special.]—The excitement in Paris over the visit of the Empress Frederick has received much attention at Washington in diplomatic circles. The reports from Paris have perhaps to a certain extent misled the public so far as to create an impression that the agitation over her visit has extended beyond a limited circle. In Paris the Boulangists are today represented by a very small section of noisy, uneasy people who hope to create from time to time a diversion which will once more rehabilitate the fallen fortunes of those who have hoped for years to overthrow the present Government and replace the Republic with some representative of their own party or some available Monarchist candidate. These people represent in no way the solid sentiment or perhaps the least sympathy from the representatives of the provinces. The French Republic is strong. The strength of the French people is their self-control, as was shown during the election of President Carnot. Gen. Saussier, however, was in command at that particular time, and perhaps it was the knowledge of his coolness, his decision of character, and his readiness to subdue the slightest demonstration by the use of force which assisted Paris to remain calm during that exciting time.

Gen. Saussier, the Military Governor of Paris, is nearly six feet in height. He in no way represents the ideal Frenchman, the Frenchman common to the caricaturists, or the Frenchman seen upon the boulevard. Besides being tall he is broad-shouldered and has a very large frame. He has a large round head set off by snowy white hair, just beginning to thin upon the top of his head. He has regular features, a fresh color, blue eyes, and a smooth shaven face, except for a large waxed mustache and imperial. He is phlegmatic and calm in all his manners. He never makes gestures and is rarely excited. He is the very pink of real courtesy and has a frank and direct way in treating questions before him which has made him very prominent in French affairs. In the political world he is regarded as having as much real position as the Minister of War, although this military Governor never interferes with politics. At his office in the Place Vendome he is found every day surrounded by a brilliant staff of tall, handsome, energetic-looking young Frenchmen who model their ways and manners after the grave and placid Governor. This military Governor of Paris is progressive. He does not adhere to the old traditions. For instance, the military zone which encircles Paris is a strip of territory some 2,500 feet in width. This is in front of the old fortifications. Paris has stretched on beyond so that the military strip today divides Paris from miles of prosperous suburbs. Upon this strip no one can build, and this land, which would have an extraordinary value if it were thrown open for building, is chiefly used for market gardening. Gen. Saussier favors abolishing this strip of territory, as he says the only way that Paris can be protected now by fortification is by a chain of forts nine miles out.

Boulangists Have No Money.

The Boulangists of today have but little money, and they are represented by such papers as *La Bataille*, *Le Cri Du Peuple*, and others of a similar character. Henri Rochefort's *L'Intransigiant* is the only journal of this class which is prosperous and has a good healthy income. The other papers live entirely from hand to mouth upon petty sensations, upon levying tribute, upon every form of business possible, and have no real substantial means of support. Of these newspapers there is none more virulent and vindictive than *La Cocarde*. These papers are almost unknown to the general Parisian public. Their circulation is almost exclusively confined to the districts where the communists and revolutionists find their most eager recruits in times of trouble. In the low cabarets their political news is gathered, and in out-of-the-way quarters they concoct stories to annoy people who have money enough to pay to silence them. Any one would make a great mistake, however, to attempt to pay anything to one of these papers. They are so numerous that to favor one would be to incur the enmity of the others. Naturally these papers are the very ones which make the most noise about patriotism. They are the ones which publish the proceedings of the patriotic league and who report in full the proceedings of Anarchist gatherings.

Work of the Disreputable Newspapers.

Representatives of these small newspapers that are not classed even in the list of Paris publications swarm through the town ready to seize upon every opportunity to bite, seeking to destroy people who have the good fortune to be respectable, or who have money enough to pay for a bed and food to eat. These are the men who make it their business to call upon strangers who come to Paris upon business enterprises. They calmly notify the new-comer that Paris is a difficult city and that they will stand ready to publish for them the "reclame" which every man of this class is ready to sell to every comer for so much money. These are the men who call upon visiting politicians to interview them, and who inform them that the interview will cost so much a line for publication. They haunt the hotels, fall in with vain strangers fond of notoriety, and promise them personal notices in their papers for amounts ranging from five francs upwards.

These men are so numerous that when once they unite upon a common object they produce a sensation which forces the other newspapers to take notice. This has been notably true in the case of the Empress Frederick. The agitation against the Empress was begun by these papers, and it was their shrieks upon the subject which forced the National Patriotic League, whose fortunes are at present at a very low ebb, to use the occasion to attract notice to themselves. The defeated league leaders of the Boulangist party would be very glad to force a war between France and Germany. By so doing they could embarrass or secure the downfall of the present Government. They are men who have lost everything that they hoped to gain in politics, have no real stake in the country, and are actuated by motives of that bitter animosity the equal of which is found in no country as in France.

France Really Conservative.

The majority of the people of France are conservative, careful people, who hate disorder, who detest violence, and who, of all people, could have no sympathy with any discourtesy shown to a visitor who came to Paris under such circumstances as did the Empress Frederick. There is no people more sensitive to the compliment of a personal character, and the visit of the Empress was generally regarded as a compliment until the wasps of the lower grade of the French press began to buzz. Following their natural tendencies there is no doubt that the stories of the Empress taking any part in politics upon the occasion of her visit were a pure concoction of these rabid journals, made for the sole purpose of trouble and creating excitement, if possible. The success that they have reached will not have the effect which they have supposed. While it may for a time make the relations between France and Germany colder, yet the very tactics employed will make them lose the little esteem that they may have had from the better elements of France and will lower the party of the opposition classed as Boulangists beyond the pale of ordinary political consideration. The one trouble will be upon the frontier between France and Germany. There the passport regulations are very annoying. The military strength of the Germans along the line of this frontier is very great. The discipline maintained is the same as if the two countries were upon the verge of war. In the fortified citadel of Metz the fortifications are rigidly guarded. Only a few of the officers even of the German army are allowed to walk over the line of the parapets. The regiments here are kept constantly under arms, and nearly every night are turned out on an alarm to test their capacity for promptness in the event of a real emergency. It was the intention of the German Emperor to modify to a certain degree this excessive vigilance upon the frontier. The reception given to his mother, however, by a few Parisian fanatics who represent in no way the French Government or the French people has given him the occasion to draw back from his amiable position of would-be friend to the cold and neutral one of a man upon his guard against a possible insult from an implacable enemy.

Spring May Bring Trouble.

When the spring travel begins again there may be some one upon the frontier upon the part of some crazy Boulangist, some representative of the Patriotic League, that will precipitate trouble. There are few people in the world who realize how close France and Germany were to a war during the Schnaebel affair of some three years ago. Then actual preparations were made one night to march into France. A German officer who was in the contingent at Metz told me afterwards that during one of the nights when that question was pending 50,000 German cavalrymen, armed and equipped ready for the march, stood at their horses' heads all day awaiting possible orders from Berlin. There would have been no formal declaration of war. No proclamation to a waiting public. The war, if it had then begun, would have commenced with a direct act of aggression. If Berlin had given the word France would have waked up the next morning with the German cavalry fifty thousand strong thirty miles across her frontiers with the great host of invaders behind. This is the way that the next European war will come. At least this is the opinion of those who have studied the matter the closest. The next war will come without preliminary warning and may be the result of a cause so small as to not at first alarm any one.

T. C. CRAWFORD.

REAL-ESTATE SHARK TRASK IN A HOLE.

His Victims Combine to Punish Him—Louis Warkenstein Gets His Revenge.

Unless all signs fail, the scalp of Edward A. Trask of No. 152 Washington street will soon be dangling from the belt of State's-Attorney Longenecker and the credit for it will be due Louis Warkentein. For several years people have been coming forward with complaints against Trask, whom they accuse of sharp practices in real-estate transactions.

His method of working, as explained by Warkentein, is to take long trips on car lines and, at any place where he finds a sign "To Rent" hanging in a window and the appearance of the place indicates that he can succeed in his plans, he calls on the owner, and, representing that he has some one in view who will take the house, he gets authority to act as agent. He produces a contract to be signed which he explains is simply to insure the payment of commissions, but is in reality a promise to pay him a certain sum for services in connection with the renting. He does not necessarily have to rent the property to secure the commissions under this contract, and whether the renting is done by him, by another agent, or by the owner, a bill for commissions is sure to be sent to the owner. He also sends out postal-cards to persons advertising in the papers offering to rent property and inviting the owner to call at his office, where the contract providing for the payment of a certain sum for services is handed out for signature.

Mr. Warkentein's Experience.

Louis Warkentein, who is on the warpath for the wily Trask, is a victim of this peculiar contract. He lives at No. 710 Burling street, where he has flats, in addition to his residence. According to his story a "For Rent" sign was in the windows of a vacant flat in the summer of 1889, and in his absence Trask called on Mrs. Warkentein and asked to be shown the flat. He explained, after seeing it, that he had a friend who desired just such a flat, and asked if he would be allowed a commission for renting it. Mrs. Warkentein replied in the affirmative, but refused to sign the contract which he offered her. He did not insist, but afterwards returned and put one of his "For Rent" cards in the window in place of the one already up. When Mr. Warkentein returned that evening he saw the sign—it had not been noticed by his wife—and at once tore it down. A few days later he rented the flat without the aid of Trask.

Notwithstanding this fact Trask sent in a bill of $12 for services. No attention was paid to the bill, and a few weeks later Trask wrote that if the account was not settled at once he would bring suit. Mr. Warkentein then called at his office, and when he spoke to Trask about the bill the latter said that if he would give him the privilege of selling a saloon Mr. Warkentein had advertised in the papers he would forego the commissions on the flat. Mr. Warkentein said that if Trask sold the property he would pay a commission, and with that understanding of the nature of the contract which Trask presented he put his signature to it.

Some time later Warkentein sold the saloon, which was at No. 185 East Madison street, to a man who had never even heard of Trask. That made no difference to Trask, who immediately sent in a bill for $200 for "services," which consisted of the tacking up of two rent cards. The bill not being paid Trask brought suit for the amount and secured judgment. The case was appealed, and pending the appeal Mr. Warkentein is busying himself securing testimony tending to show fraud on the part of Trask. All the information received by him has been turned over to State's-Attorney Longenecker, who will present it to the grand jury either this week or next.

Trask as a Constable.

Mr. Warkentein published a notice recently asking all those who had complants to make of Trask to send their names to him. Fifty 200 replies have been received from persons who are willing to serve as witnesses against him. Some of the stories told by these persons are interesting.

C. P. Steffenson says he will relate to the grand jury the way in which Trask obtained $32 from his wife. Steffenson lives at Lincoln and St. Elmo avenues, where he has a frame store and flat building. He wanted to rent the store and had a card in the window. He says Trask called and, under the pretext that he had a friend who would rent the place, secured a promise from the owner to pay him a commission. Trask's cards were in the window for some time, but he never sent any one to look at the store, and finally Mr. Steffenson opened a shop in the building. Trask promptly sent in a bill for $140 for services. As this was not paid, he brought suit before a Justice of the Peace at Lemont, several miles from Chicago. A judgment for the amount was secured although Steffenson was never served with a notice. Trask sent a collector to see Steffenson several times and failing to secure the amount he went to the house one night in the absence of Steffenson and impersonating a constable made a levy on all the household furniture. Trask wore a false beard and had a large star with "constable" on it. In lifting a piece of heavy furniture the beard fell off and Mrs. Steffenson became so badly frightened that she gave Trask $32, all the money in the house, to leave her furniture. He made her promise to have the rent by the next night, but when he called again Steffenson was at home, and Trask was run off the premises under threats of personal violence.

Mrs. Garland's Complaint.

Mrs. A. Garland of No. 510 North Clark street says she had a house to rent and had put up a card inviting calls. Trask called, and under the pretext of having some one in view he induced her to sign an agreement to pay commissions for the renting. His man failed to materialize, and Mrs. Garland rented the property without the aid of any agent. Trask thereupon called upon her for commissions, and rather than have a lawsuit she paid him. Not content with one commission he presented a bill for further services, and stated that he had three separate agreements with her signature, though she says positively that she signed only one. This claim was for property on Superior street, and although he did not secure tenants he brought suit and secured a judgment for $60. The judgment has never been paid.

Mr. Warkentein received the following letter from Attorney C. B. Sims when the case first came up in the Superior Court:

CHICAGO, Aug. 13, 1890—Louis Warkentein—Dear Sir: I see you have been victimized by Trask. At the time of trial I would like to be subpœnaed as a witness. He tried it on me, and tried to get me to go in partnership with him, explaining all his schemes, etc., but I was not looking for that kind of a berth. Please advise me of the time of trial. C. B. SIMS.

So great a number of letters have been received by Mr. Warkentein that he keeps them in a market basket, but he is anxious for more, and asks any who have not already communicated with him to write the particulars of their stories.

Following is a partial list of persons who have written Mr. Warkentein and have offered to testify against Trask:

Alice D. Ryan, No. 390 Twenty-ninth street; Mrs. Wilson, with Hotchkin, Palmer & Co.; Mrs. Hairland, Englewood Nursery; P. J. O'Connor, No. 383 Rush street; W. B. Scott & Co., No. 143 La Salle street; A. Starr, No. 17 Park place; A. C. Brendecker, No. 56 West Randolph street; Miss Mamie Grant, No. 144 La Salle street; A. A. Fisher, No. 126 Fifth avenue; Louis Haas, No. 108 Twenty-second street; C. P. Steffenson, Lincoln and St. Elmo avenues; A. Lipsky, Thirty-first street and Cottage Grove avenue; John McCarthy, Sheffield and Garfield avenues; Mrs. Pfeifer, No. 422 Sixtieth street; John R. Beatty, No. 3729 Laurel street; Bernard Euk, No. 462 Halsted street; Mrs. Garrity, No. 5722 Ashland avenue; Mary Schempp, Lombard, Ill.; L. Mirk, No. 3149 State street; P. Verhoeven, No. 3410 Dearborn avenue; Edward Ederer, No. 84 Florence avenue; William Twick, No. 2013 Clark street; J. Pfeifer, No. 57 Washington street; L. Schmidt, No. 61 West Kinzie street; and Mrs. Kelly, No. 1808 Dickey street.

WESLEY'S LIFE AND WORK

THEY ARE RECALLED BY THE CENTENNIAL OF HIS DEATH.

Methodist Ministers Observe the Anniversary—Symposium on the Career and Character of the Founder of the Sect—Papers Read at the Meeting—His Genius and Piety—Memorable Sermons—The Last Letter He Wrote—Closing Scenes.

The regular weekly meeting of the Methodist ministers yesterday was given to a symposium on the life and character of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism. It was the centennial of his death.

The Rev. W. C. Dandy read a paper on "Wesley as a revivalist," in which he showed that Wesley was called by God to his great work. This was proved in the great success that attended all his efforts. When he began his preaching it was not among the aristocracy of England but the common people, and thousands of souls were saved.

"Wesley as a Theologian" was the subject of a paper by the Rev. W. S. Studly. He said:

"The name of Wesley has the same effect on the heart of a good Methodist as the name of George Washington has to the American people. It was in Epworth, a hamlet in Lincolnshire, England, in the year 1703, that the noted preacher first saw the light of day. The first rise of Methodism is supposed to have been in November, 1729, when Wesley and three more fellow-students at Oxford met together for the purpose of prayer and studying of the Scriptures. Wesley preached his first sermon at South Leigh in 1726 when he was 23 years old. From that time on he made it the business of his life and it is calculated that during the fifty years of his itinerant ministry he preached over 40,000 sermons.

"The doctrines of Wesley at that time are in substance the same as of the Methodist Church today. Wesley was indebted to Luther for the doctrine of justification by faith. He did not believe, with Calvin, that men were ordained to be damned, but that every man would be given a chance to be saved."

Dr. C. E. Mandeville's subject was "Wesley as an Organizer," in which he showed the growth of Methodism up to the present time, which was all owing to Wesley's abilities as an organizer, he said.

"Wesley as an Author" was the subject of a paper read by the Rev. C. M. Staurt.

ANNIVERSARY OF WESLEY'S DEATH.

The Great Father of Methodism Died 100 Years Ago Yesterday.

Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette:* John Wesley died March 2, 1791, and Methodists of all branches throughout the world have made arrangements to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the event in an appropriate manner. This is befitting, for in some respects no other man in modern times has in a greater degree left the impress of his personal influence upon the religious history of the world. Macaulay says of him: "He was a man whose eloquence and logical acuteness might have rendered him eminent in literature, whose genius for government was not inferior to that of Richelieu, and who devoted all his powers, in defiance of obloquy and derision, to what he sincerely considered the highest good of his species." Dr. Dobbin wrote: "A greater poet may rise than Homer or Milton, a greater theologian than Calvin, a greater philosopher than Bacon, a greater dramatist than any of ancient or modern fame, but a more distinguished revivalist of the churches than John Wesley, never." According to J. R. Green, the historian, the Wesleyan movement changed the whole temper of English society. "The Church was restored to life and activity; religion carried to the hearts of the poor a fresh spirit of moral zeal, while it purified our literature and our manners. A new philanthropy reformed our prisons, infused clemency and wisdom into our penal laws, abolished the slave trade, and gave the first impulse to popular education." The opinion has been expressed that it also saved England from revolution at the time when France and America were engaged in their struggles.

Wesley's life was a stormy one. He was treated with contumely by those whose professed piety should have caused them to at least appreciate and respect his motives, and he was mobbed by those whom he was seeking to benefit, and many of whom afterward became his followers. But he seemed to possess a power that won the hearts of the people, who not only flocked to hear him in such numbers as never attended the preaching of any one before him, but, accepting the doctrines which he proclaimed, spread them throughout Great Britain, and their descendants have carried them to the uttermost parts of the earth.

Full of Honors.

The last three years of Wesley's life were full of honors. He was 85 years old, and the people, feeling that his work among them must of necessity soon end, gave every expression of their affection and reverence for him. He visited nearly every part of Great Britain and Ireland, and his journeys were triumphant tours. The people of one town would accompany him on his way until they met those of the next town, come out to welcome him. In these processions the women walked on one side of the road and the men on the other. As many as 25,000 persons attended the preaching, and when he bade the people farewell "many fell on his neck and kissed him."

One of his most memorable sermons in his last days was preached at Colchester, Oct. 11, 1790. Clergy and laity, rich and poor, assembled to do him honor. He was very feeble and one of his preachers stood on either side to support him. Henry Crabb Robinson, who was present, says: "His feeble voice was barely audible, but his reverend countenance, especially his long white locks, formed a picture never to be forgotten. There was a vast crowd of lovers and admirers. It was for the most part a pantomime, but the pantomime went to the heart. Of the kind I never saw anything comparable to it in after life."

Wesley had intended to make his usual journey to the North of England in the spring of 1791, but his last few months' work was in and around London. The people gazed upon him reverently as he walked along the streets, and he returned their kindly greetings in the words of the Apostle John: "Little children, love one another." He was attacked with his fatal illness after preaching at Lambeth, Feb. 17, and although he preached several times afterward his strength rapidly failed.

His Last Letter.

Feb. 24 he wrote his last letter. It was to William Wilberforce, the great English Abolitionist, and it became a powerful weapon in the hands of American as well as British anti-slavery agitators. Wesley's designation of American slavery as "the vilest that ever saw the sun" was quoted in nearly every anti-slavery paper in the world during the great controversy; but the letter in which it occurs has been read probably by but few persons. It was as follows:

LONDON, Feb. 24, 1791.—My Dear Sir: Unless the divine power has raised you up to be as Athanasius, contra mundum, I see not how you can go through your glorious enterprise in opposing that execrable villainy which is the scandal of religion, of England, and of human nature. Unless God has raised you up for this very thing you will be worn out by the opposition of men and devils; but if God be for you who can be against you? Are all of them together stronger than God? O, "be not weary in well-doing." Go on in the name of God and in the power of his might, till even American slavery, the vilest that ever saw the sun, shall vanish away before it.

Reading this morning a tract written by a poor African, I was particularly struck by the circumstance that a man who has a black skin, being wronged or outraged by a white man, can have no redress, it being a law in our colonies that the oath of a black against a white goes for nothing. What villainy is this?

That he who has guided you from your youth up may continue to strengthen you in this and all things is the prayer of, dear sir, your affectionate servant, JOHN WESLEY.

Two days before writing this letter he preached his last sermon in City Road Chapel, which was also his home. The following Sunday afternoon, after lying still for a while, evidently engaged in deep thought, he asked for pen and ink. But he was unable to use them. Soon afterward he said: "I want to write." A pen was put into his hand and the paper held before him. "I cannot," he said. One of the company said: "Let me write for you, sir; tell me what you would say." "Nothing," he replied, "but that God is with us." A few hours later he astonished his friends by singing with great vigor Watt's hymn:

I'll praise my Maker while I've breath,
And when my voice is lost in death
Praise shall employ my nobler powers, etc.

"God Is with Us."

During the night before his death he sought to speak to a friend who entered, but seeing that he was not understood he paused and with his remaining strength cried out: "The best of all is God is with us." Then lifting up his arm and raising his feeble voice he again repeated the words: "The best of all is God is with us." The last word he was heard to utter was, "Farewell."

Wesley died peacefully at 10 o'clock in the morning of Wednesday, March 2, 1791, in the 88th year of his age. The body lay in state in City Road Chapel for a day, and was viewed by thousands of people. The funeral took place between 5 and 6 o'clock the next morning. Though no notice was issued until late the previous evening several hundred persons were present. A biscuit was given to each of the company in an envelope on which was a portrait of Wesley in his canonicals, with a halo and a crown. In compliance with his request in his will, the coffin was borne to the grave by six poor men, each of whom received a sovereign.

At the time of Wesley's death his followers numbered 71,463 in the Old World, and 48,610 in the New. They now number over 6,000,000.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Uncle Sam's Liabilities Increased $2,994,750 During the Last Month.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The following is the statement by the Treasurer of the debt of the United States for the month of February:

INTEREST BEARING DEBT.	
Bonds at 4½ per cent	$ 55,842,300
Bonds at 4 per cent	560,560,100
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent	98,180
Aggregate of interest bearing debt exclusive of United States bonds issued to Pacific railroads	$ 616,501,380
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,671,965
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Legal tender notes	$ 346,681,016
Old demand notes	500,022
National bank notes	
Redemption account (deposited in the Treasury under the act of July 14, 1890)	47,105,815
Fractional currency, less $6,

"BAD JIMMIE'S" CHARGES.

CONNORTON SAYS THE GAMBLERS' TRUST TRIED TO "DO HIM UP."

He Sues for $20,000 Damages—Mr. O'Leary's Coal-Yard and the Sheridan Road—Mrs. Richner Loses Her Case—Dr. Murdock Must Pay $500—The Belden Avenue Baptist Church Foreclosed—The "Monon" Case Transferred—Other Court News—The Record.

Damages are placed at $20,000 in a mysterious suit brought in the Circuit Court yesterday entitled "James T. Connorton vs. John, alias 'Black Jack,' Condon, Patrick, alias 'Paddy Sure,' Ryan, James A. Webb, and Samuel Palmer."

The plaintiff is known as "Bad Jimmie," the slayer of "Mike" Haggerty, and the present suit grows out of the shooting in McGarigle's saloon. The shooting affair, says "Jimmie," was the result of a conspiracy to do him up. The defendants are referred to as being the leaders of the gamblers' trust, and Connorton declares because he attempted to break up the trust the defendants entered into a scheme to "suppress" him. Haggerty and Palmer, it is said, were sent after Connorton and met him in McGarigle's restaurant and there picked a fight. These facts were not brought out, says "Jimmy's" attorney, before the Criminal Court for fear the defendants would produce false evidence to hurt the prisoner.

O'LEARY'S COALYARD IN THE WAY.

Evanston and One of Its Citizens at War About the Sheridan Road.

David P. O'Leary's big coalyard shed, sixty feet broad, stands exactly in the middle of the proposed Sheridan road at the foot of Dempster street in Evanston. The grand driveway, 100 feet broad, has been built up both sides of the O'Leary obstruction and there work stopped. The Village of Evanston offered Mr. O'Leary $1,000 to move, but he declined the offer. The land was formerly owned by the Foster estate, from which Mr. O'Leary secured a lease of the land for ten years, and only two years have expired.

The Village of Evanston sued Mr. O'Leary and thought to get a verdict somewhere in the neighborhood of $1,000. The jury gave the coal man $6,500 and then the village dismissed its case and another trial was had, the coal merchant this time being given $4,500. Again was the case dismissed by the village and it came up for the third time yesterday in the County Court. A jury was secured and went out to view the property. Fourscore witnesses will be called in the case and a great fight made. If Mr. O'Leary doesn't get a sufficient amount of damages to satisfy him he says he will take the case to the Supreme Court, which means that the opening of the Sheridan drive will be delayed somewhat.

THE KESSLER FAMILY QUARREL.

The Killing of Alfred Richner Recalled by a Decision Against the Widow.

By a decision just rendered in the Superior Court Mrs. Madeline Richner loses temporarily a $60,000 interest she claimed in her father's estate, consisting of a building and real estate at No. 440 State street, occupied by Batchelder's restaurant. Some years ago Mrs. Richner, who was then Madeline Kessler, eloped with Alfred Richner and married him in Detroit. Her father soon afterwards died, leaving $100,000 worth of property, with directions that his daughter's share be held in trust. Impatient to get some of the property, however, Mrs. Richner and her husband began proceedings in chancery to get at their share.

Family troubles followed, and one day Richner was met on the street by his wife's brother, George Kessler, who shot Richner dead. Kessler was acquitted, and some time thereafter his mother disposed of her interest in the property at No. 440 State street to John D. Collins, and the widow of Richner began an ejectment suit against Collins, claiming the mother had lost her interest by sale to Collins. The case was submitted to Judge Anthony, and by the decision Madeline will not get the property until her mother dies.

Dr. Murdock Assessed.

A jury in Judge Baker's court yesterday assessed Dr. E. P. Murdock $500 for making out a fatal prescription for the 12-weeks-old son of Robert Walker, a dry goods salesman. The prescription, by a mistake of the doctor, called for laudanum, and when administered killed the child. Dr. Murdock endeavored to throw the blame upon the druggist, who he claimed should never have filled a prescription calling for such a deadly dose. The doctor's attorney entered a motion for a new trial.

A Church Foreclosed.

In the foreclosure suit of John S. Woollacott against the Belden Avenue Baptist Church of Chicago Judge Hawes has entered a decree providing for the sale of defendant's seventy-five feet of property by April 1. The church is indebted to Woollacott in $12,492, secured by a trust deed to Samuel B. Lingle. It also owes the Moline Pipe Organ company $1,404; Gilbert B. Shaw, receiver of the Park National Bank, $312; S. R. Ireland, $1,467; H. H. Barbour, $2,805; and Julius Heimburg, receiver for Orson P. Kellogg & Co., $1,672; and these creditors are allowed to participate in the security afforded by the trust deed.

"Monon" Suit Transferred.

The suit of William S. Alley for a receiver for the "Monon" road was transferred yesterday by Judge Collins to his next-door neighbor, Judge Tuley, on representations that the case should have been assigned in the first place to the latter Judge. When the bill was filed Judge Tuley referred the matter to Master in Chancery Boyesen to take proof on the question of a receiver. Then the matter came before Judge Collins, who set aside the order of reference until the defendants had time to file an answer. This has been done, and the motion for a reference will be renewed in a few days before Judge Tuley.

Wants It More Definite.

Judge Blodgett yesterday heard a discussion over a bill of particulars in the suit of Patrick H. Rice to recover $400,000 from the Valentine Blatz Brewing company for commissions in procuring a purchaser for the brewery plant in Milwaukee for $3,000,000. A week ago the court ordered plaintiff to set forth his claim, and consequently a paper was filed stating that there was due to Mr. Rice $249,850 as commissions for selling the plant, $150,000 for liability to an agent employed to effect the sale, $100 for telegrams, and $50 for other expenses. Objection was made that the bill of particulars did not set up the contract under which the alleged sale was made, nor did it state to whom the property was sold or did it give the agent's name.

The court ordered the plaintiff's attorney to set forth in his bill of particulars the agreement under which the alleged sale was made, the name of the purchaser and the agent, and an itemized bill of expenses.

Question of Jurisdiction.

A strange proposition of law was presented to Judge Collins yesterday in the case of Peter Conley, executor of Ann Boyland, against Henry Mollen, administrator de bonis non of the estate of John Boyland. The will of John Boyland bequeathed his personal property to the widow and his realty to his daughter, Ann Boyland. The real estate was sold to pay debts, and there was a surplus of $7,300 remaining. Ann Boyland died, and her executor filed the present bill to construe her father's will and to declare the fund of $7,300 in trust for her heirs.

Attorney Huszagh argued that a court of chancery had no jurisdiction to interfere with the administration of an estate in the Probate Court, and that the bill was not properly brought. Edward T. Cahill, attorney for Ann Boyland's heirs, contended that the Probate Court could not turn the proceeds of the realty into personal property, which would deprive the Ann Boyland heirs of the remaining fund. He insisted that legatees could bring suit to recover funds in the hands of executors before a distribution was ordered. The court sided with Mr. Cahill; said the bill was properly brought, and gave leave to the defendant to file an answer.

Fraud Alleged.

I. S. Erdmann of New York filed a bill in the Circuit Court against Sarah A. Hewes to set aside an assignment of a claim complainant held against the estate of defendant's late husband, Daniel A. Hewes, on the ground of fraud. Hewes was in the millinery business, and from Feb. 7 to May 28, 1887, secured goods worth $1,979 from complainant on credit. A month later Hewes made an assignment to George A. Mason, alleging insolvency. Mrs. Hewes procured a settlement on a basis of 35 cents on the dollar, and the proceedings were dismissed. It is alleged that the assignment was made to defraud creditors; that Hewes had assets at that time worth from $70,000 to $75,000, and that his debts did not exceed $27,000. By the transaction Mrs. Hewes is said to have reaped at least $50,000, and the court is asked to compel her to satisfy complainant's claim in full.

The Railroad's Argument.

A motion was made before Judge Tuley yesterday to dissolve the injunction secured by the West Chicago Park Commissioners restraining the Chicago and Northwestern railway company from laying an additional track across Washington boulevard near Rockwell street. On behalf of the railroad it was argued that the West Chicago Park Commissioners never secured the written consent of a majority of the property-owners which gave the right to pass the ordinance relative to the boulevard, and consequently the Commissioners had no title to the street and therefore could not make application for an injunction. The court thought the position was not well taken, and gave leave to the railway company to answer.

Tired of Waiting.

Judge Altgeld yesterday issued a writ of habeas corpus returnable tomorrow for the production in court of John Carr, who is held in jail by virtue of a Coroner's commitment issued Dec. 13 last for the alleged killing of John Cunnamowski. In his petition Carr says he has been in jail since Dec. 19 and two full terms of court have passed, and yet he has not been brought before any court or charged with any crime.

Conservator Wanted.

Andrew Warren Jr. and Priscilla A. Winchell filed a petition in the Probate Court to have a conservator take charge of the estate of their brother, Dennis Warren, a bachelor 83 years old. It is said that Mr. Warren is mentally distracted on account of his advanced age, and that he has property worth $160,000.

The Balgowan-Kingman Race.

Before Judge Blodgett was argued yesterday the bill of interpleader brought by the Washington Park Club to decide whether Thomas J. Clay or Kinzie Stone is entitled to the Hyde Park Stake, amounting to $11,155, which was run last summer. The case was taken under advisement.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suit.

21,965—Thomas D. Stinson vs. George W. Henecy. Asst., $4,000. E. A. Otis, atty.

Superior Court—New Suits.

131,855—W. J. Arnel vs. Val and Mary Wagner. Conf. judgt., $340.50. E. O'Brien, atty.
131,856—John F. Besserdig vs. Fanny Sutter. Same, $68.42. D. S. Gooding, atty.
131,857—John League vs. August Freund. Appl.
131,858—Arthur J. Cooke vs. William E. Cullen. Conf. judgt., $156.48. Hofheimer & Zeisler, attys.
131,859—Nels Hallstrom vs. P. Dinen. Appl.
131,860—Maurice Burns vs. Peter Whalen, John M. Moore, Gus Goorman, and C. and W. I. R. R. Co. Bill. C. M. Osborne, solr.
131,861—Thomas Daley vs. Charles Pindemer. Replevin, $125. L. H. Craig, atty.
131,862—People ex rel. John J. Case vs. James H. Gilbert. Hab. corp. Case, Hudd & Hogan, attys.
131,863—Charles W. Nye vs. Ellen I. and George S. Bullock, Carrie S. Hell, Sarah E. and Joseph P. Sharp, Charles F. Skinner, J. Roemheld, Alonzo and Porter D. Roberts. Petn. for partn. Adams & Hamilton, solrs.
131,864—Office Stool Co. vs. Lache Paint Co. Appl.
131,865—Mary Knaur vs. John P. Jones. Bill. T. J. Holmes, solr.
131,866—Fred Trampisch vs. Louis Thieman. Appl.
131,867—U. S. Brewing Co. vs. Frank Molek. Conf. of judgt., $1,218.86. E. Furthmann, atty.
131,868—Joseph H. Sandman vs. Trenton Watch Co. Attch., $340. J. Newman, atty.
131,869—Midland Co. vs. Fox River Laundry Co. Conf. judgt., $453.50. J. G. Henderson, atty.
131,870—Joseph S. Baer vs. Ferdinand Siegel. Case, $5,000. C. S. McNett, atty.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

89,292—Tony Condrian vs. Gustav Schwantek. Appl.
89,293—Bridget Rogan vs. Michael W. Rogan. Bill for div. Turner & Hoey, solrs.
89,294—Emma J. Williams vs. Charles O. Williams. Same. J. C. Turnes, solr.
89,295—Rinnah A. Wells vs. John S. Oehman. Bill.
89,296—Star Brewery Co. vs. M. Baxa. Conf. judgt., $727.83. W. I. Peck, atty.
89,297—I. S. Erdmann et al. vs. Sarah A. Hewes. Bill. Jesse Holdom and John Barton Payne, solrs.
89,298—David Bain et al. vs. Edwin D. Morse and Eugene E. Prussing. Bill. Williams & Langworthy, solrs.
89,299—Myrtle D. Allen vs. Thomas L. Allen. Bill for div. L. D. Thoman, solr.
89,300—Daniel Buettner Jr. vs. G. L. Crum et al. Bill. T. Taylor Jr., solr.
89,301—Velma R. Combs vs. Charles F. Combs. Bill for div. W. L. Snell, solr.
89,302—James T. Connorton vs. John Condon, Patrick Ryan, James A. Webb, and Samuel Palmer. Tres., $20,000. C. S. Beattie, atty.
89,303—Michael Baum vs. Marcus Baum. Bill. Kraus, Mayer & Stein, solrs.
89,304—Warren H. Ellis vs. Henry D. Dean and Sylvester N. Howard. Debt, $400; das., $600. E. C. Crawford, atty.
89,305—Benjamin F. Clarke et al. vs. Hattie B. Plumly et al. Bill. F. P. Read, solr.
89,306—John R. Boynton et al. vs. Hattie B. Plumly et al. Bill. Same solr.
89,307—T. W. Harvey Lumber Co. vs. George W. Nicely. Conf. judgt., $220.40. Hanecy & Merrick, attys.
89,308—Same vs. Same. Same, $296.68. Same attys.
89,309—Canadian-Am. L. and B. Assn. vs. Francis Scherer et al. Bill. John Barton Payne, solr.
89,310—W. Va. China Co. vs. Pick Sisters Co. Asst., $2,000. John Barton Payne, atty.
89,311—Adolph Loeb, tr., et al. vs. John Jensen, Helen E. and Calan B. Brown. Bill. Lackner & Butz, solrs.
89,312—Ed E. Bliss vs. Standard Pub. Co. et al. Bill. C. S. McNett, atty.
89,313—Ralph C. Wirth v. R. Williams and wife. Attch., $365. C. J. Wood, atty.
89,314—Asst. Withheld for service.
89,315—Bill. Withheld for service.
89,316—John C. Johnson vs. Jennie Johnson. Bill for div. R. D. Huzzagh, solr.
Withheld cases—89,269—Edwin H. Pitkin et al. vs. Charles Wiener. Trover, $1,000. Smith, Helmer & Moulton, attys. (Feb. 28.)
89,285—Franklin Denison vs. Thomas E. Lincoln. Asst., $500. Canover, Shedd & Underwood, attys. (Feb. 28.)
89,286—John McKillop vs. John W. Ealy. Bill. J. D. McGuern, solr. (Feb. 28.)

County Court—New Suit.

9,191—Joseph B. Simpson et al. vs. Cooke Brewing Co. Appl.

Decrees.

JUDGE HAWES—4,988, Charles Grange vs. James B. Austin et al.; dec.—4,986, William Scharf vs. John Harwood et al.; dec.—1,994, Purcell et al. vs. Hamilton et al.; dec.—3,533, In re John J. Doyle; dec.—3,386, The D. S. L. and B. Assn. vs. McDonald; dec.—4,987, Harwood vs. Chatfield; dec.—5,060, Lynch vs. Halpin; dec.—1,396, Covel vs. Benjamin; dec.
JUDGE TULEY—487—Thompson vs. Gates et al.; dec.—B. R. 614—Trausch vs. Schutz; dec.—3,633—Frederick from Mary Kiepfer; dec. div.
JUDGE COLLINS—Wells vs. Oehman; final dec.—2,450—First L. B. A. vs. Johnson; dec. sale.—1,043—Moyses vs. Brunswick; dec. on petn. Carter and Appld.—73,137—Lidell vs. Lidell; dec. separate maintenance.—3,090—Matilda from Fred Vogt; dec. div.—86,553—Martha A. from Homer L.; dec.—3,297—Dora from Max Rovelsky; dec. div.—88,007—Mary from Charles Englehardt; dec. div.
JUDGE HORTON—3,251—Riemer vs. Riemer; dec. sale.

Judgments.

JUDGE ANTHONY—11,556—Singer vs. Carter; condnl. on deft., $943.22, and sci. fa.—12,955—Webster vs. Webster; on ver., $318.
JUDGE ALTGELD—12,543—Thompson vs. P. P. & R. R. G. Co.; on ver., $559.80.—4,065—Ellison vs. Rolle; on deft., $870.53.—13,279—Mendel vs. Van Horn; on fdg., $535 and appld.—13,497—Childs vs. Davisson ver., $294.—3,669—Meredith vs. Kennedy; on ver., $105.—13,551—Goodman vs. Lehman; on ver., $472.50.—13,405—Mills vs. Bailey; on ver., $316.45.
JUDGE BRENTANO—12,564—Maske vs. Levy; on fdg., $12.50, n. c. and sat.—10,649—Wolf vs. Bremner; on fdg., $50.98, n. c.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—9,127—Bain vs. Shawnee and I. P. L. C. Co. et al.; on deft., $266.80 vs. both defts., spl. exec.—9,431—Robinson vs. Sternberg; on deft., $678.90.
JUDGE McCONNELL—8,520—Wilson vs. Marshall; on deft., $479.05.
JUDGE BAKER—7,609—Devine vs. Jackson; on fdg., $441.
JUDGE DRIGGS—4,582—People, use of Shirley vs. Armstrong et al.; on fdg. das., $129.30; use Reckers vs. Armstrong et al.; on fdg. das., $24 and sat.—4,584—People, use Caldwell vs. Armstrong et al.; on fdg. das. $84.84, and sat.—4,585—People, use Sanfer vs. Armstrong, on fdg. das. $32.49, and sat.—9,302—Central Natl. Bk. vs. Palmer et al.; on deft., $1,013.48.—Truman G. Palmer, sci. fa. as to Elias C. Chapin.
JUDGE SCALES—3,557—Johnson vs. Jones; on fdg., $82.04, and appld.

The Call for Today.

JUDGE HAWES—Set cases: 4,535, 3,957, 1, 2, 3; No. 70½. Foley vs. G. C. B. Co., on hearing.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Calendar No. 1. Trial call, Nos. 11,651, 11,552, 11,115, 11,653, 11,654, 11,655, 11,657, 11,658, 11,659, 11,660, 11,693, 11,694, 11,696, 11,738, 11,740, 11,746, 11,754, 11,755, 11,756, 11,757, 11,758, 11,759, 11,800.
JUDGE ALTGELD—Calendar No. 3. Trial call, Nos. 8,560, 6,575, 8,563, 8,566, 8,567, 8,584, 8,586.
JUDGE BRENTANO—Appeal calendar. No first call. Trial call Nos. 10,896, 11,043, 11,065, 11,105, 11,131, 11,136, 9,348, 10,768, 7,790, 11,198, 11,210, 11,211, 11,261. No. 11,012, Auw vs. Shampay, on trial.
JUDGE TULEY—(February calendar)—Nos. 8, 11, 12.
JUDGE COLLINS—Nos. 74, 75, 76, 77.
JUDGE HORTON—1,926, O'Donnell vs. Lake St. L road.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—No 1st call; trial call, Nos. 78,169, 72,926, 2,193, 2,194, 1,025, 318, 438¼, 1,537, 486, 1,137.
JUDGE BAKER—No further call this week. Judge Baker goes to the Criminal Court temporarily.
JUDGE GRINNELL—No announcement.
JUDGE McCONNELL—No 1st call; trial call, Nos. 2,030, 2,055, 316, 2,026, 2,044, 1,818, 2,024. Nos. 2,029, Tenney vs. First Nat. Bk., and 88,957, Hernsberger vs. Stos, on trial.
JUDGE DRIGGS—No call. No. 807, C. and S. S. R. T. R. R. Co. vs. Kent, on trial.
JUDGE GRESHAM—Submitted cases.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Set motions.
JUDGE SCALES—In re Kering Lith. Co., 2 p. m.; 9,055, in re Comstock and W. N. Wks.; No. 8,201, V. of Evanston vs. N. W. Univ., on trial.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.
JUDGE SHEPARD—No announcement.
JUDGE TUTHILL—Branch 2—Nos. 182 and 361, 882, 627, 611, 629, 398, 372.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court met today. Present—The Chief Justice and all the Associate Justices. The proceedings were as follows:

Henry L. Morey of Hamilton, O., W. H. Gest of Rock Island, Ill., and Edward J. McDermott of Louisville, Ky., were admitted to practice.

127—The State of Missouri, ex rel. John H. Carey, plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph Andrews, in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice Brown.

777—John Ducie et al., appellants, vs. Thomas Ford. Appeal from the Supreme Court of Montana Territory. Decree affirmed with costs, and cause remanded to the Supreme Court of the State of Montana. Opinion by Justice Brown.

690—Robert Schell et al., executors, etc., plaintiffs in error, vs. Victor Fauche et al., etc., in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. Judgment affirmed with costs and interest. Opinion by Justice Brown.

126—T. H. Russell, receiver, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. Augustus T. Post; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. Judgment reversed with costs and cause remanded with instructions to award a new trial, judgment to be entered nunc pro tunc as of Jan. 5, 1891. Opinion by Justice Brewer, dissenting Justice Bradley.

137—The Central Trust company of New York, appellants, vs. Sylvester H. Kneeland; appeal from the Circuit Court for the United States for the Northern District of Ohio. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

150—The Case Manufacturing company, plaintiff in error, vs. Peter H. Saxman et al., etc.; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

145—William Cressy et al., appellants, vs. Hermann Meyer et al.; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

149—The Troy Laundry Machinery company (limited), plaintiff in error, vs. Alex. M. Dolph; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York. Judgment affirmed with costs and remanded with direction to grant a new trial. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

133—The Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis railroad company, appellants, vs. Bluford Wilson; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois. Decree reversed, each party to pay one-half the costs in this court, and cause remanded with directions to allow the intervenor $300. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

157—Joseph T. Williams, appellant, vs. The United States; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nevada. Decree affirmed. Opinion by Justice Brewer. Mr. Justice Gray was not present at the argument and took no part in the decision of this case.

1,539—Sylvester H. Kneeland, appellant, vs. The American Loan and Trust company, et al.; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. Decree modified and cause remanded with directions to reduce the allowance to the American Loan and Trust company by the sum of $712, and as to Phillips, trustee, affirmed with interest, each party to pay one-half the costs in this court. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

1,540—Sylvester H. Kneeland, appellant, vs. George William Ballou, trustee, et al.; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. Decree affirmed with costs and interest. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

125—Abner L. Merrill, plaintiff in error, vs. The Town of Monticello, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Lamar. Mr. Justice Brown was not a member of the court when this case was argued and took no part in the decision. The Chief Justice and Justice Brewer were not present at the argument and took no part in its decision.

323—T. P. Heath, plaintiff in error, vs. M. T. Wallace; in error to the Supreme Court of the State of California. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Lamar.

574—Michael Gormley et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. James Bunyan et al.; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Judgment affirmed with costs and interest. Opinion by Justice Lamar.

1,585—Robert B. Simmons et al., appellants, vs. Harry R. Sauls; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Lamar.

171—John W. Hannar Jr. et al., appellants, vs. Lewman G. Moulton et al.; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Texas. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Blatchford.

379—The Central Transportation Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Pullman's Palace Car Company; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Gray. Justice Brown not having been a member of the court when this case was argued took no part in its decision.

39—Pullman's Palace Car company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Central Transportation company; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Judgment reversed with costs and cause remanded with directions to set aside the verdict and to order a new trial. Opinion by Justice Gray. Mr. Justice Brown not having been a member of the court when this case was argued took no part in its decision.

168—Dora A. Bunt et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Sierra Butte Mining company (limited); in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Gray.

33—The Covington Stock-Yards Company, appellant, vs. Charles W. Keith et al., etc.; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

116—Newell D. Clark, plaintiff in error, vs. James L. Bever, administrator, etc.; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Iowa. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Harlan. Justice Brown not having been a member of the court when this case was argued took no part in the decision.

125—Josiah Fogg, appellant, vs. John I. Blair; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

170—The Logan County National Bank, plaintiff in error, vs. R. P. Townsend; in error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Kentucky. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

118—The Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans railroad company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Pullman Southern Car Company; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Judgment reversed with costs and cause remanded for a new trial in conformity with this court. Opinion by Justice Harlan. Justice Blatchford did not sit in this case and took no part in its decision.

77—Thomas S. King, plaintiff in error, vs. John W. Doane, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota. Judgment affirmed with costs and interest. Opinion by Justice Harlan. Justice Brown not having been a member of this court when this case was argued took no part in its decision.

143—Carl Stockmeyer, testamentary executor, etc., appellant, vs. Mrs. Mary G. Tobin, widow, etc.; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

1,320—The City of New Orleans, appellant, vs. William Wallace Whitney, administrator, etc.; and No. 1,320—William Wallace Whitney, administrator, etc., appellant, vs. The City of New Orleans; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Decree modified by adding to it the sum of $14,000, with interest, until paid, at the same rate per annum that similar decrees bear in the courts of Louisiana, and cause remanded with directions to modify its decree in accordance with the opinion of this court, the City of New Orleans to pay the costs in the court. Opinion by Justice Bradley. Dissenting: Mr. Justice Brewer. Justice Gray was not present at the argument and took no part in the decision of this case.

895—Pattie A. Clay, appellant, vs. David I. Field; and No. 1,085—Lucy C. Freeman, appellant, vs. Pattie A. Clay and husband; and No. 1,091—David I. Field, appellant, vs. Pattie A. Clay; appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Mississippi. Appeal of Lucy C. Freeman dismissed for want of jurisdiction and decree in favor of David I. Field reversed and cause remanded with directions to enter a decree that the complainant, Pattie A. Clay, pay to David I. Field the sum of $2,690.34, with interest from the first day of January, 1886. It is further ordered that each party pay his and her own costs on these appeals, except the cost of printing the record, which shall be paid one-half by the appellant, Pattie A. Clay, and one-half by the appellants, Lucy C. Freeman and David I. Field. Opinion by Justice Field.

24—The St. Paul and Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Charles Wenzel; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Field.

356—St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Charles Greenalgh et al.; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Field.

54—The St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company et al., appellant, vs. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Field.

878—The City and County of San Francisco, appellants, vs. Eugene Leroy, et al.; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California. Decree modified by adding the declaration that nothing therein shall be deemed to impair in any respect the rights reserved in the Varness ordinance to the City of San Francisco or to its successor, the City and County of San Francisco, over lands that had then been occupied or set apart for streets, squares, and public buildings of the city, and as thus modified be affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Field.

1,332—John Graham, plaintiff in error, vs. George Weeks, Warden, etc.; in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice Field.

166—John E. Parsons et al., executors, etc., plaintiffs in error, vs. Foster Wilkinson et al.; and No. 423—Robert Schell et al., executors, etc., plaintiffs in error, vs. Samuel Johnson, Jr., et al.; and No. 424—Robert Schell, et al., executors, etc., plaintiffs in error, vs. James L. Wise, administrator, etc.; and No. 425—Robert Schell et al., executors, etc., plaintiffs in error, vs. Ferdinand C. Lottner, survivor, etc.; and No. 426—Hirman Barney, late collector, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. H. A. Hurlbut et al., etc.; and No. 427—Hiram Barney, late collector, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. Benjamin L. Curtis, executor, etc.; and No. 428—Robert Schell et al., executors, etc., plaintiffs in error, vs. Marius A. Sorchan, et al.; and No. 431—Robert Schell et al., executors, etc., plaintiffs in error, vs. Adrian Iselin, etc.; and No. 436—Robert Schell et al., executors, etc., plaintiffs in error, vs. Alexander Rickards et al.; and No. 437—Robert Schell et al., executors, etc., plaintiffs in error, vs. R. J. Morrison, public administrator; and No. 492—Robert Schell et al., executors, etc., plaintiffs in error, vs. Alfred Woodbridge, etc.; and No. 494—Robert Schell et al., executors, etc., plaintiffs in error, vs. Edward Bodart, etc., in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. Judgments affirmed with costs and interest per stipulation.

430—Marius A. Sorchan et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Robert Schell et al., executors, etc.; and No. 432—Adrian Iselin, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. Robert Schell et al., executors, etc.; and No. 493—Alfred Woodbridge, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. Robert Schell et al., executors, etc.; and No. 495—Edward Bodart, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. Robert Schell et al., executors, etc.; and 691—Victor Fauche et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Robert Schell, executors, etc.; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. Dismissed with costs per stipulation.

1,257—The Texas and Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Henry Saunders. Motion to dismiss denied.

1,564—Amos Woodruff, trustee, et al. vs. The State of Mississippi et al. Motion to dismiss, etc., postponed to the hearing on the merits.

101—The Lawrence Manufacturing Company, appellant, vs. The Janesville Cotton Mills; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Wisconsin. Decrees affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller. (Mr. Justice Blatchford did not sit in these cases or take any part in their decision. Mr. Justice Brown not being a member of the court when the cases were argued took no part in their consideration or decision.)

138—J. C. Anderson, administrator, etc., et al., appellants, vs. James S. Watts, executor, etc. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Florida. Decree reversed with costs and cause remanded with a direction to dismiss the bill. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller. Dissenting, Mr. Justice Brewer.

177—Hiram Barney, late Collector, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. E. A. Oelrichs et al.; in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. Judgment reversed with costs and cause remanded for further proceedings to be had there in conformity with the opinion of the court. Opinion by Mr. Chief-Justice Fuller.

1,406—The County of Cook, plff. in error, vs. The Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Co., in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller.

1,617—Charles Counselman, appellant, vs. Frank Hitchcock, Marshal, etc. Motion to advance submitted by Attorney-General Miller in support of same.

131—C. E. Cook et al., piffs. in error, vs. The United States. Mandate granted on motion of Mr Solicitor-General Taft for deft. in error.

1,351—John C. Ball et al., plffs. in error, vs. The United States. Reassigned for argument on the first Monday in April next on motion of Solicitor-General Taft for deft. in error.

880—Daniel Magone, collr., etc., plff. in error, vs. Edward Luckemeyer et al.; and No. 1441—Anthony F. Seeberger, collr., etc., plff. in error vs. John V. Farwell et al.; reassigned for argument the 16th inst. on motion of Mr. Solicitor-General Taft for piffs. in error.

5 (original)—The U. S., compint., vs. The State of Texas. On motion of Mr. A. H. Garland for defendant answer to amended bill filed.

1,642—Robert M. Boyd et al. and appts. vs. The U. S. et al.; and No. 1,643—Charles Sternbach et al., etc., appts., vs. The U. S. Motions to advance submitted by W. W. Wickham Smith and S. G. Clarke in support of motion and motions ordered to be postponed until Monday next.

1,645—Marshall Field & Co., appts., vs. John M. Clark, Collector, etc. Motion to advance submitted by M. W. Bliss. Postponed until Monday next.

Ex parte in the matter of John L. Papier, petr.; and ex parte in the matter of George W. Dupre, petr.; and ex parte in the matter of George W. Dupre, petr.; motions for leave to file petitions for writs of habeas corpus and certiorari submitted by Mr. H. A. Hannis Taylor for the petrs.

1,325—Linda E. Timmons et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Elyton Land Co.; motion to dismiss or affirm submitted by Alexander T. London in support of motion, and by T. H. Watts Sr. in opposition thereto; motion to amend writ of error submitted by H. A. Herbert in support of same.

16,23—The Chicago and Grand Trunk Ry. Co., plff. in error, vs. Thomas Wellman; motion to advance submitted by W. A. Day in support of motion.

1,271—Pat Callan, plff. in error, vs. John W. Branford, Treas., etc.; and

1,391—Wm. H. Jones, plff. in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Virginia; and

1,392—James H. Gregory, plaintiff in error, vs. John W. Bransford, Treasurer, etc.; and

1,393—J. J. Mallan et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. John W. Bransford, Treasurer, etc.; and

1,394—Joseph Lawson et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. John W. Bransford, Treasurer, etc.; and

1,395—L. E. Litchford et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. M. J. Day, Sergeant; and

1,638—J. J. Dillard, plaintiff in error, vs. E. S. Moorman, treasurer, etc.; motion to advance submitted by William A. McKenney and A. W. Larkin in support of motion; motion to dismiss submitted by R. Taylor Scott in support of same.

Peter Ulrichs et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Henry D. Harrison; mandate granted on motion of Frederick D. McKenney in behalf of counsel.

1,562—Thomas J. Phelps, assignee, appellant, vs. George Elliott et al. vs. ex.; motion to dismiss or affirm submitted by John Selden and William G. Choate in support of motion.

1,139—The Northwestern Fuel Company, plaintiff in error, vs. R. G. Brock et al.; submitted pursuant to the thirty-second rule by D. B. Henderson and F. B. Daniels for the plaintiffs in error and by Charles A. Clark for the defendants in error.

563—Josiah Bedon et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. William R. Davie et al.; motion to dismiss submitted by Edward McCrady Jr. in support of motion and by Mills Dean in opposition thereto.

1,154—The Ship "Breakwater," etc., appellant, vs. The New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad; motion to dismiss or affirm submitted by F. A. Wilcox in support of motion and by E. L. Owen and F. D. Sturgis in opposition thereto.

1,150—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. David O'Brien; motion to dismiss submitted by John Paul Jones in support of motion and by Mr. A. H. Garland and Mr. H. J. May in opposition thereto.

1,316—George L. Corey et al., appellants, vs. Catherine R. Toland; motion to dismiss submitted by O. B. Hallan in support of same.

17—Moritz Eisner, admr., etc., appellant, vs. Tarrant & Co.; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York; dismissed per stipulation.

1,302—The McCormick Harvester Machine Company, appellant, vs. The Minneapolis Harvester Works; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Minnesota; dismissed per stipulation.

1,465—The United States Trust Company of New York et al., appellants, vs. the Wabash Western Railway Company; appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Iowa; dismissed with costs by appellants.

1,453—John Glenn, trustee, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. Thomas J. Sumner, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of North Carolina; dismissed with costs by the plaintiff in error.

186—S. S. Etheridge, plaintiff in error, vs. Sperry, Watt, and Garver; submitted by N. W. Bliss and F. W. Lehman for the plaintiff in error and by Henry S. Wilcox for the defendants in error.

184—The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, plaintiff in error, vs. Sarah C. Hamlin; argument commenced by Alfred Taylor for plaintiff in error and continued by Solomon Lucas and C. E. Perkins for the defendant in error.

Adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock. The call for Tuesday, March 3 will be as follows: Nos. 184, 185, 119, 1,388, 1,150, 1,218, etc., 1,287, 733, 1,117, and 1,151.

RECIPROCITY WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

Importance of the Brazilian Treaty—A Stanch Democrat Commends Mr. Blaine's Rare Statesmanship.

NEW YORK, March 1.—A South American man who has charge of the Brazilian business of one of the largest commercial houses in this city, the head of which is an ardent and conspicuous Democrat, said yesterday to a reporter:

Undoubtedly this treaty of reciprocity between Brazil and the United States of America is the most important step that either has taken for many years, the revolution in Brazil alone excepted. It is the beginning of a momentous change in the commercial relations of the Western Hemisphere, not only with reference to the various countries of the Northern and Southern continents but with reference to them and the rest of the world, of which they must henceforth be more independent.

The change begins in the most auspicious manner possible. Brazil, the most populous and influential of the South American States, cannot fail by this action to give a mighty impetus to the cause of reciprocity among all the rest of those States. Venezuela, I think, will be the next to fall in line, because the reciprocity principle plainly appears more advanced there than elsewhere outside of Brazil. Peru, probably, will yield next to the wholesome seduction of this great stroke of statecraft. For each and all, when their fortunes are finally committed to this policy, it will be an instantly great stride in a progress toward wealth and civilization the rapidity of which will surpass the dreams of the most far-seeing and confident.

It is to be hoped that those countries which have not yet entered into reciprocal relations with us will do so immediately, and under the moral suasion of the great and beneficent scheme elaborated for them by the State Department of this Government. For nothing can be surer than that the reciprocal relations established with Brazil will ultimately force them to accede to similar relations; and it would be infinitely better for them to spare themselves the great loss which must result from a long resistance of these coercial tendencies—to this inexorable logic of events.

The treaty with Brazil is not mutually advantageous in an equal degree. [This is a mistake. The people of Brazil will get the fine Western foodstuffs at half the price they have been paying and can pay for them with their own tropical products.] The United States unquestionably will profit far more by it than will the sister Republic. But it will certainly be advantageous to the latter, giving to Brazil a free market in this country for her immense products of sugar. Fast as the United States has advanced in the past, its pace will seem tortoise-like when compared with the progress it is to make under the commercial régime instituted by the genius of Mr. Blaine.

I am not a Republican, but I will not allow myself as a Democrat to be blind to the transcendent merits of this great measure, nor to be grudging in my acknowledgments of its brilliancy and beneficence. To me Mr. Blaine seems a superb statesman—so far, in fact, above the rest of our public men as really to appear the only great statesman we have. He is not only equal to grappling with all questions of domestic policy in a masterly manner, but also with an equal degree of foresight and skill with those concerning our foreign relations—and only a broad and profound as well as a brilliant mind can do that.

The notion that reciprocity is a subtle abandonment of the protective policy or of the principle of protection could only originate in an intensely partisan mind; and I am ashamed of Democrats who endeavor or to propagate such an idea. Instead of frankly acknowledging that a great thing has been done for this country. Reciprocity, free-trader as I am, appears to me to be strictly within the lines of a protective system. I wish that all parties had sufficient freedom from mere prejudice to commend a notable service to their common country, by whomsoever rendered.

Kicked the Fellow Who Insulted the Flag.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Edward Day, an old soldier, has a store on Church street. The American flag is one of the decorations of the place. This morning a customer, a tall, heavily-built stranger, came in and made remarks of an uncomplimentary character about "that flag," which Mr. Day resented by knocking the man down with a chair, pushing him into the street, and savagely kicking his hat after him. The traducer of the flag swore vengeance, and went off after a warrant for Mr. Day's arrest. Mr. Day says he carries a bit of Southern lead in his head, received while defending that flag, and that he does not intend to stand quietly by and hear it abused.

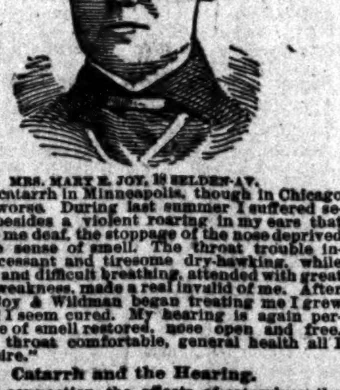
Olive Culture in California.

This year has seen a large increase in olive-planting in Santa Barbara, Cal., one rancher in Mission Cañon setting out 1,000 trees. The olive-oil mill at Elwood was unable to crush all the fruit grown on the mountains, and 40,000 pounds were wasted this year because of lack of facilities. A new olive mill will be erected in Montecito ready for this season's crop.

MINNEAPOLIS.

ITS FAR-FAMED CLIMATE IS NO SAFEGUARD AGAINST CATARRH.

Mrs. Mary E. Joy of 18 Selden-av., West Division, and wife of Foreman Joy of the Clinton street soda factory, formerly of Minneapolis, is among those who do not regard that favored clime as a good resort for sufferers from catarrh. Said Mrs. Joy:



MRS. MARY E. JOY, 18 SELDEN-AV.

"I had catarrh in Minneapolis, though in Chicago it grew worse. During last summer I suffered severely; besides a violent roaring in my ears that rendered me deaf, the stoppage of the nose deprived me of the sense of smell. The throat trouble induced incessant and tiresome dry-hawking, while the scant and difficult breathing, attended with great physical weakness, made a real invalid of me. After Drs. McCoy & Wildman began treating me I grew better till I seem cured. My hearing is again perfect, sense of smell restored, nose open and free, head and throat comfortable, general health all I could desire."

Catarrh and the Hearing.

In this connection the effects of catarrh on the hearing become very interesting. The process of this disease in tainting the breath, invading the lungs, and poisoning the blood—enfeebling the digestion and vitiating the secretions—has been fully discussed, but the very frequent effect of catarrh of the nose and throat upon the hearing has not been touched upon. At the junction at the back of the nose and the upper parts of the throat there is a minute and delicate passage, the eustachian tube, which connects with the ear. Along this tube the catarrhal process extends, producing congestion and inflammation, thus causing catarrh of the middle ear, and in this way partial or complete deafness is brought about. Partial deafness, giving everything a muffled sound, results from the swollen, thickened tissue closing the mouth of the eustachian tube. And the same effect will be produced by a complete catarrhal closure of the nose. In such cases as these general remedies, which are often prescribed, prove ineffective. A cure can only be attained by skillful and scientific local treatment, which should be undertaken early in the trouble. Otherwise a permanent change in the structure of the ear may result, when even the curing of the catarrh will not restore the hearing, but only prevent the trouble getting worse, and so passing to total deafness.

Koch's Lymph for Consumptives.

Drs. McCoy & Wildman, having secured directly from Berlin the largest supply of Prof. Koch's consumptive lymph ever brought to the United States, are now prepared to receive patients who may desire treatment by that system.

DOCTORS
McCoy & Wildman,
Office, 224 State Street,
Corner of Quincy, Chicago.

SPECIALTIES—All Chronic Diseases, including Throat and Lung Diseases, Consumption, Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys.

CATARRH CURED.

Patients living at a distance successfully treated by mail. Write for Symptom Blank.

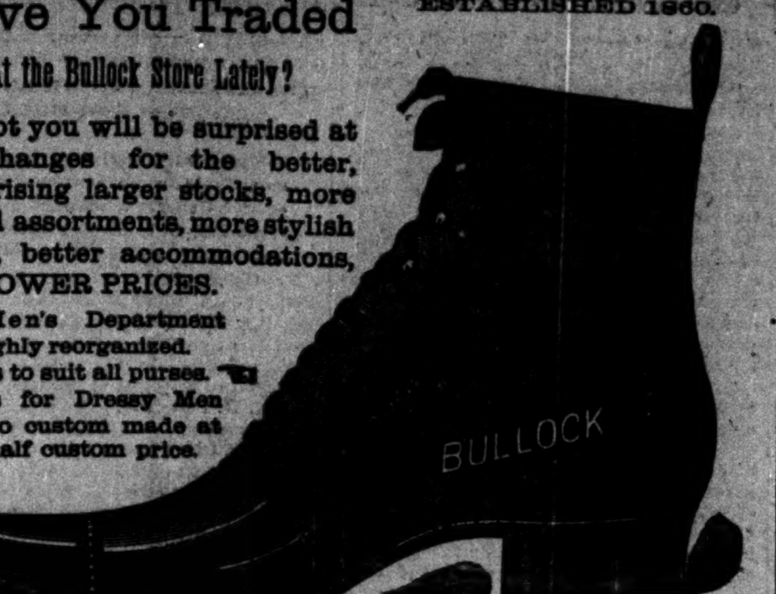
Office hours—9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.; 3 to 4 p. m.; 6 to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 a. m. to 12 m.

Have You Traded At the Bullock Store Lately?

ESTABLISHED 1860.

If not you will be surprised at the changes for the better, comprising larger stocks, more varied assortments, more stylish goods, better accommodations, and LOWER PRICES.

Men's Department thoroughly reorganized.
Shoes to suit all purses.
Shoes for Dressy Men equal to custom made at about half custom price.



149, 151, and 153 STATE STREET.

MORE STYLE, MORE WEAR, MORE COMFORT —IN— HANAN'S MEN'S FINE SHOES

Make no mistake, our store is No. 150 State-st. DE MUTH & CO.

At $5.00, $6.00, and $7.00 than high-priced shoes made to order. All sizes and widths to fit most any shaped foot to perfection. One price and cash.

DE MUTH & CO.,
150 STATE-ST.,
Largest Retail Shoe House in Chicago.
TELEPHONE 5171.

Separate department for ladies on second floor.

Only Shoe Store in Chicago selling HANAN'S Men's Fine Shoes.

ALLEN B. WRISLEY'S WHITE BORAX SOAP.

Absolutely Pure. Full Weight.
Ask your Grocer for it.

UNION PACIFIC IS THE Favorite Line TO ALL Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, California, Oregon, Washington, —AND— Puget Sound Points.

For rates, tickets, or any desired information apply to W. H. KNIGHT, General Agent, 191 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

THE OLD STORY!

And how often it is told! Suffering for years with blood poison and blood taints; trying various nostrums in vain; traveling far to see high priced physicians; spending hundreds of dollars; and, at last,

Falling Back on S. S. S.

This was the experience of Mr. F. Z. Nelson, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Fremont, Nebraska. He suffered for years with scrofula; and it continued to grow worse in spite of all treatment. Finally four bottles of S. S. S. cured him. He writes: "Words are inadequate to express my gratitude and favorable opinion of Swift's Specific."

Book on Blood and Skin Diseases free.
THE SWIFT SPCIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO FOR THE NEW York Navy Yard—February 24, 1891.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Tobacco for the New York Navy Yard, to be opened March 31, 1891," will be received at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 31, 1891, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New York Navy Yard 130,000 pounds of Navy tobacco. The tobacco must conform to the Navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank forms of proposal will be furnished upon application to the Commandant of the Navy Yard, the Navy Pay Office, New York, or to the Bureau. Samples of the standard tobacco will be furnished upon application to the Bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster-General U. S. Navy.

DRUNKENNESS,

Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It is manufactured as a powder, which can be given in a glass of beer, a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. IT NEVER FAILS. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist.

GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., Sole Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio.
48 page book of particulars free. To be had of BUCK & RAYNER, 117 S. Clark-st.
DALE & SEMPILL, Clark and Madison-sts.
Trade supplied by PETER VAN SCHAACK & SONS and ROBT. STEVENSON & CO., Chicago, Ill.

REMOVAL.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.

PIANOS

HAVE REMOVED TO THE NEW

KIMBALL BUILDING

243-253 WABASH AVE.

NEAR JACKSON ST.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Steamers.

1840—FIFTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY—1891

OF THE OLD RELIABLE

CUNARD LINE

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE every Saturday from New York. Also Fortnightly Wednesday Sailings. Books now open for advance cabin engagements. "First come, first served."

Etruria	18th April	16th May	13th June	11th July
Umbria	2d May	30th May	27th June	25th July
Aurania	25th April	23d May	20th June	18th July
Servia	11th April	9th May	6th June	4th July

Early application necessary to secure choice of location.

F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dept., 131 Randolph-st.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE.
NEW YORK AND HAVRE-PARIS IN ONE WEEK.

Entire Fleet of Large Express Steamers. No crossing of channel. No Transfer of Baggage.

Apply early for good accommodations.

MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI, General Western Agent, 130 Washington-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE.
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
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RED STAR LINE.
Tourists and business-men intending to visit Europe should take the Red Star Line steamers via Antwerp. The short route to Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, etc. London, Paris, the Rhine reached from Antwerp in a few hours. Sailings every Wednesday. Cabin accommodations unsurpassed; rates low. Return tickets good also by Inman Line steamers from Liverpool.

WASMANSDORFF & HEINEMANN, Western Passenger Agents, 145-147 Randolph-st., CHICAGO.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
Express service to London and the Continent by the new twin-screw steamers of 10,000 tons. This Line holds the record for the fastest trips to and from Southampton and the Continent.
General Passenger Agents, C. B. RICHARD & CO., 96 La Salle-st., Chicago.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	† 7:45 am	† 7:25 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 7:25 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:25 pm
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:00 pm	* 9:20 am
Kansas City Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
Denver Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	* 6:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 7:30 pm	* 7:30 am
California Fast Express	* 7:30 pm	* 2:00 pm
Kansas City Express	*11:30 pm	* 1:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES (N. P. R. R. Co., Lessee). Trains depart for St. Paul and Minneapolis, *5:30 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Portland, Ore., *10:45 p. m.; Ashland and Iron towns, *5:30 p. m., †10:45 p. m.; Duluth, *5:30 p. m.; Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire, †8:00 a. m., *5:30 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh and Neenah, †8:00 a. m., *5:30 p. m., *5:30 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Burlington, *4:25 p. m. For time-tables apply at City Office, 205 Clark-st., or Depot, Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.
* Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, AND ST. PAUL RY.—Trains leave Union Station, Canal and Adams-sts., for Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Minneapolis: *5:30 p. m.; *11 p. m.; 10 a. m. For Milwaukee: 10 a. m.; †11:30 a. m.; †3 p. m.; *5:30 p. m.; *7:30 p. m.; *11 p. m.; Sunday only, 8:30 a. m. For Omaha and Sioux City, *6 p. m.; *11:10 p. m. For time to other points apply at City Ticket Office, 207 Clark-st., or at Union Station. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.
WESTERN.
Continued.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 8:25 am	† 6:00 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 3:20 pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:20 pm	* 7:25 am
Custer Park and Essex Accom.	† 4:20 pm	†10:20 am
Worth Accomodation	‡ 6:20 am	† 9:20 am
Worth Accomodation	‡10:00 am	‡ 1:20 pm
Worth Accomodation	‡ 5:25 pm	‡ 7:25 pm

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	9:05 pm	7:20 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Toronto, Montreal, & Can. Local Ex	9:05 pm	7:20 am

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Trains leave passenger station, corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts., for St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Eau Claire, *6:00 p. m., *11:15 p. m.; for Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, and Portland, *8:00 p. m., *11:00 p. m.; for Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, and Omaha, †12:05 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *10:30 p. m., *11:00 p. m.; for Sioux City, Deadwood, Black Hills, and Wyoming, *8:00 p. m.; for Waukesha and Madison, †8:00 a. m., †11:30 a. m., *5:00 p. m.; for Milwaukee, †8:00 a. m. (8:30 a. m. Sunday only), †11:30 a. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *7:30 p. m., *10:30 p. m.; for Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, and Menasha, Green Bay, and Menominee, †11:30 a. m., *10:00 p. m.; for Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton, *5:00 p. m.; for Marquette and Lake Superior, *10:00 p. m.; for Ashland and Iron-towns, *6:00 p. m., †10:00 p. m.; for Winona and Dakota points, †9:00 a. m., *9:00 p. m.; †11:15 p. m.; for Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin, †10:15 a. m., †4:15 p. m., †11:30 p. m.; for Rockford and Elgin, †7:15 a. m.; for Rockford, via Harvard, *9:00 a. m., †6:00 p. m.
For tickets and time-tables apply at ticket office, 208 Clark-st., or at the Passenger Station.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:50 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:00 am	† 2:15 pm
Burlington and Local Points	*11:45 am	* 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver.	* 1:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:20 pm	†10:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 6:10 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills.	* 6:10 pm	* 8:50 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln, & McCook	*10:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	†10:50 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, RD. and 12th-sts. Ticket offices 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & New Orleans Limited	† 3:00 pm	† 4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	† 3:00 pm	† 4:45 pm
New Orleans Fast Mail	† 3:15 am	†12:20 am
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & New Orleans Fast Ex.	† 8:40 pm	† 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:10 pm	* 4:25 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 pm	* 9:55 am
Springfield Express	* 8:40 pm	b 7:20 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	† 1:00 pm	† 1:00 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	†11:35 pm	c 6:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	† 4:20 pm	†10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:55 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:20 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. †Daily. *Daily except Sunday. bDaily except Monday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENGER Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket Office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 1:25 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:25 pm
Spirit Lake and Dakota Express	† 1:20 pm	¶ 1:35 pm
Council Bluffs & Minneapolis Ex	* 1:30pm	* 3:15pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 5:20 pm	* 9:20am
Omaha Limited Vestibule	* 7:00 pm	* 8:05 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:00 pm	* 10:05 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 10:20 am
Council Bluffs night Express	* 10:20 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & Spirit Lake Ex.	‡ 10:20 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Peoria Night Express	† 11:30 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kan. City, St. Jos. & Atch. Exp.	* 11:00 pm	* 6:25 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station Canal-st. bet. Madison and Adams-sts.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express †	12:00 N'n	1:15 pm
Kan. City & Den. Vestibuled Lim.*	6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express*	11:20 pm	7:00 am
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited *	9:00 pm	7:00 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex. †	9:10 am	1:20 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.*	11:20 pm	7:20 am
Joliet & Streator Accommodation†	5:00 pm	9:45 am

*Daily †Daily except Sunday

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 a m	* 7:20 p m
Evansville Night Line	§11:35 p m	§ 7:05 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line.	§ 4:15 p m	§10:45 a m
Chicago and Attica Line	* 3:50 p m	* 9:55 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave Grand Central Station at 6:00 p. m. daily; 8:30 a. m. ex. Sun.; arrive 9:03 am. and 10:45 pm.

EASTERN.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

Oct. 1, 1890.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	* 9:20 a m	* 5:10 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:25 p m	* 7:25 a m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:20 a m	* 6:15 p m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 7:30 p m	* 7:30 a m
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:05 p m	*10:30 a m

*All trains daily.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOTS, LAKE Front, foot of Monroe-st., foot of Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st., and Hyde Park. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on Baltimore and Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 7:30 a m	6:40 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 a m	* 9:20 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 p m	*11:40 a m
Pittsburg Limited	* 6:25 p m	* 8:25 a m
Night Express	*10:40 p m	* 8:00 a m
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:05 p m	* 9:15 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday

PENNSYLVANIA LINES.—MADISON AND Canal-sts., Chicago. Ticket offices, 65 Clark-st. and at the station. Trains leave for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg, at F †8:15 a. m., P *10:30 a. m., F *3:15 p. m., F *5:00 p. m., P *8:30 p. m., F *11:30 p. m. For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South, P *9:15 a. m., *9:20 p. m. Express trains arrive at Chicago F *7:10 a. m., P *7:30 a. m., F *9:45 a. m., P *5:00 p. m., F †5:00 p. m., F *5:10 p. m., F *9:30 p. m.
F via Ft. Wayne route. P via Pan-Handle route. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
Pennsylvania Lines Chicago Passenger & Ticket Office will be removed from 65 Clark street to "248 CLARK STREET—CORNER JACKSON," on or about May 1st.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENTRAL & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices, Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, and Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	§ 8:20 am	§ 9:30 am
New York & Boston Day Ex.	§ 9:20 am	§ 6:35 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	§ 3:10 pm	§ 9:10 pm
Vestibule Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:45 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:25 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	§11:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:25 pm	*11:10 am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad—Ticket offices, 101 South Clark-st. and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

	Leave	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 1:25 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y., Boston, & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 3:20 pm	x 6:20 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:20 am	o 6:20 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 3:20 pm	x 6:25 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 4:25 pm	x10:15 am
Columbus, O., through car	x 7:25 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 8:40 a m	* 7:20 a m
Limited Express	* 3:15 p m	*11:15 p m
Day Express	*10:20 a m	* 6:20 p m
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 8:00 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 7:20 a m
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:25 p m

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., 194 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:00am	5:15 pm
Do Night Express	8:15pm	7:20 am

"THE NICKEL-PLATE."—NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis Railroad.—Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:45 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 199 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. F. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 73 Clark-st., Chicago.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. Rs.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave for Detroit, †7:05 a. m., *9:00 a. m., *9:20 p. m.; for Kalamazoo, †4:10 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via New Buffalo, †9:00 a. m., †4:10 p. m., *11:15 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via Kalamazoo, †4:10 p. m., *10:10 p. m.; for Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and Boston, *12:20 p. m., *3:10 p. m., *10:10 p. m. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st. Station, foot of Lake-st.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

AWAITED WITH INTEREST

SPECULATION REGARDING THE BURLINGTON'S JANUARY STATEMENT.

It Will Not Be Given Out Until Thursday—Discharging Men to Reduce Expenses—Theatrical Managers Ask a Two-Cent Rate for Companies of Ten and Over—Falling Off in Shipments of East-Bound Dead Freight—Railroad News Items.

As Treasurer Peasley of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road is in Boston the January statement of the road will not be given out until Thursday. So much has been said regarding the decrease of the Burlington's business that the statement is anxiously awaited in railroad and financial circles. The policy regarding the reduction of expenses by discharging men whose services are not absolutely necessary has created much speculation. Various views are entertained among railroad men. The officials here state that they cannot tell how many men will be discharged or how many have been until they hear from the Division Superintendents. The order is to cut down, reduce, and double up, and it will not be known here how many men have been let go until each Superintendent has reported.

A feature of the policy which puzzles officials of other roads is the wholesale character of the order. As a matter of fact all the Western roads, including the Burlington, have been quietly dropping men for some time. It has been known ever since last fall that the corn crop was a failure, and the officials of all the roads knew that if the crop was short there would be little or no grain to haul. Last week General Manager Merrill, in referring to the order, which had not then gone into effect, said:

"I could advertise for men and start a train out from here on our line and have it loaded with brakemen, firemen, engineers, and conductors before it reached Burlington."

This statement would appear to show that the company has been dropping train men all winter. The order is as much a conundrum to railroad men as the general public. They do not understand that the Burlington is any worse off than the rest. On the contrary figures were published some time ago showing that the Burlington's business for January on Southwestern freight had decreased much less than its competitors when compared with the corresponding month last year. Some believe that it is merely a determination to reduce the force low enough. Several cuts have been made, and it is conjectured now by some that the officials have determined to cut to the quick. If they discard too many, it will be easy to draw back those needed. Others speculate in a different vein. The management is also criticised. With this state of affairs it is not surprising the statement is awaited with much interest.

THEATRICAL MANAGERS PROTEST.

They Want a Two-Cent Rate for Companies of Ten or More.

The Northwestern theatrical managers held a meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday and passed resolutions which will be presented today to the members of the Western Passenger Association. The managers claim they are discriminated against by the railroads. They want to secure the same rates as are extended to theatrical people traveling in the East.

"We are not here for the purpose of boycotting any of the roads, as was published in the dispatches this morning," said L. N. Scott of St. Paul yesterday. "On the contrary we are here for the purpose of pleading with the railroad-men. We are not asking for anything unjustly. It will be for the benefit of the railway companies as well as for us. We want to book when other people are booking, but have not been able to do so under the present rates charged. It doesn't make any difference now whether one person or 200 applies for a ticket from Chicago to St. Paul, Kansas City, or Minneapolis, the full tariff rate is charged."

The following officers were elected at yesterday's gathering: J. F. Conklin, President; T. F. Boyd, Vice-President; L. N. Scott, Secretary and Treasurer.

All the General Passenger Agents of the Western roads received a letter from J. F. Conklin of St. Paul, the President of the association, urging them to favor a rate of two cents a mile for theatrical companies containing ten or more people.

EAST-BOUND DEAD FREIGHT.

Falling Off in the Shipments for the Week Ending Feb. 28.

There was considerable falling off in the shipments of east-bound dead freight for the week ending Feb. 28 compared with the week before. The total number of tons for the last week was 76,531, while the aggregate for the previous week was 98,718, and the corresponding week last year 90,364. The Grand Trunk is at the top as regards the greatest tonnage, having carried 11,940 tons. The Lake Shore carried 11,452 tons; the Michigan Central, 10,362; Nickel-Plate, 9,494; Pan-Handle, 8,630; Chicago and Erie, 8,394; Pennsylvania, 6,149; Baltimore and Ohio, 5,912; Wabash, 4,198.

The aggregate tonnage for the week on flour, grain, and provisions was 41,967, the tonnage for the corresponding week last year being 64,479. There were 3,407 tons of flour, 29,127 tons of grain, and 9,353 tons of provisions. The percentage of each road was as follows: Grand Trunk, 24.8; Michigan Central, 13.5; Lake Shore, 14.4; Pennsylvania, 6.1; Big Four, 3.6; Baltimore and Ohio, 11.4; Nickel Plate, 19.2.

Proposed Iron Rates Reduction.

There will be a meeting in New York today of the lines in the Trunk Line Association and the lines in the Central Traffic Association to further consider the proposed reduction in iron rates. At the last meeting of the Freight Committee of the Central Traffic Association a resolution was adopted recommending a reduction of 2½ cents per 100 pounds. A vote was taken by letter of the roads in the two associations, but it was unsatisfactory, and a meeting has been called to try and settle the matter. The iron men are making a strong effort to secure the reduction.

Illinois Central Rules.

The Illinois Central has adopted the following rules with reference to grain received in Chicago:

Grain consigned to points east of Chicago, care of a railroad company or a fast freight line for delivery to a fast freight company or fast freight line upon arrival at Chicago, will be delivered to connecting lines free of switching.

Grain reaching Chicago consigned to "order of" or "notify" a firm at Chicago will be subject to a switching charge of $2 a car unless ordered to a connecting line within twenty-four hours after 2 p. m. of the day of arrival, provided that inspection of the grain is made before 10 a. m. of that day. If inspection is made after 10 a. m. the $2 per car switching charge will accrue twenty-four hours after 2 p. m. the following day.

The notice of Feb. 7 is canceled.

Railroad Notes.

The Western Passenger Association and the passenger department of the Central Traffic Association will both meet today in the Rookery Building.

The Western Passenger Association has agreed to reduced rates of fare and one-third to the following points upon the dates named: Dixon, Ill., March 2; Weeping Water, Neb., March 5-6; Milwaukee, Wis., March 10-12; Peabody, Kas., March 12-13; Waterloo, Ia., April 15-17. One fare for the round trip has been agreed upon from Illinois points to Decatur, Ill., April 1-30, and one fare for the round trip from Iowa points to Dubuque, Ia., April 15-16.

The passenger department of the Central Traffic Association has authorized excursion fares on the certificate to the following points on the dates named: Lawrence, Ill., March 24; Baltimore, Md., March 12-13, from all points except Michigan; Washington, D. C., April 8-11, from all points except Michigan; Philadelphia, April 14-15, except Michigan; New York City, April 20-23, except Michigan; Peoria, Ill., April 22-23, from all points in Illinois.

TO HOT SPRINGS, ARK.,

Via Illinois Central R. R.

Through sleeping-car berths, Chicago to Hot Springs, can be purchased via this route, thus avoiding the annoyance and delay of purchasing sleeping-car tickets at St. Louis, for either the morning or evening train from that point.

Elegant free reclining-chair cars are run on both morning and evening trains from Chicago to St. Louis, and Pullman Buffet Sleepers on night train from Chicago.

Tickets and through sleeping-car berths call on City Ticket Agent, 194 Clark street, Chicago.

Don't patronize foreign wines when you can get a home one at home. Try Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne.

Pain in stomach, chest, bowels, smothering, dryness, caused by Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure.

ONLY THREE WIVES ARE ALLOWED.

Sig. Carlos Rivero of Spain Tells of the Customs of the Turks.

"The Turk is not the man of many wives he is commonly believed to be. It is an exception rather than the rule for the men of Turkey to have more than one wife. The lower classes never have more than one. It is only the wealthy Pashas who have two or three wives, the latter number according to the Koran being legally allowed to every Musulman."

This is what Carlos Rivero, a Spaniard who is registered at the Palmer House, has to say about life in Turkey. Sig. Rivero is engaged in the china trade at Constantinople, and calls the Turkish metropolis his home.

"I have lived several years at Constantinople," continued the traveler, who speaks excellent English, "and have been as close an observer of Turkish harem life as it was possible for an outsider to be. The number of wives legally allotted to every Mussulman is exclusive of any number of slaves and concubines. Slaves and concubines are not found in the homes of the lower classes. The middle classes keep slaves, but the heads of these households rarely have concubines.

"But when I say that polygamy is an exception I no not mean that there are not numerous harems in the Empire, for there are. The Turk, however, who is at the head of the harem does not have the royal time and many privileges one is led to suppose. He pays the bills, though. He calls on his wives when it is convenient for them to receive him. No acquaintance, however slight, must he have with others than those of his own harem. Sometimes he cannot enter his own house. When a lady calls on one of his wives she leaves her slippers outside the harem door. Should the husband observe them he knows ladies are visiting, and therefore he must take a stroll around the block, smoke a cigarette, or do something else until the fair caller has departed.

"If in a public square or a bazaar he should happen to see some of his own women he is not permitted to recognize them even if they are squandering his money on something that would be of no use to any one. He may see one of his wives paying fabulous prices for silks and jewels and know the bills will be sent to him, but he must not object in public. What he says or does at some subsequent time I know not of, but there is no law I know of that prevents him from blacking her eyes or pulling her hair when he gets her in her apartments at the harem."

"How are the poor eunuchs treated?" Sig. Rivero was asked.

"Poor eunuchs!" remarked the traveler. "The people of Turkey don't think the eunuchs are abused creatures, and they are not. Their life is one perpetual picnic. They are the greatest personages in the harem; their power is almost absolute; they are captains of the girls, and when the latter become unruly the eunuchs are the ones to chastise them. They whip the girls with rods when the offense committed is serious enough. But they are the most hideous-looking creatures in Turkey. They have repulsive faces, short thick necks, and generally long legs. They are haughty and overbearing in their manners, and when escorting their mistresses through the streets plainly demonstrate their contemptible disposition when clearing the way for the pets of the Padishah. They slash about indiscriminately with their 'courbatch' and make things generally unpleasant for anybody who is not on the lookout. Besides being paid princely salaries the eunuchs squeeze all the money they can out of the inmates of the harem and large fortunes are amassed by them.

"Mutes are still employed by the Sultan as guards or attendants. This class is not obtained from an asylum or anything of that kind, but are manufactured. That brutal practice of cutting out tongues of youthful eunuchs in order to obtain attendants in the offices where official business is carried on is still as popular as ever. The youths are not only deprived of means of speech but everything else is done to keep them in a state of ignorance. They are never permitted to read or write. This is no 'Arabian Nights' romance, but a deplorable truth."

The Turks, Sig. Rivero says, are slow to adapt themselves to improvements and are always suspicious of a new invention. The traveler has lived among the Turks long enough to make him despise them as a race, and says the majority of them are insolent persons who do not know the meaning of courtesy.

Auditorium—J. A. Wendall, Newark, N. J.; Harry West, Des Moines; Mrs. G. D. Bowman and Mrs. John Johnson, Milwaukee; E. P. Sheldon and wife and W. P. Henry and wife, New York; W. D. Douglas, Cedar Rapids; A. B. McKinley and D. C. Beanman, Denver; G. F. Piper, Detroit; T. J. McBride, Winnipeg; H. W. Morgan, New York; Mrs. L. A. Hunt, Little Falls; E. W. Link and B. J. Brooks, London, Eng.; A. T. Spuggs, San Francisco; S. S. Hulbert, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. J. Alcott, New York; Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Hixson, Brooklyn; R. H. Kingsbury, Butte, Mont.; C. N. Brush, St. Paul; Charles Austin, Detroit; Dudley Hall and A. L. Barstow, New York; J. R. Borick, London, Eng; Hon H. Cross, Sedalia, Mo.; A. C. Bondsfield, Green Bay; H. Eliot, St. Louis.

Palmer—Mrs. P. A. Spry and daughter, Logansport; Mrs. C. M. Thompson, Quincy, Ill.; Mrs. E. C. English and Miss English, Denver; Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Pongni, Boston; C. E. Wilson, Kansas City; R. A. Hall, Wichita, Kas.; H. J. Bennett, Seattle, Wash.; W. T. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Chamberlain, N. S. Wood, New York; H. H. Good, Denver; Mrs. L. McHill and Miss J. H. Reghan, Houston, Tex.; J. L. Bird, Gray Horse, I. T.; George S. Hartley, Asagn Agency, I. T.; Mrs. N. Davis, Fargo; W. B. Simpson, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Archman, Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Smith, Portland; W. H. Gough, Baltimore.

Wellington—Col. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A.; Mrs. H. C. Corbin, Mrs. Ward, and Anabel Ward, Port Huron, Mich.; P. M. Sweeney and Thomas H. Lipman, Albany; Thomas S. Cunningham, New York; H. C. Derby, Boston; J. L. Lawson, Lay, Wis.; S. Perkins, Sharon, Pa.; Robert Douglas, Pentwater; S. Meyer, New York; E. B. Wright, Grand Rapids; P. Ward, Muskegon; Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Edinger, George A. Raisbeck, New York.

Richelieu—Rosina Vokes, Cecil Clay, London, Eng.; Nathan Roth, New York; W. A. Lace, Spring Valley, Ill.; Mrs. Pinsmore, Cincinnati; Henry D. Munroe, New York; F. Braggiotte, D. K. Prince, Boston; W. A. Burnham, George Adams, Boston; Gen. C. A. Whittier, New York; B. de Montbrun, Paris; J. R. Wofinger, New York; Mrs. J. H. Allison, Cincinnati; Robert Winsor, Boston.

Grand Pacific—W. W. Rycroft, Bradford, England; James C. Craig, Glasgow, Scotland; Judge Thomas Wilson, Winona; J. H. Bouttel, Montreal; Alexander Pope and wife, New York; Mrs. M. Russell, Helena; Franz Eber, Berlin, Germany; W. R. Woodward, Brooklyn; Col. C. A. Morton and wife, Fargo; Arthur P. Marsh, Alfred P. Maran, London, England; A. R. Gillespie and wife, Arden, Colo.; Dr. J. S. Hughes, Springfield.

Sherman—C. T. Cooley and daughter, Madison; W. R. Dutton, Racine; W. J. Gabb, Hartford, Conn.; J. G. Reynolds, Detroit; Gus F. Borbach, Boone; T. J. Keenan Sr., Pittsburg; Oscar Bradford, St. Louis; Oscar Weinberger, Milwaukee; M. B. Coete, Sandwich; C. W. Brown, Minneapolis; Harry Henderson, Pittsburg; H. A. Christy, Buffalo; J. A. Rogers, Winnipeg.

Tremont—A. W. Green, New York; Ford H. Horin, James Hyde, and Helene Moin, Detroit; C. G. Fisher, Minneapolis; John H. Brennan, H. J. Russell, Detroit; E. J. Allen and wife and Miss J. Allen, New York; C. C. Austin and S. S. Hulbut, Battle Creek; M. D. Marpley, O. J. P. Patterson, St. Louis; E. R. Chase and wife, Dubuque.

Leland—H. C. Bliss, Attleboro; Thomas Corsam, Victoria, B. C.; George W. Evans, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Felix Morris, Wisconsin; John A. Mackay, New York; Clermut Bainbridge, Elmira, N. Y.; Miss Tempest and Miss Irving, London, Eng.; William McLaughlin, Boston; Courtenay Thorpe, London, Eng.

The Best Route to St. Louis, Mo.,

is via the Illinois Central railroad, which runs elegant free reclining-chair cars and Pullman buffet sleepers between Chicago and St. Louis without change.

This line makes nearly two hours quicker time than any other line to Chicago on their train leaving St. Louis at 8:50 a. m. daily, arriving in Chicago 4:35 p. m., only 8 hours 35 minutes en route.

City ticket office, No. 194 Clark street, Chicago.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Many causes induce gray hair, but Parker's Hair Balsam brings back the youthful color.

Parker's Ginger Tonic cures inward pains.

Brown's Household Panacea,
"THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures cramps, colic, colds; all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

Use Brown's Camphorated Sapoxaceous Dentifrice forthe teeth., Cooling delicious. 25 cents

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are excellent for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat.

$2.75 buys for 12 of Brandy's best cabinet photographs. Studios 119 Wabash-av.

OBJECT TO DEACONESSES.

CHICAGO PRESBYTERY OPPOSED TO THE CREATION OF SUCH AN ORDER.

Report Read by the Rev. R. W. Patterson Adopted at Yesterday's Session—Negative Reply to Be Sent to the Overture of the General Assembly—Final Action to Be Taken by That Body Next May—Text of the Report Submitted.

The Chicago Presbytery met in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Rush and Superior streets, yesterday morning, and took up the question of creating an order of deaconesses, deciding against it. The question came up on the report of a special committee, read by the Rev. R. W. Patterson. The report and the action thereon will be submitted to the General Assembly, which convenes in May. The matter will be then finally and authoritatively settled according to the will of the majority, as expressed by the various presbyteries.

The Rev. Dr. Wallace, Moderator, presided yesterday, and before taking up the subject of deaconesses some routine business was transacted. A letter of resignation from the Rev. Hugh S. Williams of Englewood was read and laid on the table without remark.

Then the Rev. Dr. Patterson read his report as follows:

Report on the overture of the General Assembly respecting deaconesses—The committee report as follows: The first part of the overture asks the presbyteries to adopt for insertion in our form of government the following unqualified affirmation: "Women also served the apostolic church as deaconesses."

No Females Among the Deacons.

The term deaconess is employed here in the official sense. And by "the apostolic church" is evidently intended the great body of the churches established by the apostles and their assistants. But it cannot be proved or shown to be strongly probable that the apostolic churches in general had a class or order of officers styled deaconesses. The church at Jerusalem elected men to care for the poor widows, who are commonly regarded as the same officers that were afterward styled deacons. But no females are spoken of as being designated for this service. Paul, in writing to the church at Philippi, addressed the people, "with the bishops and deacons." But there is no intimation that there were any females among the deacons, any more than among the bishops. In Romans, xvi., 1, the Apostle commends Phebe, a servant of the church at Cenchreæ, a port of Corinth. But although the word diakonos, with the feminine article, in this case might be translated "a" or "the deacon," it is by no means certain that it denotes anything more than an active and useful but unofficial helper of the church in that small town. Phebe was, no doubt, a woman of considerable means, and as such has been a succorer, or helper of many, and of Paul also. But it by no means appears that she was an official deacon.

The house of Stephanus is commended as ministering to the saints in I. Cor., xvi., 15, where the word for ministering is diakonian, although there is no reason to conclude that that whole household were deacons. All the demands of the case of Phebe are met by recognizing the fact that she was conspicuous as a useful servant of the church simply as a helper of the poor and of strangers. Accordingly the received translation and the revised version render the word diakonos here "a servant," not a deaconess, although the revisers admit "deaconess" into the margin. The New Testament lexicons are not agreed as to the meaning of the term "diakonos" in this passage. And the commentators differ on the question. It should be added that the deaconess was undoubtedly an officer in the churches toward the end of the second or about the beginning of the third century. She was usually designated by the official term diaconissa, but seldom, if at all, by the word diakonos, which was indifferently applied to apostles, elders, and private Christians as servants in various capacities.

Paul's Epistles to Timothy.

But we must refer here especially to Paul's pastoral epistle to Timothy, in which he gives particular instructions respecting the qualifications and duties of officers in the churches. He speaks of evangelists, Bishops, and male deacons, but does not once apply to women any term corresponding to that of deacon. Why not, if the deaconess was a commonly recognized officer in the churches? I. Timothy i., 11 is sometimes held to refer to deaconesses. But "women" there is in the received version translated "wives," and in the revised version we read simply "women." As Dr. Schaff says, the word "women" is too indefinite to be understood as denoting deaconesses. We must therefore fall back on the translation "wives," which is an admissible rendering of "women" in such connection, and which suits the purpose of the passage. It was most fitting to point out the qualifications of the wives of deacons who would be often called to assist their husbands in ministering to the needy. And the fact that there was no such reason why the wives of Bishops should act as their helpers sufficiently accounts for the absence of any similar reference to their qualifications. The passage in I. Timothy, v., 9, 10, has been also regarded by some as providing for deaconesses. But only widows of at least three score years of age are spoken of as fit to be "received into the number"—such widows as would often be too feeble to perform the ministration of deaconesses, and who belonged to the very class to whom the deacons at Jerusalem were first appointed to minister. Possibly the elderly widows spoken of were accepted for service as assistants to the elders in the private spiritual work of the church among the younger members of their own sex. They are not referred to as official persons at all, but as being received into a certain number of aged widows who were supported by the churches and perhaps rendered some useful service in return. If they had been deaconesses, why did not the apostle apply that name to them?

It seems now quite clear that the office of deaconess was not a common one in the Apostolic churches. If Phebe was a deaconess in the church at Cenchreæ her case must have been quite exceptional, and it certainly does not justify the broad statement that "deaconesses served the Apostolic Church."

Assistants of the Church.

It has been customary to refer in this discussion to Pliny's statement in his letter to Trajan that he had tortured two female assistants of a church in Bithynia who were called "ministræ," to extort from them the truth is regard to the Christians. But whether these "ministræ" were anything more than servants in the church is by no means clear from the language of Pliny, and, besides, he could hardly be supposed to have discriminated sharply between official and unofficial servants or helpers of the church.

If, moreover, it be certain that some church in Bithynia in the year 113 had official deaconesses it would not follow that the apostolic churches fifty-five or sixty years earlier and in other countries had any such offices, for before that time, as Ignatius informs us in 107, there was in some churches an order of "virgins" called "widows," who certainly were not deaconesses and cannot have been established by the apostles. Then we have no well authenticated reference to official deaconesses in the church by any Christian writer before Tertullian, at the beginning of the third century, when the development theory had begun to evolve the early germs of prelacy and popery. But what is altogether conclusive is the fact that in the teaching of the apostles, Chapter xv., explicit directions are given for the appointment of Bishops, or elders, and male deacons; but there is no intimation in that very early document of any such order as that of deaconess. The teaching of the apostles is now almost universally acknowledged to date back nearly to or earlier than the beginning of the second century. It is thus morally certain that the office of deaconess was not a common one, if it existed at all, in the apostolical churches. Shall we, then, vote to insert in our form of government the more than doubtful statement that deaconesses did serve the apostolic church? No such positive assertion is made in our constitution even in regard to the office of ruling elders.

It does not appear that any presbyterian body in the world has hitherto ventured to affirm that deaconesses, in the official sense, served the apostolic church. The Church of Scotland has provided for an order of deaconesses, but, as it seems, purely on the ground of expediency. And the deaconess of the Scotch church, as Dr. Warfield has shown in the *Presbyterian Review* of April, 1889, is not at all parallel with the deacon of the New Testament. It is part of an elaborate guild system, such as our church is not likely to approve. Are we, then, prepared to incorporate into our constitution a broad affirmation respecting the scriptural precedent and warrant for deaconesses such as no other presbyterian body on earth has ever sanctioned, and this with scarcely a shadow of valid support—nay, against positive evidence to the contrary?

The second part of the assembly's overture is in these words: "Deaconesses may be elected to office in a manner similar to that appointed for deacons, and set apart by prayer." But if we are to have deaconesses this provision is altogether too indefinite and leaves the way open for serious abuses. If deaconesses are to be even members of the church we must learn it from a mere implication, when it should be explicitly stated in such a constitutional document. And it is not even implied that the deaconess shall be required to subscribe to the confession of faith or to study the unity and purity of the church. She is simply to be set apart by prayer without taking upon herself any vows whatever. She may be as lax in doctrinal views as any private member of the church, and may thus give her official sanction to dangerous errors without breach of covenant. Shall we vote to incorporate into our constitution a provision so radically defective? If we are to insert a constitutional provision for a new office in our church let it be done in the clearest terms and with the best safeguards against misconstruction and perversion.

The committee in urging the foregoing objections to the assembly's overture would not be understood as out of sympathy with any well-considered endeavor to enlist more fully the women of our church in Christian work. If any safe method can be devised by which our presbyterians and the General Assembly may afford a more explicit and emphatic recognition of woman's work in the church than they are now doing we shall be among the first to give it hearty approval. And we trust that the General Assembly will further consider this important question. But for the reasons already assigned we recommend that the present overture be answered by this presbytery in the negative.

R. W. Patterson, Chairman.

The report was adopted by a practically unanimous vote, only two or three voting in the negative.

IMPORTANT DEALS IN REAL ESTATE.

Leander J. McCormick Buys Nos. 84 and 86 Randolph Street—Other Transfers.

The first important sale of the week is one of almost $100,000 worth of central business property. Snow & Dickinson have sold the property at Nos. 84 and 86 Randolph street for Robert C. Watterson of Boston to Leander J. McCormick. The total consideration, including a number of outside claims, is $98,000. The lot is 40x102 feet, north front, on Randolph street, between Dearborn and State streets. It is improved with a four-story building valued at $15,000. Assuming this estimate of the building, the land valuation is $2,075 a front foot, or over $20 a square foot. The building is now occupied by Ellison, Flersheim & Co. No radical change will be made in the improvements for some time. Mr. McCormick contemplates the construction of an office building on the entire holding at the corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets. At present he will content himself with lowering the halls of the McCormick Block and putting in marble floors and wainscoting.

Pettibone & Co. have sold for E. Uhlich to an Eastern party seventy-five feet, east front, on State street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, being Lots 10, 11, and 12, Block 1 of Uhlich & Muhlke's Subdivision, for $54,375.

An improvement which is of the greatest importance to the southern part of the city and to that section of Dearborn street north of Dearborn Station is said to be well under way. This is the widening of Polk street between Clark and State streets. This street is but forty feet wide, and is considered far too narrow for the demands made upon it. It is now proposed to make the street ninety feet wide. The Western Indiana railroad company is back of the proposed improvement. This company owns 100 feet on Dearborn street running through to Third avenue and fifty feet fronting west on Third avenue. An arrangement has been made by which the owner of the lot on Polk street between Dearborn and Fourth avenue exchanges his holding for other property. Arrangements will have to be made with owners of the State street frontage and the two frontages of Clark street and Fourth avenue. A purchase made some time ago of a lot on Fourth avenue fifty feet back from the corner of Polk street by a party connected with the Western Indiana railroad gave point to the rumor that this widening of Polk street is to be pushed forward. This lot is in such a position as to receive the full benefit of such a change.

The sale of the Major Block, southeast corner of La Salle and Madison streets, for $625,000 was recorded yesterday.

LAST WEEK'S CLEARING-HOUSE REPORT.

The Figures Show a Falling Off of 20 Per Cent from Last Year.

Boston, Mass., March 2.—The following table compiled from dispatches from the managers of the clearing-houses of the cities named shows the gross exchanges for last week, with rates per cent of increase or decrease, as against similar amounts for the corresponding week in 1890:

		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$493,489,857	.....	37.1
Boston	72,395,713	.....	22.2
Chicago	66,353,000	.....	3.4
Philadelphia	54,961,886	.....	30.2
St. Louis	17,328,494	.....	13.6
San Francisco	13,164,149	.....	15.1
Baltimore	11,757,228	.....	30.0
New Orleans	10,794,443	.....	11.8
Cincinnati	10,783,350	.....	13.0
Pittsburg	19,053,338	20.3	.....
Kansas City	7,722,083	.....	17.9
Buffalo	6,342,979	.....	3.1
Louisville	5,693,837	.....	37.4
Galveston	5,602,563	123.5	.....
Minneapolis	4,843,463	41.3	.....
Milwaukee	4,353,000	.....	16.3
Providence	4,676,300	.....	13.0
Detroit	4,498,639	.....	15.1
Cleveland	4,404,374	.....	2.2
Omaha	3,693,712	.....	6.0
Denver	3,910,055	.....	15.6
Los Angeles	371,471	.....	47.1
Des Moines	359,519	30.3	.....
New Bedford	333,989	.....	8.4
Topeka	472,480	9.3	.....
Lexington	472,480	0.5	.....
Lincoln	443,799	.....	2.3
Montreal	7,634,704	.....	12.6
Halifax	949,040	2.3	.....
*Grand Rapids	574,773	.....	13.3
*Houston	385,983	.....	.....
*Salt Lake	1,318,103	.....	.....
*Waco	1,145,645	.....	.....
*Rochester	1,080,664	.....	.....
Total	$685,036,734	.....	20.9
Outside New York	361,546,877	.....	13.8

*Not included in totals.

Commissions for Militia Officers.

Springfield, Ill., March 2.—[Special.]—Adjutant-General Vance today commissioned Dr. Frank Anthony of Sterling as Surgeon of the Sixth Infantry, Illinois National Guard, with the rank of Major, and ordered an election by Company C, Sixth Infantry, for Captain March 14, First-Lieut. Henry M. Tompkins presiding. Benjamin F. Patrick Jr. was commissioned as First-Lieutenant of Company A, First Infantry, Chicago.

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts.

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose etc.: Of perfect purity. Of great strength. Economy in their use. Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

GEO. P. GORE & CO. AUCTIONEERS AND Wholesale COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 126 TO 132 MARKET ST CHICAGO.

Sales for Week Ending March 7.

Tuesday—DRY GOODS AND CARPETS
Including large importations of EMBROIDERIES, LINENS, AND LACE CURTAINS.

Wednesday—BOOTS AND SHOES
Including a Splendid Line of SAMPLES OF FINE SHOES and AN ATTRACTIVE BANKRUPT STOCK.

Thursday—CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS
SPECIAL SALE FINE CLOTHING for N. Y. Manufacturer.

IN BASEMENT.
Crockery and Glassware,
And a Large Line TABLE CUTLERY.

Friday—Bankrupt Stocks and Job Lots OF Miscellaneous Dry Goods.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

CURED TWO YEARS AGO.

Consumption Cured in this City Years Ago by a Specialist Now in Chicago.

The Writer Has Personal Knowledge of Four Persons Who Have Been Cured.

If the testimony of several responsible persons whose names are given below is genuine, and if the further testimony of a large portion of this community is worth anything, then incipient consumption and kindred diseases were cured in this city long before the so-called Koch discovery was made public.

Cured Over Twelve Months Ago.

More than a year ago F. Lange, with Armour & Co. at the Stock-Yards, living at 4836 Bishop street, this city, was so weak and sick that his end was looked upon as a matter of only a few weeks by his friends, and his early death was a subject of common conversation among them. He had been unable to work for months; he had no appetite, and his stomach refused to retain the little he could eat; he couldn't sleep nor rest; he suffered from the hacking, hollow cough usual in consumption, and expectorated large quantities of phlegm at a later stage; he had night sweats regularly and lost in flesh until he looked like a skeleton—his weight being reduced forty pounds.

He could scarcely see or hear; he had serious difficulty in breathing, suffered from fever, had a continual headache and fearful pains in his stomach; his sides and chest ached so from the severity of his coughing spells that he could not draw a full breath, and was afraid of hemorrhages or bursting a blood-vessel; he could scarcely walk, was given neither help nor encouragement by his doctors, and had about made up his mind that he must die in a very short time.

Today Mr. Lange is a well man. Becoming convinced that his first doctors could not help him, he "released" them and called on another—but that is another story, as Rudyard Kipling would say, and we will let Mr. Lange tell it in his own words:

FERDINAND LANGE, ESQ.

"I heard of Dr. Carroll through the papers and finally I began his treatment and medicines. He said he thought he could cure me, and he helped me more in one month than any other doctor did in six. I felt myself growing stronger and my health improving with every week.

"My cough stopped, my appetite returned, and my stomach trouble disappeared. I can eat everything and my weight increased to 175 pounds. In a short time after beginning with Dr. Carroll I was able to work, and I have been steadily at work ever since—now more than a year. I have been entirely well ever since the doctor cured me, and I feel certain that I would not be alive today if I had not gone to Dr. Carroll," added Mr. Lange.

Cured Two Years Ago.

Mrs. Annie Volkl is the wife of a well-known South Side grocer, Joseph T. Volkl, Esq., whose residence is at 2238 Dearborn street, this city. Said she to the reporter:

"When I called on Dr. Carroll I had suffered a long time from a severe cough and from bronchitis. My cough was always worse at evening, and I would cough all night long. I would go to bed completely worn out, but I could not sleep and never felt rested. I had fearful pains in my chest and side and between my shoulders. I could scarcely get my breath, and it was only with difficulty that I moved around at all. Medicine didn't help me and I lost confidence in doctors. They all said I had consumption, and I was steadily growing weaker and thinner.

"Dr. Carroll had cured several of my neighbors, and I determined to see him. In a short time his treatment gave me relief, and now I am cured. Dr. Carroll did everything for me he said he would, and I feel as well now as I ever did."

Catarrh, Dyspepsia, and Consumption.

Another cure is that of a well-known businessman in Lake View, Herman Kolbe, Esq., who lives at 94 Ward street, and who said to the writer in speaking of his cure:

"I was so far gone that my doctor told me I had consumption and would never get over it. I had night sweats and a high fever at night and could get neither sleep nor rest. I had a violent cough that used to make my chest and lungs ache, and I would expectorate a heavy, disagreeable phlegm. I suffered from dyspepsia, had no appetite, and lost strength and flesh. I became so sick and weak I couldn't get out of bed and for five weeks I lay on my back. My friends thought death was not far off and so did I.

"My wife had heard of Dr. Carroll and got some medicine. It helped me at once. In a very short time I was well enough to go to the doctor's office myself. I took his treatment and found myself getting stronger and my health improving.

"Today I feel well and strong again. I have gained flesh and have a good appetite, and I can attend to my business now, and feel thankful a thousand times to Dr. Carroll."

Cured After Four Other Doctors Failed.

Mrs. S. Paterson lives with her husband and family at No. 3223 Wentworth avenue, South Side, and said to the writer of this:

"I had a severe cough and I raised so much phlegm and had such dreadful pains about my lungs that my husband and all my friends said I had consumption. I could not sleep at night. I suffered greatly from asthma. I would go to bed completely worn out, but could not sleep. My throat would fill with phlegm, and I would almost smother. I had a severe cough and the pains in my chest after coughing were terrible.

"I suffered very much from pains in my stomach. The pains were so severe and my stomach felt so tender that I could scarcely bear the weight of my clothes upon it. I was afraid I was going to have a cancer of the stomach.

"My appetite was very poor and I had to exercise the greatest care in eating. I always had an oppressive feeling in my stomach. It would feel bloated and I was belching all the time.

"I tried every remedy for lung disease I heard of, but gradually grew worse and tried four physicians, but received no benefit. My husband had been cured by Dr. Carroll, and finally, to please him, I began taking his medicines. I began to improve after the first two or three visits, and now I am well. My husband and friends, as well as myself, are greatly pleased with the success of Dr. Carroll's treatment."

DR. J. G. CARROLL,

SPECIALIST IN CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE NOSE, HEAD, THROAT, LUNGS, AND STOMACH.

96 STATE ST., CHICAGO,

OPPOSITE MARSHALL FIELD'S.

Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., 2 to 4, and 6:30 to 8 p. m. Sundays, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. only.

Dr. Carroll cures Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Rheumatism, "Dyspepsia," and Skin Diseases.

MEDICINE IS FURNISHED FREE

To patients paying for treatment with Dr. Carroll. Patients can be treated and cured by mail. Send 10 cents for symptom blank if you desire treatment.

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THE VALUE OF SPECTACLES
Depends on the skill of the optician. We are skilled and have the Spectacles, Opera and Tourists' Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Barometers, Drawing Tools, Photographic Outfits, Magic Lanterns, Artificial Human Eyes, &c.

THE CORSETS FIRM LROTT'S (the first makers of Paris) are the most stylish and have been adopted by all Parisian ladies. However for the country may be, all orders are most conscientiously carried out by LROTT, 8 PLACE DE LA MADELEINE, PARIS. Send him a well-fitting body, or measures taken when dressed, and you will receive quite a perfection, an artistical and coquettish marvel of Corset, of brocade, satin, silk gauze, tickers, or of fine and elegant batist.

Candy Try the experiment of sending $1 $2, or $3 for a box of candy. FREE PAID by express from Denver and to Kansas west of the best candy in America. Address C. F. SUTTNER, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

MEN'S NECKWEAR.

WE

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1891—TWELVE PAGES.

PASSED THE POSTAL BILL.

THE SENATE ACCEPTS THE MEASURE AS IT CAME FROM THE HOUSE.

It Now Goes to the President in the Form It Passed the House—What the Bill Provides—The Senate Passes the Post-Office Appropriation Bill—The House Passes Senate Bills for the Erection of a Mint at Philadelphia and a New Custom-House at New York.

[Other Washington News in Main Sheet.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The Senate met at 9:30 o'clock. The General Deficiency bill was reported, and Mr. Hale gave notice that he would ask for its consideration today. The Agricultural Appropriation bill was also reported with a like notice.

The credentials of James Henderson Kyle as Senator-elect from South Dakota beginning March 4 (replacing Mr. Moody) were presented and placed on file.

Mr. Frye called up the House amendment to the Tonnage Subsidy bill, and moved to non concur in the amendment and that the conference asked by the House be granted.

Mr. Reagan expressed the wish that the House amendment be concurred in, rather than that the danger of a more objectionable bill from the conference committee be incurred. The subsidizing of ships, he held, was not going to increase commerce. The only way to increase either imports or exports was to remove the shackles of the tariff. The bill was simply and nakedly a gift to the shipowners of the country.

Mr. Morrill moved to concur in the House amendment.

Mr. Vest expressed himself opposed to all manner of subsidies and stated his objections to them. The subsidy did not apply merely to vessels to be built hereafter. The Red Star Line, with four American built ships running from Philadelphia, would receive a large subsidy without expending a single dollar, even for repairs; and the Pacific Mail company would receive $600,000 a year without any further expenditure. These companies were already making money without any aid from the Treasury. But, at the risk of appearing inconsistent, he was willing (if it would terminate the matter and prevent bringing worse) to agree to the House amendment.

Mr. Cameron stated that as to the Red Star Line it had been doing business at a loss.

The question being on Mr. Morrill's motion to concur, Messrs. Cockrell, Harris, and Reagan stated their intention to vote against it, and Mr. Vest stated his intention to vote for it, because otherwise it was certain that the conference report would make a worse bill.

House Amendments Concurred In.

After voting down half a dozen amendments offered by Messrs. Vest, McPherson, and Morgan (for free ships, reduction of subsidy, etc.), the vote was taken on Mr. Morrill's motion to concur in the House amendment for postal subsidies. It was agreed to—yeas, 37; nays, 33.

The vote was as follows—names of Republicans in Roman, Democrats in italics:

YEAS.		
Aldrich,	Evarts,	Pierce,
Allen,	Farwell,	*Pugh,*
Blair,	Hawley,	Sander,
Carey,	Hiscock,	Sawyer,
Carlisle,	Hoar,	Sherman,
Casey,	Ingalls,	Shoup,
Chandler,	Jones (Nevada),	Spooner,
Dallom,	McConnell,	Stewart,
Davis,	McMillan,	Stockbridge,
Dawes,	Manderson,	Warren,
Dixon,	*Morgan,*	Washburn,
Edmunds,	Morrill,	Wilson—37.
NAYS.		
Bate,	*George,*	*Payne,*
Berry,	*Gorman,*	Pettigrew.
Blackburn,	*Gray,*	Plumb,
Butler,	Hale,	*Ransom,*
Call,	*Hampton,*	*Reagan,*
Cameron,	*Harris,*	Teller,
Cockrell,	*Jones (Ark.),*	*Turpie,*
Colquitt,	*Kenna,*	*Vance,*
Daniel,	Mitchell,	*Vest,*
Faulkner,	Moody,	*Walthall,*
Frye,	*Pasco,*	Wolcott—33.

The bill now goes to the President.

Manderson Takes Ingalls' Place.

Mr. Sherman offered a resolution electing Senator Manderson of Nebraska as President pro tempore, to hold office during the pleasure of the Senate, and Mr. Gorman offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the Senate to Mr. Ingalls for the "eminently courteous, dignified, able, and absolutely impartial manner in which he has presided over its deliberations and performed the duties of President pro tempore."

Both resolutions were agreed to, and the oath of office was administered by the Vice-President to Mr. Manderson, who was escorted to the desk by Mr. Ingalls.

The House amendment to the bill for a building at Saginaw, Mich. (reducing the amount from $250,000 to $200,000), was concurred in.

House bill relating to the treaty of reciprocity with the Hawaiian Islands was passed, also House resolution appropriating $1,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi River, to be immediately available.

The Post-Office Appropriation bill was then taken up, and Mr. Frye, in place of the amendment which had been offered Saturday night, offered one appropriating $1,400,000 for transportation of foreign mails.

Mr. Morgan moved to amend Mr. Frye's amendment by inserting a proviso that the Postmaster-General may employ any ships that are owned exclusively by citizens of the United States.

Mr. Plumb argued against Mr. Morgan's amendment, and Mr. Morgan argued in support of it.

Mr. Carlisle asked Mr. Frye how much of the proposed appropriation could be expended in the next fiscal year for transportation of the foreign mails.

Mr. Frye gave the amount as between $400,000 and $600,000. He had proposed $1,400,000 because that was just about the net profits of the Post-Office Department from the foreign mails service—the only mail service from which there was any profit.

The conference report on the bill as to claims for Indian depredations was here presented and agreed to.

Mr. Carlisle moved to amend Mr. Frye's motion by reducing the amount for transportation of the foreign mails to $1,250,000, and it was agreed to.

The question being on Mr. Morgan's amendment allowing contracts to be made with vessels owned exclusively by citizens of the United States, Mr. Plumb moved to add to the words "and constructed in the United States." Mr. Plumb's amendment was agreed to—yeas, 32; nays, 18.

Mr. Morgan then withdrew the amendment, remarking that the vote just taken had annulled the purpose that he had in view.

Mr. Frye's amendment as amended was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Provisions of the Subsidy Bill.

The Postal Subsidy bill having at last received final action in Congress now goes to the President for his signature. The provisions of the bill in substance are as follows:

The Postmaster-General is authorized to contract, after due advertisement, with the lowest responsible bidders, for terms of not less that five nor more than ten years, with American citizens, for carrying the mails on American steamships between ports of the United States and such foreign ports (excluding Canada) as in his judgment will best promote the postal and commercial interest of the United States, the mail service to be distributed equally among the Atlantic, Mexican, Gulf, and Pacific ports. The vessels are to be first-class mail steamships, owned and officered by American citizens, and the crew is to be composed of American citizens in the following proportions: During the first two contract years, one-fourth; the next three, one-third; and the remaining time one-half. The vessels are to be constructed after the latest and most approved types, and divided into four classes, as follows: First class, iron or steel, twenty-knot vessels of not less than ten knots [the American-English mails are to be carried on this class entirely]; second class, iron or steel, sixteen-knot vessels of not less than 5,000 tons; third class, iron or steel, fourteen-knot vessels of not less than 2,500 tons; fourth class, iron, steel, or wooden, twelve-knot vessels of not less than 1,500 tons. Vessels of the first, second, and third classes are to be constructed with particular reference to prompt and economical conversion into auxiliary naval cruisers, on plans approved by the Secretary of the Navy, strong enough to carry six-inch guns, and of the highest known maritime rating. The compensation to be paid for mail service is as follows: First-class $4 per mile; second class $3 per mile by the shortest practicable route for the outward voyage; third class, $2 per mile; fourth class two-thirds of a dollar per mile for the outward or inward voyage required by the Post-Office Department to be traveled on each outward voyage, and no allowance is made for deductions on account of return voyages or delays; for the transportation of a passenger on each vessel; for carrying apprentices or cadets of American birth (one for each 1,000 tons); for the use of vessels by the United States as transports or cruisers upon payment to the owners of the actual value at the time of the taking; and for the assignment to duty on the vessels under furlough pay of naval officers who may volunteer for the service.

The Agricultural Bill Passed.

After the Post-Office bill had been disposed of by the Senate Mr. Plumb offered a resolution continuing the select committee on the Pacific railroad debts during the recess of the Senate, with power to sit at Washington. Agreed to.

A conference report was presented and agreed to on the bill as to life-saving appliances on steamers on any lakes or bays of the United States (suspending operation of that law for one year from March, 1891).

Messrs. Plumb, Allison, and Blackburn were appointed Senate conferrees on the Post-Office Appropriation bill.

The Senate then, at 3 p. m., proceeded to the consideration of the Agricultural Appropriation bill.

Mr. Carlisle made a point of order against the committee amendment allowing sorghum sugar manufacturers the use of distilled spirits free of tax.

The point of order was submitted to the Senate by the Vice-President and the amendment was ruled to be in order—yeas, 29; nays, 23. The amendment was then agreed to without a division. Messrs. Cockrell, Coke, and Gorman voted with the Republicans in the affirmative and Messrs. Edmunds, Evarts, Hawley, Hiscock, Morrill, Platt, Sherman, and Wilson with the Democrats in the negative.

Mr. Stewart offered an amendment appropriating $20,000 for the collection and publication of information as to the best methods of cultivating the soil by irrigation, and extending the limit of time from July 1, 1891, to Jan. 1, 1892. Agreed to.

Mr. Paddock moved to amend by inserting the "Pure Food bill." Excluded on a point of order.

The bill was then passed and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the General Deficiency bill.

The consideration of the bill was temporarily suspended and a resolution authorizing the Committee on Rules to sit during the recess was reported and agreed to, with an amendment (offered by Mr. Hoar) instructing the committee to consider and report what changes, if any, ought to be made in the observance of the Senate in regard to paying honor to its deceased members.

A message from the President returning without his approval the Senate bill conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to inquire into and determine how much the hull of the United States double-enders Agawam and Pontoosuc cost the contractor, George W. Lawrence, above contract price and allowances for extra work and to enter judgment for this amount in favor of the administratrix of Mr. Lawrence. The ground of the President's veto is that it would establish a dangerous precedent for the Government to declare that it would make up to a contractor the loss he had sustained by reason of the lowness of his bid and the subsequent unexpected advance in the price of material.

The Senate then took a recess till 8 p. m.

Changes in the Agricultural Bill.

The changes made by the Senate Committee on Appropriations in the Agricultural Appropriation bill were few in number, the most important being the addition of a provision allowing manufacturers of sorghum sugar to remove from bond distilled spirits of not less than 160 per cent strength, free of tax when used in the manufacture of sorghum sugar, and to recover the spirits by redistilling under suitable bonds and regulations. Other new items are: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to continue the investigations concerning the feasibility of extending the demands of foreign markets for United States agricultural products, $2,500; to enable the Secretary to collect and disseminate information regarding silk culture, to purchase and distribute eggs and mulberry trees, and to conduct experiments in silk-reeling in the District of Columbia, $25,000; for the purchase and distribution of seeds to drought sufferers west of the Missouri River, $150,000. The committee increased from $683,000 to $787,000 the appropriation for agricultural experiment stations, and from $25,000 to $30,000 the appropriation for experimental sugar manufacture.

INGALLS' SUCCESSOR IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Peffer Says He Will Sit with the Republicans and Vote His Convictions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—[Special.]—Senator-elect Peffer made himself at home in the Senate Chamber today. His colleague, Senator Plumb, introduced him to Senators on both sides. "The Senate as viewed from the floor and the Senate as viewed from the gallery are two distinct bodies," said Mr. Peffer to a reporter. "The last time I saw the Senate in session was about five years ago. I was then a member of our own State Senate and consequently not entirely ignorant of legislative matters. I don't exactly remember how the men impressed me then, but I do know that I had no idea of ever succeeding Senator Ingalls. Closer contact with the members of this body reveals more strong men than are apparent to the average gallery occupant. Will I sit on the Republican side? Yes, I think so. Senator Plumb is attending to that for me. My seat, I understand, will be on the extreme Republican right, just where I want it. Will I vote as I sit? Sometimes. I am going to vote my convictions. The location of my seat will have nothing to do with the workings of my conscience. Ingalls is a good friend of mine and I am sure no one ever heard me say a word against him personally. It would have pleased me to have seen him reelected had we not differed in matters of public policy. Our personal relations are most cordial and I esteem him highly. My intention is to remain here until some time in June. I desire to familiarize myself with departmental methods. I want to become acquainted with the personnel of the Administration and in every possible way equip myself for the work which lies before me."

MONEY FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The House Passes Bills for a Mint at Philadelphia and a Custom-House at New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—On motion of Mr. Perkins of Kansas Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were nonconcurred in and the bill sent to conference. On motion of Mr. Bliss of Michigan Senate bill was passed for the erection of a public building at Saginaw, Mich., at a cost of $250,000.

On motion of Mr. Payson of Illinois the conference report on the bill to repeal the Timber Culture law was agreed to.

Mr. Cutcheon of Michigan moved that the House non-concur in the Senate amendments to the Army Reorganization bill; but on a point of order raised by Mr. Holman of Indiana the bill was sent to the Committee of the Whole.

Subsequently the Speaker stated that an error had been made in referring the bill to the Committee of the Whole. It should have been sent to the Committee on Military Affairs, and would be so referred.

On motion of Mr. Carter of Montana the Senate bill was passed granting to the Missoula and Northern railroad company the right of way through the Flathead Indian Reservation in Montana.

A motion made by Mr. Cutcheon to go into committee for its consideration was defeated, 56 to 74.

After the passage of a number of unimportant bridge bills Mr. Bingham of Pennsylvania moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill for the erection of a new mint building in Philadelphia, at a cost not to exceed $2,000,000, and providing for the sale of the present mint property.

This motion gave rise to considerable debate, but the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was finally agreed to—Yeas, 178; nays, 66.

Mr. Flower moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill for the erection of a new custom-house in the City of New York. The motion was carried and the bill passed.

It provides for the erection of a new custom-house on the site which has been selected by the Secretary of the Treasury under the terms of the act for the erection of an appraiser's warehouse in New York. It authorizes the Secretary to sell the present custom-house for not less than $4,000,000, the proceeds of the sale being appropriated for the purpose of constructing the new building.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the family of Admiral Porter, returning its sincere thanks to the House for the resolutions adopted by that body relative to the deceased.

Mr. Boutelle of Maine said that he was sure that the House would agree with him that this was a fitting time to pause a moment to do an act of justice to a venerable woman who was mourning the loss of a husband who had rendered illustrious service to his country. He asked unanimous consent for the immediate passage of the Senate bill granting a pension of $2,500 a year to the widow of Admiral Porter.

The bill was passed—yeas, 161; nays, 88.

Mr. Perkins of Kansas moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill for the relief of certain officers and enlisted men of the First Kansas Colored Volunteers. Agreed to.

The Senate bill was passed granting a pension of $100 a month to the widow of Maj.-Gen. Judson Kilpatrick.

Mr. Simonds of Connecticut submitted the conference report on the Copyright bill. He explained that the conference had agreed on all points except the Sherman amendment. The report was adopted and a further conference agreed to.

The Post-Office Appropriation bill was sent to conference.

The House then took a recess until 8:30.

RAILROADS GET THE LANDS.

Far-Reaching Effect of the Supreme Court's Decision in the Red River Case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The resolution introduced by Senator Casey and adopted by the Senate last Saturday, having for its object the permanent settlement of the titles of settlers in the northeastern part of North Dakota, is of great importance. The St. Vincent extension of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railroad company, by the terms of its grant, laid claim to the lands on both sides of its constructed road between St. Cloud and St. Vincent. This extension, however, runs north from Fergus Falls often at a distance of less than the ten miles allowed by the grant, from the Red River of the North, the boundary line between Minnesota and North Dakota. Nevertheless, the company claimed the right to the full ten miles, notwithstanding the fact that that would include large tracts of land across the river and within the State of North Dakota. This claim was disallowed by the Interior Department on the ground that, as the railroad was built wholly within the limits of the State of Minnesota, it could not properly claim lands lying within a neighboring State. The Supreme Court, however, subsequently, in the case of this company against Phillips, wholly disregarded the boundary limits of the State, and thus recognized a right in the company to such lands within the State of North Dakota as lie within the extended limits, free from claim, at the date of the definite location of the road, Dec. 19, 1871. The ruling in that case will govern in the present case. No grant up to the time of the Phillips decision having been recognized in North Dakota, the Government has disposed of and patented large tracts of these lands, which, under this decision, must be held to have inured to the company. These lands, it is said, include parts of Fargo and Grand Forks and other important towns and settlements.

The court, in the decision referred to, further held that it was no defense to the action that the lands involved would include thriving towns and villages, and that the company was not at fault in not bringing suit earlier. Application has been made by the railroad company to secure an adjustment of the limits of its grant within North Dakota, and until such adjustment has been made no estimate of the amount of land involved can be made. In cases where patents have been issued, the matter is now beyond the jurisdiction of the Government, and the company must assert its claim through the courts.

The Senate resolution adopted Saturday last directs the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the railroad company with a view of securing its consent to make selections of other public lands in lieu of these lands in North Dakota.

The decision rendered today by the Supreme Court in the matter of the overlapping granted lands between this company and the Northern Pacific company, it is said, has practically rendered it impossible wholly to satisfy the grant to the Manitoba company within its limits. If negotiation and settlement is possible, therefore, it will likely be in the line of the Senate resolution.

PLUMB'S VIEWS ON EDMUNDS.

The Kansas Senator Takes Occasion to Free His Mind.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—[Special.]—Senator Plumb was in an aggressive mood today. When he feels that way the Kansas Senator can't help giving his free and independent opinion of some of his colleagues. On this occasion it was the venerable Senator Morrill and the dictatorial Senator Edmunds of Vermont to whom Plumb paid his compliments. He wanted something done in the Appropriation bill for developing the sorghum industry. Morrill opposed it, and this led Plumb to review the history of the late lamented McKinley Tariff act. The whole question of the tariff as a National policy, he said, had hinged upon the Vermont maple-sugar growers' demand for a bounty. Senators had been asked to vote for a bounty of two cents a pound as a personal favor to Senator Morrill, whose reelection was pending. He confessed he had done so himself with the understanding that the bounty provision would be knocked out in conference. But when the Tariff bill was before the conference committee the conferrees had been confronted with the threat of Senator Edmunds that unless the maple-sugar bounty were retained he would vote against the bill. Under this compulsion, Plumb stated, the provision had been retained. If anybody doubted the position of Senator Edmunds it could be easily ascertained, for his written threat is in the possession of a Senator now. Then Plumb went on to comment constitutionally on the whole matter.

Edmunds was not in the Senate at the time, but Morrill made a brief explanation of the unanimity with which the people of Vermont had reelected him. He did not undertake to deny what was said about the maple-sugar bounty. He couldn't well have done so, for all the Republican Senators know that Edmunds, when the Tariff bill was in conference, wrote a letter to Senator Cullom, who had charge of affairs, declaring his position. Edmunds wrote to Senator Cullom that if the maple-sugar bounty were kept in the bill by the conferrees he was to be paired for it. If the bounty were dropped he was to be paired against it. The conferrees were unanimous in their view that the bounty was ridiculous, but they could not afford to lose Edmunds' vote and they left the provison standing.

VALIDITY OF THE M'KINLEY TARIFF.

The Test Cases Go Over for a Week at Mr. Miller's Suggested.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—[Special.]—The case of Marshall Field & Co., to test the McKinley act, will be joined with those by New York and other importers. This practically consolidates the cases. Four motions to advance were made in the Supreme Court today. The general principle is set forth in the first of these motions, which comes up on an appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, sustaining a decision of the Board of General Appraisers in assessing duties on an importation of laces by Boyd, Sutton & Co. Counsel for the importers contend that the McKinley Tariff act is unconstitutional—first, because the bill signed by the President was not the bill that passed both Houses of Congress, a section having been omitted in its engrossment; second, that it contains provisions for bounties to sugar producers in this country which, under the Constitution, Congress had no power to enact; and, third, that Sec. 3 of the act assumes to delegate to the President the power to impose taxes upon imports, which power is vested exclusively in Congress and cannot be delegated. The motions to advance are based principally upon the great importance of the question involved and the interest of trade and commerce and of the Government in having the question speedily settled. Attorney-General Miller stated that the Government was willing to have the cases advanced, but that it desired to have the cases made up so as fairly to present the issues involved, which one of the cases at least did not do in his opinion. At his suggestion the matter went over for a week in order that the Government might examine the cases.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Chinese Not Pleased with the Appointment of Minister Blair.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—[Special.]—Senator Blair is not anxious to accept the Chinese mission and the Chinese Government may be just as well pleased if he does not. Mr. Blair, in the course of his career in the Senate, has not infrequently spoken upon the subject of the Chinese as a nation and about the representatives of that race in this country. The anti-Chinese agitation here has angered the Chinese Government, which has taken no pains to conceal its state of mind. The representatives of China in this country are able and shrewd gentlemen. They know much better than do the people of this country the record of all public men on what is known as the Chinese question. It is said that the Legation here has already informed its Government by cable that Senator Blair would be a "persona non grata." Senator Blair was seen this afternoon and asked if he was aware that the Chinese Embassy looked with disfavor upon his appointment. His reply was that, as he had not as yet accepted the position, it would be manifestly improper for him to say anything on the subject.

Reorganization of the Civil-Service Commission.

Representative Lehlbach of New Jersey, from the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, today submitted to the House a report agreed upon by a majority of the committee Saturday for the reorganization of the Civil-Service Commission. He also submitted a report on the result of the committee's investigation into the working of the Civil-Service law. The report says in part: "Your committee has investigated the workings of the Civil-Service law and has come to the conclusion that certain improvements can be made. Since the creation of the Civil-Service Commission the investigation discloses that the public service has been greatly benefited, and that law, on the whole, well executed. One objection to the present law is that the person who is appointed to a position after having passed a civil-service examination may be discharged by his superior, even without cause. This is not the intent and spirit of the law, and your committee feels that there should be a remedy proposed. We have come to the conclusion that a remodeling of the Civil-Service law is desirable in order that the duties of the Civil-Service Commission and those of appointing officers shall be clearly stated and defined. We have, therefore, recommended a bill which is presented herewith."

To Settle the Pacific Railroad Debts.

Senator Frye, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads, today reported to the Senate from that committee (in order to have it printed) and had recommitted a bill for a settlement of the indebtedness to the Government of the Union and Central Pacific railroad companies. The provisions of the bill in brief are: In the case of the Union Pacific company an extension of the debt of that company to cover a term of 100 years, to bear interest for the first ten years at 1½ per cent and for the remainder of the period at 2½ cent. In addition the company is to pay annually a sum ranging from 1-20 of 1 per cent to 1 per cent of its total indebtedness. The requirements in the case of the Central Pacific are that its debts shall be extended to cover 100 years, bearing interest for the first ten years at 1 per cent and thereafter at 2 per cent, with provision for additional payments as in the case of the Union Pacific.

Changes in the Deficiency Bill.

The most important changes made by the Senate committee in the General Deficiency Appropriation bill, reported today, was the addition of the French Spoliation claims, carrying an appropriation of $1,304,066, with a proviso that in case of bankruptcy of the original sufferers the awards shall be made on behalf of the next of kin instead of the assignees. The committee also attached to the bill Mr. Plumb's amendment providing for the transfer without examination of the classified departmental service of the general force of the Census Office. Other changes made by the committee are as follows: Custom-house at Cairo, Ill., $15,000; civilization and support of the Sioux, $150,000; widows of the late Chief Justice Waite and Justice Miller, $10,500 and $10,000 respectively.

The Hawaiian Cable Proposition.

The conferrees on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill have reached an agreement. The Hawaiian cable proposition of the Senate was amended so as to provide for the payment to the cable company of not more than $150,000 per annum for fifteen years by the Government of the United States, with a requirement that the Hawaiian Government shall pay also a sum equivalent to one-third of the sum paid by the United States. The Senate provisions looking to a division of the Central American mission and the raising of the Mexican mission to the first grade are retained.

Increased Post-Office Appropriation.

The appropriation of $1,350,000 made by the Senate today in the Post-Office Appropriation bill for the transportation of foreign mails by the adoption of the Frye amendment increases the appropriation made in the bill as it passed the House by $500,000—the increase being due to the passage of the Postal Subsidy law and the amount fixed in the bill as it came from the House being necessary under existing law to pay for the transportation of foreign mail of the United States.

Improvement of the Mississippi.

The House joint resolution which passed the Senate today and now goes to the President for his approval, appropriating $1,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi River, provides that the money shall be expended by the Secretary of War under the plans of the Mississippi River Commission, in the improvement of the river between the head of the Passes and the mouth of the Ohio River, with a proviso that levees shall not be built to reclaim land or protect private property, but may be coinstructed to improve navigation.

A Little More Liberal Toward the Fair.

The conferrees on the Sundry Civil bill have reached an agreement on the points of difference between the two Houses. The paragraph relating to the World's Fair is amended so that as reported it will appropriate $250,000, as proposed by the House, instead of $200,000, as proposed by the Senate for the expenses of the Government exhibit, and for the World's Columbian Commission $65,500 is appropriated, of which amount $36,000 shall be for the Board of Lady Managers.

The Civil-Service Commission Let Alone.

The conferrees on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill have reached an agreement on all except two or three of the questions at issue. The Civil-Service Commission is left on without any change in its force or in its methods of securing assistance. The Senate paragraph providing for the redistricting of the Territory of Utah is still open.

Appointed to Office.

The President has sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Henry C. Ide of Vermont, Land Commissioner in Samoa (vice Henry B. Atherton, declined); Willard D. Tillotson of Washington, United States Consul-General at Kanagawa; George A. Barry, Register of the Land Office at Eau Claire, Wis.

Silver Purchased at 98 1-4.

The Treasury Department today made the first purchase of silver for the current month. The amount offered was 748,000 ounces, and the amount purchased 105,000 ounces at 98¼.

Wants to Know the Condition of the Banks.

The Controller of the Currency has issued a call for a report of the conditions of all National banks at the close of business Thursday, Feb. 26.

No Agreement on the Indian Bill.

The conferrees on the Indian Appropriation bill have failed to agree and will so report to their respective Houses, asking further instructions.

IMPORTANT SUPREME COURT RULINGS.

Decisions Affecting Railroad Charges and Northwestern Land Grants.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The Supreme Court today affirmed the judgment of the lower court in the case of the Covington Stock-Yards company against Keith & Wilson. This firm shipped cattle over the Kentucky Central road, which, by an arrangement with the Stock-Yards company, would receive or deliver cattle only at these yards, charging an extra fee therefor. The court holds that this charge is unlawful, and that the railroad company, when it contracted to transport cattle, undertook to receive and deliver them, and that it had no more right to make a special charge for this service than for the use of its station by passengers whom it transported.

The court also decided the case of the St. Paul and Pacific railroad company and the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railroad company, appellants, vs. the Northern Pacific railroad company, brought here on appeal from the decision of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota. This is a suit involving title where grants of indemnity lands to two or more railroads overlap. The lands involved in the cases aggregate many thousand acres, situated in the neighborhood of Glyndon, Minn., and are claimed by the Northern Pacific under the act of 1864. Two important questions are decided by the opinion of the court. One is that the grant in one in presenti, that is, that it conveys a present title to the land notwithstanding patents do not issue until it is certified that sections of the road have been completed, and is not simply a promise to transfer title in the future. The route not being at the time determined, the grant, the court says, was in the nature of a "float," subject to future identification. The Northern Pacific, the court therefore holds, must be held to have a right to these lands unless it can be shown that a prior right was possessed by some other road. The St. Paul and Pacific by its original grant did not have authority to run near Glyndon, and as the acts passed giving it authority to change its route were subsequent to the rights accruing to the Northern Pacific it follows that this latter road had a prior claim.

The second point of importance decided is that where all the lands within the indemnity limits are not more than sufficient to make up for lands lost within the place limits the whole of the indemnity lands are appropriated to meet the purposes of the grant, and there is no reason for the Secretary of the Interior to exercise this creation as to selections of lands from these indemnity limits, as was contended by counsel for the St. Paul and Pacific road must be done. The Northern Pacific is held to have the better title to the lands. Judgment affirmed.

The United States Government is using large numbers of the Improved Hoyt Scales. Borden & Selleck Co., Agents., Chicago, Ill.

Electrical rings—a sure cure for rheumatism; no humbug. L. Manasse, optician, 20 Madison st.

CUBA'S GREAT RESOURCES

WHAT RECIPROCITY WOULD DO FOR THE ISLAND.

Something About What Cuba Is and What It Might Become—An Undeveloped Country with Wonderful Possibilities—How the Future Is Regarded by the Planters—Some of the People Want Annexation to the United States.

HAVANA, Feb. 26.—[Staff Correspondence New York Tribune.]—Raptures over Cuban scenery are transitory vagaries in Havana. The harbor, with a long line of high-bastioned fortifications flanking the low peninsula upon which the city stands, is an imposing pageant, especially under a moonlit sky; but the country about the city is flat and unimpressive. A railway ride across the island from Batabano, or westward to Matanzas, discloses vistas of undulating levels and moors under poor cultivation, relieved only by sentinel palms of the royal guard, or by encampments of palmettos, or by straggling cabins with palm-leaf roofs. The laurels and other shade trees in the avenues and plazas have an ill-nourished and stunted look. The Bishop's Garden in Tulipan was once a lovely retreat, but it is now neglected ground. The finest drives in Havana are those to the Cerro and to Vedado, but there are few luxuriant tropical trees to be seen by the wayside, and not many orange groves and banana clumps. The Botanical Gardens and the grounds about the Captain-General's country seat offer the only really satisfactory glimpse of tropical foliage to be obtained in Havana.

A Veritable Garden.

There is no other garden in the West Indies like this highly-favored island. There is no defect of either climate or soil. It is human foolishness that is responsible for the meager development of the agricultural resources of the island. Every fruit that can grow in the tropics will thrive here. Not even Southern California has a wider range of fruits than Cuba, with its oranges, pineapples, lemons, limes, citron, bananas, plantains, tamarinds, figs, breadfruit, pomegranates, zapotas, mangoes, cocoanuts, sapodillas, custard-apples, guavas, and rose-apples. It is a cane and fruit region, capable of enormous development, and is accessible to all the centers of population on the North Atlantic coast. Here is a soil of varied qualities and so rich that it only needs to be scratched with plow or hoe to be made to yield a hundred-fold. There is an abundance of red earth impregnated with iron, which is the natural bed for a coffee farm. There are broad levels of black soil, where sugarcane will flourish as in no other quarter of the world. If the choicest lands for tobacco are of limited area on the plain watered by the Cuyagnatejo, there are most extensive belts where leaf of fine color can be raised. Corn, while growing to half-size, can be made to bear all the year. There are rice and cotton lands which could be cultivated on a large scale most productively. There is no limit to the agricultural resources of Cuba. The trackless forests are rich, not only in mahogany, rosewood, ebony, and cedar, but also in dye-woods, like fustian; and in the south and east the mountain ranges are stocked with iron and manganese. All these resources are made available by undulating plains, where railways can be cheaply built and by a coast line of 2,000 miles, bordered with capacious harbors for shipping.

Undeveloped After Four Centuries.

Four centuries have been nearly rounded out since the discoveries of Columbus, yet Cuba today is, with the single exception of Brazil, the least developed country of the New World. Out of a total area of 48,000 square miles barely more than one-quarter is under cultivation. At the western end of the island there is a population exceeding 1,000,000, but the remaining districts, of which Puerto Principe and Santiago are the Capitals, are poorly settled, having between them less than 500,000 whites, negroes, and Chinese. Only within five years has iron-mining been in earnest. The forest areas are unexplored. There are vast tracts of unreclaimed lands available for future industry. There are broad savannahs, now abandoned to tropical thickets, where sugar, tobacco, and corn could be cultivated. If there are now 1,500 sugar plantations, large and small, on the island there could be 15,000. If there are 15,000 tobacco planters of every degree the number might be multiplied. If coffee-farming has declined and is now restricted mainly to the mountain slopes of Guantanamo, it could be restored to its old-time efficiency and prosperity. A transformation of administration and economic conditions is needed in order that there may be a new and reinvigorated Cuba. Spanish rule has been like the wild Indian fig of the island that winds about the monarch trees of the forest and paralyzes and kills them with its serpentine embrace. The destroying fig must first be uprooted before the tree can have soil, light, air, and moisture needed for its normal growth.

Cuba and Spain.

If Americans, preoccupied with the development of the resources of their own great country, are indifferent to this second California stranded and wrecked off the Florida Peninsula the Spanish and Cuban landholders of the island, who are struggling laboriously and hopelessly against the ruinous conditions of a destructive economic system, know where their interests lie. They are conscious of their own helplessness in dealing with Spain. Experience has taught them that alone and unaided they can do nothing to work out the salvation of Cuba. The disastrous insurrection would never have broken out if they had not counted with false confidence upon American intervention. It ended in collapse because the United States Government was indifferent to its success. The economic revolution, which must come before the industrial fortunes of the island will be restored, can be brought about only through the cooperation of the United States. The reciprocity policy is the first sign of a resolute purpose on the part of the American Government to bring the moral force of diplomacy to bear upon the economic conditions of Cuba and other sugar-producing countries. Free sugar might tend to benefit American consumers, but planters who had only the one market for their produce were indifferent as to the operation of the McKinley bill as it was originally introduced. As for the tobacco interest it was seriously damaged by schedules which increased the duty on imported leaf, cigars, and cigarettes. It was not until the reciprocity amendment was adopted that Cubans began to take an active interest in tariff legislation at Washington. That was the fulcrum for a long lever. Let sufficient force be once applied by a powerful Nation and the benighted world of Spanish diplomacy might be moved.

Cuba has been paralyzed and ruined by a system of protection adopted for the selfish interests of Spain; the island must have the benefits of commercial union with the United States—the only market for its produce; if Spain persists in protecting its agricultural and mercantile classes at the expense of Cuba and refuses to negotiate an equitable reciprocity treaty with the State Department there will be intense excitement and commotion next year and possibly a revolution; and while reciprocity, by placing the island on equal terms with other sugar-producing countries and by reducing materially the burdens of import taxation, will tend to avert political changes, Cuba belongs naturally in the orbit of the United States, and sooner or later will inevitably be drawn by economic gravitation into its place.

Talks with Planters.

To this summary I may add two expressions of opinion differing in detail from the views generally expressed. A prominent sugar-planter of the South Side, not an American, who was most emphatic in predicting a political crisis if reciprocity and a permanent market for sugar were not secured, took a most conservative view of the extent of the concessions which the State Department could properly demand in the interest of the American export trade. Cuba, he contended, was a small, poor, and thinly populated country, and it would be irrational for the United States to expect to deprive it of all means of raising revenues by leveling duties on imports. American flour ought to be admitted free—so much he was ready to concede; but when the question was raised respecting large reductions in the duties on hardware, machinery, dry goods, and coal he was not prepared to acquiesce without reserve. That was a matter to be decided by experts familiar with the statistics of trade between the two countries. A rich and populous country, he thought, could afford to be generous rather than to attempt what was clearly impracticable—to work out an equation of trade in exports and imports. Cuba was very poor and could buy little in any market. The State Department ought to be moderate and conciliatory in its demands. Spain could be coaxed into making a bargain that would be tolerably fair to the United States, but it could not be bullied into anything. I have cited this planter's opinion because it was the most moderate view to which I have listened. Others united in declaring that very large concessions ought to be made in exchange for a permanent free market for sugar, and that lower import duties would increase Cuba's purchasing power.

In Favor of Annexation.

The second exception to which I have referred was the opinion of another manufacturer, owning large plantations in another quarter of the island. He spoke of reciprocity in terms of disparagement. He had no faith in it. Annexation was the only policy which would restore the fortunes of Cuba. Anything short of annexation would be futile. The sugar-planters were at the end of their resources. They could not sell their estates, and they could not carry on business profitably. It was impossible for them to obtain trustworthy mechanics and skilled labor for so delicate and scientific an industry as sugarmaking. The country was utterly exhausted. What was needed was American trade, capital, and labor, and these could only come after annexation. Cuba belonged in the Union. Nature intended it to be there. Economic law was carrying it in that direction. A financial collapse would accelerate the movement. There was only the one market for cane sugar, and trade between Cuba and the United States should be as free and unrestricted as trade between New York and New Jersey. Reciprocity on such terms never could be obtained from Spain. Therefore he took no interest in Secretary Blaine's policy. What would happen if a treaty were not negotiated with Spain and the sugar duties were reimposed? Why, the planters would have to make sugar more cheaply, pay their workmen less, and run more deeply than ever into debt. If Brazil and other sugar countries were favored by the United States in return for reciprocity Cuban manufactures must compete in some way. They had their money invested and they must live, even if the wages of negroes and Chinamen were to be cut down one-half. No; reciprocity was not a remedy. Annexation must come. So this worthy man ran on for an hour or more. He was the only planter or merchant who dissented from the general opinion that reciprocity was the only policy open to the island. For this reason I have emphasized his views. As a rabid annexationist he was repelled rather than attracted by the policy of commercial reciprocity.

The Working Classes.

Another statement which this outspoken planter made was corroborated in every other quarter. This was his testimony to the quiet, orderly, and peaceable character of the working population, and especially of the freedmen. The skilled labor required for operating the eng

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There will be issued $2,500,000 of 5 per cent Bonds, $1,000 each at par, which will be secured by first mortgage upon the Freehold Properties, Fixed Plant, and Machinery of the American Corporation hereinafter referred to. The Bonds will be redeemable in the year 1910 at par, or, at the option of the Company issuing the same, at any time after 1st September, 1900, at a premium of 10 per cent, on giving six months' notice.

The Shares will be payable $4.87 per share on application, $19.47 per share on allotment, and the remainder in two installments of $12.18 per share at two and four months, respectively, after allotment; or the whole may be paid upon allotment, entitling the holders to participate in dividends from dates of payment.

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JOHN AKENHEAD, Esq., Chairman of Parker's Burslem Brewery Company, Limited.
RECTOR J. GURDON REBOW, Esq., Director of the Northampton Brewery Company, Limited.
HON. REGINALD PARKER, Director of United States Brewing Company, Limited.

Directors of American Corporation.

VALENTIN BLATZ, Esq., President Second Ward Savings Bank, Milwaukee; President of the Valentin Blatz Brewing Company, of Milwaukee, *President.*
RUDOLF BRAND, Esq., Ex-City Treasurer of the City of Chicago; Treasurer of the United States Brewing Company of Chicago, *Treasurer.*
LEO ERNST, Esq., Secretary of the United States Brewing Company of Chicago, *Vice-President.*
GEORGE BARTHOLOMAE, Esq., Vice-President of the United States Brewing Company of Chicago.
GEO. W. KELLNER, Esq., Treasurer of the K. G. Schmidt Brewing Company of Chicago.
BERNARD ROESING, Esq., City Treasurer of the City of Chicago.
F. S. WINSTON, Esq., Director of Michigan Central Railroad Company.

Bankers.

LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED, 72 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E. C., AND BRANCHES.
ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO.
THE UNION NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO.
THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK, CHICAGO.
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO.
COMMERCIAL BANK OF MILWAUKEE.
SECOND WARD SAVINGS BANK, MILWAUKEE.

Brokers.

Messrs. PANMURE GORDON, HILL & CO., Hatton Court, Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
CHARLES HENROTIN, Esq., President Chicago Stock Exchange, Chicago.
Messrs. SPENCER & MACDONALD, Commercial Bank Building, Chicago.
A. B. GEVELUSS, Cashier Commercial Bank, Milwaukee.

Solicitors.

Messrs. ASHURST, MORRIS, CRISP & CO., 17 Throgmorton Avenue, London, E. C.
Messrs. WINSTON & MEAGHER, Adams Express Building, Chicago.
Messrs. WINKLER, FLANDERS, SMITH, BOTTOM & VILAS, Milwaukee.

Auditors.

Messrs. PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., {44 Gresham Street, London, E. C. / 45 Broadway, New York City. / 47 Adams Express Building, Chicago.

Secretary.

Mr. D. WILLINK.

Offices.

LONDON—1 Copthall Avenue, E. C. | CHICAGO—Adams Express Building.
MILWAUKEE—The Valentin Blatz Brewing Company, Broadway.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring the shares of the capital stock of an American corporation, which will acquire the title to the property of the celebrated Valentin Blatz Brewery of Milwaukee, together with five of the large Breweries in the City of Chicago, and will carry on such business under one management.

Among Chicago's most prosperous industries is the beer trade, and the following table, taken from the returns compiled for the Chicago and Milwaukee Brewers' Association, shows the rapid increase in the consumption of beer in Chicago and Cook County:

For the Association year		
" " "	1883-1884	766,866 barrels.
" " "	1884-1885	963,653 "
" " "	1885-1886	1,115,623 "
" " "	1886-1887	1,671,656 "
" " "	1887-1888	1,848,343 "
For 12 months ending June 30, 1890		2,070,313 "

Milwaukee has a world-wide reputation for its breweries and for the excellence of its beer, which is in demand for export throughout the United States.

VALENTIN BLATZ BREWING COMPANY.

This Company is the successor of Mr. V. Blatz, who, in the year 1851, founded this splendid business, which from that date to the present time has been rapidly increasing its trade until it is now one of the largest breweries in the United States. Its special brands are of acknowledged excellence.

The brewery is located near the center of Milwaukee, occupying a frontage of several hundred feet on Broadway, one of its principal thoroughfares, and most of its buildings, including a magnificent office-building, are of recent design.

The total sales of the company for the last year were over 240,000 barrels; its bottling trade consumed more than 36,000 barrels. In Chicago alone the Company sells over 60,000 barrels per annum. Although the size of its bottling works has been increased, the demand for its export beer has generally been greater than its capacity.

Most of the machinery and plant are of the latest design. The large refrigerating machines of the company have capacity equal to 175 tons of ice per day. Its grain elevator, situated at the corner of Broadway and Chestnut streets, was erected about three years ago, on the most approved plans, and has a storage capacity of about 400,000 bushels.

UNITED STATES BREWING COMPANY.

This company was organized June 1st, 1889, by the consolidation of the M. Brand Brewing Company, the Bartholomae & Leicht Brewing Company, and the Ernst Brothers Brewing Company, all of the City of Chicago.

The Brand Brewing Company is the oldest established brewery in Chicago. It is located in the northern part of the city, covering about twelve (12) acres of land, freehold, and has ample railroad facilities, connecting with the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and a frontage of nearly 1,000 feet on the Chicago River. The buildings are large, and being built of iron, stone, and brick are practically fire-proof. The plant has all the modern improvements, including ice machines of modern design. The malt house has a capacity of more than 250,000 bushels. The output now is at the rate of about 115,000 barrels annually, with a much larger capacity, which can be still further increased at a small cost.

The Bartholomae & Leicht Brewery is located on Sedgwick street, Chicago, in a populous part of the city. It was built in 1871 and has since been remodeled, giving it a capacity of more than 100,000 barrels, which can be doubled without great expense. The malt house has a capacity of more than 100,000 bushels. The output now is at the rate of 65,000 barrels annually. The brewery has an excellent reputation for the quality of its beer, and its trade has constantly increased since its establishment.

The Ernst Brothers Brewery was organized in 1884, and by its energy and reputation has made rapid strides in securing trade during the period of its existence. The sales are now at the annual rate of over 70,000 barrels. The property is situated on Larrabee street, in one of the most populous parts of the city. The buildings are all new, having a modern plant, with a capacity of 100,000 barrels per annum.

BARTHOLOMAE & ROESING BREWERY.

This brewery is situated in one of the oldest and most thickly populated districts of Chicago, on West Twelfth street, between Johnson and Brown streets. The business was established more than twenty years ago.

The brewery is well and substantially built, having been remodeled and largely extended within the last few years, and is supplied with machinery and appliances of the latest and most improved construction.

The malt-house and extensive elevator storage system have a capacity for malting and storing of upwards of 100,000 bushels annually.

The sales of the year ending June 1, 1890, amounted to more than 49,000 barrels.

K. G. SCHMIDT BREWING COMPANY.

This brewery is situated in the North Division of the City of Chicago, and occupies about two acres of ground, fronting upon Grant place, Cleveland avenue, Webster avenue, and Sedgwick street. The buildings are of the most substantial character. Although the foundations of the main building were laid more than twenty years ago its area and capacity have since then been increased to meet the demands of trade, and with the advantages of labor-saving and economical machinery and appliances, it is one of the best equipped breweries in the country. The sales of the brewery are now about 70,000 barrels per annum, and its books show a constant increase in sales. The brewery has a splendid reputation for its beers.

One of the advantages of this combination of Brewery Properties is the amalgamation of The Blatz Brewery, one of the largest shipping businesses in the United States, with the five Chicago Breweries, which are almost entirely within the city limits, thereby strengthening the position of all.

The number of barrels of beer sold by the combined Breweries, as shown by the Internal Revenue Returns taken annually on the 30th day of September, was as follows:

For the year 1887-1888, 847,939 Barrels.
" " " 1888-1889, 610,421 "
" " " 1889-1890, 610,421 "

The Internal Revenue returns show that the sales of the combined breweries for the eight months from June 1, 1890, to Jan. 31, 1891, are more than 15 per cent in excess of the corresponding eight months of the previous year.

The books of the Breweries have been examined by Messrs. Price, Waserhouse & Co., whose certificate below shows that the annual profit of the four businesses, based on the profits of the last year, or on the average profits for two years, where ascertained, amounted to $1,220,974.10, or, at $4.85 to the £, equals £253,909. 1. 10.

To pay interest on £721,600 ($3,500,000) bonds at FIVE per cent will require	$ 175,000	£ 36,050
To pay interest on £775,000 preference shares at EIGHT per cent will require	$ 300,700	£ 62,000
To pay interest on £775,000 ordinary shares at FIFTEEN per cent will require	$ 562,813	£116,259
	$1,038,512	£214,309

Leaving a surplus of $191,462, or £39,500 per annum for management, expenses, and reserve.

The vendor corporation guarantees that on the completion of the purchase, the rolling-stock, coopers' stock of beer, malt, hops, book debts, bills receivable, cash, and other materials and assets shall amount to the book value of £500,000 (over $2,400,000) in excess of current business accounts, the interest payable under the contracts, customers' deposits, and dividends due but not paid. The various breweries will be taken over from November 1, 1890, from which date the profits will accrue for the company. Interest on the purchase moneys will be paid from that date until completion of purchase.

ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT.

41 GRESHAM STREET, LONDON, E. C., January 10, 1891.

To the Directors of the London and Chicago Contract Corporation, Limited:

We have, for the purpose of ascertaining the profits, examined the books of the following breweries for the periods set opposite their respective names—viz.: Val. Blatz Brewing Company, Milwaukee, year ending 30th September, 1890; United States Brewing Company, Chicago, year ending 31st May, 1890; K. G. Schmidt Brewing Company, Chicago, two years ending 31st August, 1890; Bartholomae & Roesing, Chicago, two years ending 31st May, 1890. We find that before charging interest on capital or borrowed moneys, or such remuneration paid to the Presidents and Managers, the annual profits of the four businesses, based on the profits of the last year, or on the average profits for two years, where ascertained, amount to $1,220,974.10, or at $4.85 to the pound equals £253,909. 1. 10.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.

Stock Exchange quotation will be applied for in London, and it is proposed to list the shares on the Chicago Stock Exchange immediately after allotment.

Applications for shares should be made on the forms which can be obtained from any of the bankers or brokers of the company, who will also furnish copies of the official prospectus.

...ESTATE...

—OF THE—

J. E. POTTS SALT & LUMBER COMPANY.

The Receivers, by direction of the Court, are prepared to receive tenders for the large and valuable property below mentioned belonging to the estate:

PARCEL 1.—A large quantity of pine timber lands in Towns 23 N, R 2 E; 24 N, R 1 E; 25 N, R 1 E; 25 N, R 2 E; 25 N, R 3 E; 27 N, R 2 E; 27 N, R 3 E; 27 N, R 4 E; 27 N, R 5 E; 28 N, R 1 E; 28 N, R 2 E; 28 N, R 3 E; 28 N, R 4 E; 29 N, R 1 E; and 25 N, R 1 W. These lands will be offered on the basis of the Receivers making title. Tenders will be received for the whole of this parcel or as per Lists 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, which can be had from the Receivers.

PARCEL 2.—A large and valuable tract of pine timber land in Town 33 N, R 4 E, which will be offered separately upon the basis of making title thereto. See List 7 of Lands issued by Receiver.

PARCEL 3.—The Equity of the Company in a large and valuable tract of pine timber land situate in Towns 25 N, R 1 E; 25 N, R 2 E; 26 N, R 1 E; 30 N, R 1 E; 31 N, R 1 E; 31 N, R 2 E; 32 N, R 2 E; 33 N, R 1 E; 33 N, R 3 E; 33 N, R 4 E; 34 N, R 6 E; 34 N, R 7 E; 35 N, R 6 E. This tract will be offered subject to the balance of the unpaid purchase money and interest and unpaid taxes for 1890. See particulars as per List 8 of Lands, to be had from Receivers.

PARCEL 4.—The Equity of the Company in a valuable tract of pine timber land situate in Towns 34 N, R 4 E, and 35 N, R 4 E, will be offered in the same way as the last preceding parcel. See particulars as per List 9 of Lands, to be had from Receivers.

PARCEL 5.—The Equity of the Company in a small tract of valuable pine timber land situate in Town 31 N, R 2 E, will be offered in the same way as the last two parcels. See particulars as per List 10 of Lands, to be had from Receivers.

PARCEL 6.—A valuable improved farm of 240 acres, with comfortable buildings, situate in Towns 26 N, R 5 E, and 27 N, R 5 E. This parcel will be offered subject to the payment of $1,571.65, with interest at 7 per cent from Dec. 5, 1884. See List 11 of Lands, to be had from Receivers.

PARCEL 7.—A valuable improved farm of 240 acres, with comfortable buildings, situate in Towns 27 N, R 3 E, and 27 N, R 4 E. This parcel will be offered on the basis of the Receivers making title. See List 12 of Lands, to be had from Receivers.

PARCEL 8.—A large quantity of stump lands which the company hold by deed or contract, upon which taxes have accrued for several years past, situate in Towns 24 N, R 1 E; 24 N, R 2 E; 24 N, R 3 E; 25 N, R 1 E; 25 N, R 2 E; 25 N, R 3 E; 25 N, R 4 E; 25 N, R 5 E; 25 N, R 6 E; 26 N, R 4 E; 26 N, R 5 E; 27 N, R 3 E; 27 N, R 4 E; 27 N, R 5 E; 28 N, R 3 E; 28 N, R 4 E. These lands will be offered subject to all claims for taxes upon them, and on the basis of the Receivers giving a quit claim title. Tenders will be received for the whole or any portion thereof. See Lists A and M of Stump Lands, to be had from Receivers.

PARCEL 9.—The railway (including the road bed as it is), the rolling stock and equipment of the same, described generally as follows: Gauge of railway, 3 feet. The main line extends from Au Sable to the Village of Potts, in Oscoda County, Michigan, about 38 miles, with branches north and south of about 50 miles more, without including sidings and short spurs. In all there is in use of steel rails about 1,915 tons of 30 lbs, 500 tons of 35 lbs, 3,430 tons of 40 lbs, or a total of 5,845 tons.

Where settlements rendered fencing necessary substantial wire fences have been constructed. Substantial bridges have also been erected, including two across the Au Sable River. Numerous sidings, with necessary switch stands, frogs, etc., have been put in sufficient to accommodate large traffic. A telephone line has been constructed between Au Sable and Potts, and also over the whole system north of the Au Sable River. On the main line coal platforms and frost-proof water tanks have been built. At Potts a round house with nine pits, steam heated, with water-pipes and hydrants, and roofed with iron, has been erected.

There is also a turn-table in yard connecting with round house; also a machine shop, car shop, coach house for passenger train, oil house, paint shop, supply office, store house, car repair shop, foundry, blacksmith shop, coke and coal house, and pattern room, train dispatcher's office, etc.

In the shops there is a large quantity of valuable machinery, with shafting and pulleys, and all necessary tools and implements to maintain, repair, and keep in order the railway rolling stock and equipment. The motive power is supplied by a large engine. The round house and machine shop are lighted by electric light.

The water works are supplied with a large Worthington duplex force pump.

The rolling stock is composed of:

9 twenty-eight ton Mogul locomotives, constructed especially for the Company by the Brooks Locomotive Works of Dunkirk, N. Y.
1 twenty-six ton Mogul locomotive, second-hand, Brooks manufacture.
1 eighteen-ton locomotive, passenger, second-hand, H. K. Porter manufacturer.
4 twenty-eight ton Geared or Shay engines, built by Lima Machine Works.
1 twenty ton Geared or Shay engine, built by Lima Machine Works.
3 fifteen ton Geared or Shay engines, built by Lima Machine Works.
1 first-class plush upholstered passenger coach.
1 second-class perforated wooden seat coach.
1 combination baggage and express car.
1 baggage car, 5 box cars, 268 Russel logging cars, 9 coal cars, 7 flat cars, 1 snow plow on car, 2 water tanks on cars, 9 hand cars, 1 sand dryer, and 2 snow scrapers and flangers.

Tenders will be received for this parcel separately, or any part of it, or conjointly with parcels 1, 2, 10, 11, and 18, or any of them.

PARCEL 10.—The steam circular and gang saw mill, lath mill, salt block, cooper shop, machine shop, blacksmith shop, brick office, large frame barn, 7 lake and river docks, and 1 land tram for piling lumber. Sheds for storing salt, etc., all lighted by electricity. Situated at Au Sable, Iosco County, Michigan. This parcel also to include about fifty acres of land containing channels and bayous with water storage capacity for about 1,500,000 feet of logs.

This is probably the largest and one of the best appointed establishments for the manufacture of lumber and salt in the State of Michigan.

PARCEL 11.—One large frame manager's house, 1½ stories high, and also seven 1½ story frame cottages, and 15 1-story frame cottages, conveniently situated for employes of mill or residents of the city, and adjoining last mentioned parcel.

Tenders will be received for these separately, with sufficient land for the accommodation of the occupants.

PARCEL 12.—A large new frame circular saw mill with two new shingle machines fitted with all modern improvements, situated at the Village of Potts, Oscoda County, Michigan; also 1 large shed for storing shingles. Ample yard and piling room, as may be agreed upon, will be conveyed with this parcel.

PARCEL 13.—A number of buildings conveniently situated for using in connection with Parcel 9, consisting of 1 large frame store with offices, 1 log warehouse, 3 frame warehouses, 1 baggage room, 1 large frame barn and stable, 1 log barn, 1 large hay shed, 1 harness store room, 2 large ice houses, 1 large cook camp with roof house and cellar convenient, 3 buildings for men's sleeping apartments, and 3 log dwelling houses. These are offered conjointly with Parcel 9, or separately.

PARCEL 14.—Eight frame houses, lathed and plastered; one of them two stories high, remainder one story high; 6 frame houses, double boarded and papered, one story high; 1 frame harness shop, 1 building used as a jail.

The above buildings and shop are conveniently situated for employes and others at the Village of Potts, and are offered separately, with sufficient land attached.

PARCEL 15—Fifty span of large and valuable draught horses; 50 hogs.
5 full sets blacksmith's tools, complete.
14 wagons and buggies of different descriptions.
3 large office safes.
A large quantity of office furniture.
80 sets of harness.
A large quantity of harness and horse furnishings and appliances.
A large quantity of mill supplies.
About 15,000 pounds of chain.
A large quantity of lumbermen's supplies and camp equipage.
A lot of lumbermen's tools and implements.
32 cook and box stoves.
260 lengths of stove pipe.
15 canvas tents; quilts, sheets, pillows, pillow cases, mattresses, bedsteads, bed springs, bed ticks, towels, blankets, and a large quantity of other miscellaneous articles.

Any of the articles in this parcel will be sold by private sale upon application to the Receivers, from whom lists and descriptions of the articles offered can be had.

Tenders will be received by the Receivers until the 1st day of May, 1891, for all parcels (except 3, 4, and 5), which will be opened at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 1st of May, in the presence of all parties tendering at the office of the Receivers.

Tenders to be for cash or one-third cash, and the balance upon such terms and security as the Court may approve.

Tenders for 3, 4, and 5 to be for cash, and will be received until the 1st of June, 1891.

No tender necessarily accepted.

For any further particulars or information apply to

D. TISDALE,
H. A. HARMON, } Receivers.

58 Buhl Block, Detroit, Mich.

B. F. CRONKRITE & CO.
119 & 121 LA SALLE STREET.
COTTAGE GROVE AVE. & 43d.
CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.

HYDE PARK ACRES.

20 acres on Stony Island-av., just north of 87th-st., for sale

At a Bargain.

With the World's Fair improvements on the north, and South Chicago, with its great manufactories and unequaled shipping facilities on the south, this property is bound to increase rapidly in value.

Mitchell Office and Bank Building,

ST. LOUIS, MO.,
THIRD-ST., NEAR OLIVE.

6 Stories, 2 Banks, 63 Offices, etc. Financial and Commercial City Center.

AUCTION SALE by Order Circuit Court,

Thursday, March 12, 1891,

From Court-House door. Get circulars from
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Accurate and reliable information about LAND TITLES IN EASTERN KENTUCKY. Seventeen years' experience. Cash capital, $200,000. Inquire of your Bank or Mercantile Agency. Address

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State and Township Treasurers

Throughout the United States are invited to negotiate for the sale of such authorized issues of securities of States, Municipalities, and Water Companies with

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In a National Bank situated 100 miles from Chicago. 275 shares at $437.50 each. Bank established 20 years. Average dividend 2.6 per cent p. a. No brokers. Statement and particulars with JASPER VAN VLECK, 44 Broadway, New York.

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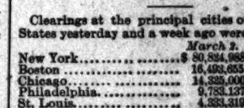
Carette STOCK $77 a SHARE
Buy before price goes higher. SCOTT & EAGE, 48 Clarke



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Wabash Av., Chicago.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	March 2.	Feb. 24.
New York	$ 80,934,068	$ 78,006,026
Boston	14,493,655	15,753,610
Chicago	14,325,000	15,252,000
Philadelphia	9,783,137	11,747,132
St. Louis	4,333,319	3,784,160
Baltimore	2,754,789	2,945,955
New Orleans	1,277,000	2,079,385

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 70@60c discount; Boston, 25c discount; St. Louis, 35c discount.

The advent of a new month brought no new features to the money situation. There was the usual extra amount of counter business incident to the first of a new month, but there were no changes in the situation. Dispatches from New York indicated a rather firmer condition of the money market. At some banks it is said there is a firmer tone to the market here, but that view is not held by the majority of banks. Six per cent is the rate on all call loans and other loans on collateral. On single name paper the rate still ranges from 6@7 per cent. The supply of commercial paper is coming a shade more freely, which is a good sign, indicating improving activity in general business. Commercial paper dealers report February sales as 25 per cent less than in February, 1890, the reason for the decrease being wholly because the supply was limited. The demand exceeded the supply all the month. During the present week there will be pension disbursements aggregating $81,000,000. That will soon have some effect on the money market, it would seem.

It has been said, as several recent exportations of gold were from time to time mentioned, that the rate of sterling exchange did not warrant the shipment, and that there must have been special influences that made it possible. The secret of the matter is the action of the Bank of Germany. The Bank of Germany, in order to encourage shipments of gold to Berlin, has agreed to allow bankers who make such shipments the use of an amount equal to their consignment as soon as the German Consul in New York certifies by cable that the gold is under way. By this policy the bank assumes all the interest charge while the gold is in transit. Even under those circumstances the profit on the last shipment of $300,000 was only about $150, an amount probably not equal to the cost of setting up the type to print the comments that have been made on it.

The sterling market was dull, but rates were a shade firmer yesterday. Quotations were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	486	489
Actual	484¾	487¾@488
Documentary	483¾	486¼

Wilson & Sturges reported New York exchange as opening at 70c discount and closing at 60c discount.

It was another dull day on the stock market and prices were heavy. West Chicago Street railroad stock continued to sag, closing at 120¼, the lowest for the day. Calumet Electric was off to 80. Western Stone sold at 103, which is as low as it has reached this year. The whole list was heavy with the exception of Arc Light and Power. There were only a few shares sold but the price was up to 108, closing at 103¼. The talk is an increase in the dividend in April. The stock is closely held by investors and it is not likely there will be any heavy speculative movement in it. The weakness of the market is wholly owing to the extreme dullness. Whenever any one wants to realize stock must be offered at lower prices in order to tempt buyers. The dullness at this time is not particularly remarkable, and there is no reason to believe that it will not in due time give way to the usual activity. Without exception the properties represented by the listed securities are doing well; in no case are stockholders facing any impending reduction of dividend, and in several cases there are good prospects for increased dividend payments. Yesterday's list of sales was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

22 Cent. Un. Tel. Co.	81¾	100	Chi. Arc L. & P. Co.
50 C. B. & M. Co. b 30	74	25	do
25 do	49¾	50	W. C. S. R. R. Co. b 30
200 do b 30	50	50	do b 30
50 do b 30	49¾	50	do b 30
100 do b 30	50	50	do b 30
50 do b 30	49¾	50	do b 30
25 Nat. Lin. Oil Co.	35	5	Chi. Tel. Co.
50 Street's Sta. C. L.	36¾	10	A. Straw B. Co., ffl.

BONDS.

$2000 Chicago Gas L. & Coke Co. 5s	87		

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

20 Chi. R. A. Co. pfd.	49¾	200	C. & C. C. & D. Co. b 30
100 do	49¾	60	Western Stone Co.
100 do b 30	50¾	10	W. Chi. St. R. R. Co.
50 do b 30	49¾	50	do b 30
200 Cal. & C. C. & D. Co.	80	2	do

BONDS.

$2000 C. G. L. & C. Co. 5s	87	$ 500	W. D. Ry. coup. 5s
$500 do	87½		

The forthcoming report of the Treasury on the production of the precious metals during the last year will show an increase in the silver production of the United States of 4,500,000 ounces, and a decrease in gold of $3,000,000.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 2.—[Special.]—Selling for London account, a decline in British consols indicating disturbance abroad, money on call up to 1 per cent on Chicago sterling bills higher, and an intimation that gold would be engaged tomorrow for export. On these points stocks were sold off this afternoon, but in most instances the decline is only fractional. It was only a professional traders' market and movements have no real significance. The volume of transactions was somewhat larger, and three stocks represented more than one-half the total dealings—Burlington, Pacific Mail, and Louisville and Nashville. Indeed, Burlington alone furnished more than a fourth of the whole. It closed on a net decline of 1¾, at 78¾. The lowest price it touched in the panic was 81. Messrs. Kohn, Popper & Co. sold about 1,000 shares this morning. It seemed as if Chicago was the principal seller all day, while Boston was buying, and a round amount was done by local traders. Tip was circulated that "this is the last" and predicted that the stocks would cross Missouri Pacific this year. It went off 1 per cent this morning, meeting much resistance, but found general support around 78. Pacific Mail, on the Senate's concurrence in the postal subsidy amendment, ran up 3¼, to 45¼, reacted to 38, reacted to 39¾, which is 1 per cent above the closing price of Saturday last. The traders are evidently at sea as to what amount the Pacific Mail company would get in any event. Louisville sold down 1½ but rallied a trifle from the lowest. St. Paul yielded a fraction, but Rock Island is ¾ higher. Susquehanna and Western preferred rose 2½ in the early part but retained only the fraction of the improvement to the end.

Money on call easy, ranging from 2¼ to 4 per cent; last loan, 4; closed offered at 4.

Prime mercantile paper, 5@7. Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 486 for 60-day bills and 488 for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 178,916 shares, including: Atchison, 4,500; Lackawanna, 4,258; Louisville and Nashville, 13,778; Northern Pacific preferred, 4,651; Pacific Mail, 38,725; St. Paul, 13,580; Union Pacific, 5,833.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Bid	Closing Asked
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	600	28¾	22	23	24
Atchison	4,300	39¾	39¼	39¾	39¾
Alton & T. H.	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	
Am. Sugar	16,600	79¾	72	73¾	74¾
Do pfd	1,575	96	95¾	96	97
C., B. & Q.	41,645	79¾	78¼	78¾	79¼
Canada So.	500	50¾	50	50	
Canadian Pac.	100	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Ches. & Ohio	600	18	18	18	
Do 1st pfd	200	51¼	51¼	51¼	
Colo. Coal	700	34	34	34	
C. & E. Ill.	200	48	45	45	
Do pfd	400	91½	91	91	
C., C. C. & St. L.	1,965	61¾	61¼	61¾	62
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	
Chicago Gas	3,135	43	41¾	42	42¼
D., L. & W.	4,250	137¾	137	137¾	137¾
Del. & Hud.	110	139¾	139¾	139¾	140
D. & C. F. Co.	200	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Erie	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Hocking Valley	200	25¾	25	25	
Ill. Cent.	100	96	96	96	
Jersey Cent.	250	116	115	115	
Lake Shore	150	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
Louis. & Nash.	14,775	84¾	83¾	83¾	84
Long Island	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	21
L. E. & W.	300	14	13¾	13¾	14
Do pfd	100	56¾	56¾	56¾	58
Lead Trust	800	19¾	19	19	19
Mo. Pac.	2,310	67¾	66¾	67	67
Manitoba	100	105	105		
M., L. S. & W. pfd.	150	105	104	105	
Manhattan	100	102¼	102¼	102¼	
Mob. & Ohio	400	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Northwest	455	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
New England	150	36	35¾	35¾	36
Northern Pac.	1,000	27¾	27¼	27¾	27¾
Do pfd	4,651	71¾	71¼	71¾	71¾
Nor. & W.	150	35¾	35¾	35¾	36
N. Y. Cent.	208	102¾	102¾	102¾	103
N. Y., Sus. & W.	900	8¾	8¾	9	9¼
Do pfd	1,000	33	32¾	33	34
North Am.	1,755	18¾	17¾	17¾	18¼
Oregon Improv.	200	29	28¾	28¾	29
O. R. & Nav.	500	85	84¾	84¾	85
Ont. & W.	500	17	16¾	16¾	17¼
Pac. Mail	38,525	40¾	38¾	39¾	39¾
Pullman	100	194¾	191	191	194
Peo., D. & E.	100	20	20	20	20
Rich. Term'l	1,340	19¾	18¾	18¾	19¼
Do pfd	125	70	70	70	
Rock Island	11,827	67¾	67	67¾	67¾
R. W. & O.	100	106	106	106	106
St. Paul	12,875	85¾	85	85¼	85¾
Do pfd	150	112¾	112¾	112¾	
St. P. & Dul. pfd.	100	87	86	87	90
So. Pac.	200	31¾	31¾	31¾	31
Sugar Trust	900	84	83¾	83¾	84
Silver	122,000	98¾	97¾	98	97¾
Texas Pac.	630	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	575	18¾	17	17	18
Union Pac.	5,855	45¾	45	45	45¾
W. & L. E.	300	22¾	21¾	21¾	22
Do pfd	600	72¾	71¾	71¾	73
Wabash pfd.	200	20¾	19¾	19	19
Western Union	1,016	81¾	80¾	80¾	81¾
Wis. Cent.	200	20¾	20	20¾	19¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	146	Fargo	125
American	136	United States	67

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	120	U. S. 4½s, reg	101¾
U. S. 4s, coup	121	U. S. 4½s, coup ex. int	101¾

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

$1000 Tenn set 3s	71	$ 4000 NYC 1st cp	126¾
10000 Tenn set 6s	104¾	4000 N Y

Laxton season calling for largely increased num-
ers, and as a result of relatively small receipts from
the interior at the moment Armours was present.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on
ain and provisions:

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
March	$ 91¾	90¾@92¼	91¾
May	90¾	89¾@91¾	91¾
July	83¾	83¾@85	84¾
CORN.			
May	$ 35¾	35¾@36	$ 35¾
July	34¾	34¾@35¼	34¾
OATS.			
May	$ 41¾	41¾@42¼	$ 42
July	40¾	40¾@41⅛	41¾
Sept	33¾	33¾@34	33¾
MESS PORK.			
March	$ 9 55	$ 9 50 @ 9 57½	$ 9 57½
May	9 85	9 81½@9 90	9 90
July	10 17½	10 15 @10 32½	10 32½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
March	$ 5 82½	$ 5 82½@5 87½	$ 5 87½
May	6 02½	6 00 @6 07½	6 05
July	6 01½	6 01½@6 15	6 15
MESS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
March	$ 4 82½	$ 4 82½@4 87½	$ 4 87½
May	4 95	4 92½@5 00	5 00
July	5 15	5 13½@5 22½	5 22½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last
ear were as follows:

	March.	May.	July.
No. 2 wheat	77	79¾	77¾
No. 2 corn	39¾	39	39¾
No. 2 oats	30	31¾	29¾
Mess pork	$ 10 75	10 87½	$
Lard	5 90	6 00	
Short ribs	4 87½	4 95	

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in
his city Saturday by authority:

	Cont'd at grades.	No. 2.	Low grades.	Tot'l.
Winter wheat	*18	11	3	32
Spring wheat	1	123	28	152
No. 2 corn	6	203	20	229
No. 2 oats	74	80	3	157
No. 2 rye	2	4		6
No. 2 barley		24	8	32
Total	100	376	49	525

*Included in this were 15 cars No. 2 Turkish, which
ill not pass on contract.

Inspected out: 30,190 bu wheat, 6,561 bu corn, 1,757
u oats, and 1,505 bu barley. The receipts to be in-
pected today are expected to include 100 cars
heat, 42 cars corn, 25 cars oats, and 33,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and ship-
ents of the articles named for the 24 hours ending
t 6 o'clock Saturday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1891.	RECEIPTS. 1890.	SHIPMENTS. 1891.	SHIPMENTS. 1890.
Flour, brls	8,162	9,807	9,231	8,380
Wheat, bu	22,269	15,511	21,196	10,926
Corn, bu	197,000	270,000	180,000	202,135
Oats, bu	160,000	90,040	149,000	222,000
Rye, bu	4,495	1,447	3,900	1,227
Barley, bu	41,900	31,732	44,200	22,264
Timothy seed, lbs	1,000		142,000	
Flaxseed, bu	34,425	294,405	169,143	408,925
Clover seed, lbs	400		94,200	
Other grass seed, lbs	6,400	4,770	6,400	6,121
Flaxseed, bu	59,000		56,400	1,000
Broom corn, lbs	11,500		6,000	
Cheese, lbs	71,567	107,126	64,908	267,443
Butter, lbs	260,000	249,500	259,000	268,000
Hides, lbs	255,373	312,065	402,610	468,150
Wool, lbs	21,875	2,820	44,840	20,774

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points
given were as follows the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU.		SHIPMENTS, BU.	
Western.	Mar. 1.	Feb. 22.	Mar. 2.	Feb. 28.
Chicago	22,269	17,676	21,196	21,535
Milwaukee	1,800	1,450	1,000	1,000
St. Louis	36,000	14,000	60,000	4,000
Toledo	6,177	1,882	2,000	6,000
Detroit	3,000	13,000	5,000	5,000
Cleveland	4,000	4,000	4,750	1,000
Minneapolis	104,140	104,910	48,970	62,130
Duluth	19,252	26,079		
Total	199,238	194,227	134,371	99,714
Eastern.				
New York	42,000	23,400	48,400	11,915
Philadelphia	4,855	200	27,465	1,260
Baltimore	3,269	2,600		
Total	45,853	26,200	71,875	13,995
Grand total	245,091	220,427	210,246	113,709
Same days 1890	193,665	219,152	151,376	39,711

The following were the stocks of grain in store and
afloat in this city at the close of business:

	Feb. 28, 1891.	Feb. 21, 1891.	Feb. 14, 1891.	Mar. 1, 1890.
Wheat, bu	6,016,395	6,261,535	7,742,925	5,400,999
Corn, bu	3,794,704	3,754,964	3,231,767	2,489,328
Oats, bu	447,725	446,754	450,527	1,628,815
Rye, bu	153,439	148,375	138,476	256,153
Barley, bu	237,162	251,275	264,053	365,191
Total	7,253,925	7,096,860	1,800,178	11,676,169

These figures show an increase during the week
of 157,065 bu wheat, 8,060 bu corn, 1,024 bu oats, and 8,084
u rye, and a decrease of 14,113 bu barley.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives
the following as the visible supply of grain:

	Feb. 28, 1891.	Feb. 21, 1891.	Feb. 14, 1891.	Mar. 1, 1890.
Wheat, bu	22,038,411	22,073,207	22,916,191	28,906,373
Corn, bu	2,102,000	2,184,000	2,184,000	1,104,000
Oats, bu	2,963,643	2,756,197	2,937,565	5,077,564
Rye, bu	286,774	286,774	305,844	1,410,291
Barley, bu	2,439,464	2,513,148	2,594,285	1,762,760

These figures show an increase during the week of
64,795 bu corn, 56,980 bu rye, and 4,838 bu barley, and a
decrease of 48,806 bu wheat and 228,972 bu barley.

The following were the stocks of provisions in this
ity on the dates named:

	Feb. 28, 1891.	Jan. 31, 1891.	Feb. 28, 1890.
Mess pork, winter packed, brls	265,985	245,985	127,089
Mess pork, old	45,679	55,598	4,295
Other pork, brls	55,029	50,088	26,483
Lard, prime, tcs	136,100	130,400	87,400
Other kinds of lard	6,606	6,606	10,163
Short-rib middles, lbs	60,725,574	56,482,662	22,624,576
Short clear middles, lbs	3,000,000	2,000,000	4,257,075
Long clear middles, lbs	1,712,114	3,216,094	
Long clear middles, lbs	1,708,100	1,571,369	325,122
Dry salted shoulders, lbs	1,018,450	1,196,450	4,100,000
Dry salted bellies, lbs	14,129,325	12,056,543	10,060,906
Sweet pickled ham, lbs	50,046,342	44,517,528	42,705,375
Dry salted bellies, lbs	1,438,578	6,302,213	
Dry salted shoulders	1,475,000	1,475,000	
S. p. picnic hams, lbs	8,910,423	8,438,942	
S. p. Boston shoulders, lbs	1,969,150	1,691,825	
Sweet pickled hams, lbs	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Other cuts of meats, lbs	15,588,450	13,047,578	22,193,213

The following were the exports of the articles
named from the Atlantic seaboard ports for the
week ending on the dates named:

	Feb. 28, 1891.	Feb. 21, 1891.	Mar. 1, 1890.
Flour, brls	181,800	220,100	225,600
Wheat, bu	427,000	271,300	417,100
Corn, bu	456,200	322,500	2,323,500
Oats, bu	3,400	4,900	557,400
Pork, brls	2,400	1,600	1,000
Lard, lbs	12,726,900	15,875,500	12,918,600
Bacon, lbs	12,057,400	11,681,800	10,497,100

The following table exhibits the stocks of flour and
rain in Liverpool on the dates named:

	Mar. 1, 1891.	Feb. 1, 1891.	Mar. 1, 1890.
Flour, sacks	125,000	112,000	127,000
Wheat, bu	1,850,000	2,100,000	1,416,000
Corn, bu	917,000	1,495,000	912,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—The week opened with a small supply on
the street, and with a good inquiry on local and
shipping account and a small production in the
Northwest firmness was marked, dealers talking 30c
better. Quotations follow: Fancy separator goods,
24@25c; fine, 22@23c; fair to good, 20@22c; fancy
dairies, 20@21c; medium to good, 18@19c; all butter,
18@23c; packing stock, fresh, 14@16c; old, 6@8c.

BUTTERINE—Dairy, solid, 11c; extra dairy, 13½c;
fancy creamery, 16c; rolls and prints, ½c additional.

CHEESE—This staple was firm without being
active; there was a fair demand for all shapes, and
stocks were considered relatively small. Quotations:
Strictly choice full cream twins, 11@11½c per lb; do
flats, 12@12½c; do Young Americas, 11½@12c;
choice, 11c; fair to good, 10@10½c; skims, 6@7c;
sell at a fractional discount from above; pound
skims, 7@8c; hard skims, 4@5c; brick cheese, 12½
@13c.

COOPERAGE—Though quiet the market was
slightly steadier. Sales included 3 cars pork barrels
at 92½c and 4 cars lard tierces at $1.02½.

EGGS—This market was firmer owing to the mod-
erate increase of the supply and the excellent con-
sumptive demand. Prices were 1c higher, as high
as 21c per doz, indicating ½@1c advance over last
week.

GAME—The weather was favorable for the hand-
ling of game, and there was a fair trade at the quo-
tations: Good to choice mallard ducks at $3.00@4.25
per doz; blue winged teal, $2.50@3.50; green winged teal,
$1.50@2.00; small ducks, $1.25@2.00; jacksnipe, $1.25@
1.75; rabbits, 12c@1.00.

GREEN FRUIT—Trade was quiet and in many
ways actually dull, with apples slow at the high prices
noted. Dealers in cranberries have sustained ma-
terial loss through the fruit spoiling as a result of so
many weeks of cold weather. Oranges were in
only in fair request. Quotations: Good to fancy
Jerseys, $4.25@5.00 per brl, and common stock, $3.00@
4.00; bananas, $1.00@2.00 per bunch; Messina lemons,
$3.00@4.25 per case; Florida bright oranges, $3.25@3.50
per case; California Riversides, $2.75@3.00; cranber-
ries, Wisconsin bell, $8.00; cherry, $7.50@8.50 per brl;
ell and bugle, $12.00@12.50; Cape Cod, $12.00@14.00;
Jerseys, $2.00@4.00 per doz.

HAY—There was no essential change, a quiet mar-
ket being the rule. Receipts were: On track, 3 cars No.
timothy at $9.25@10.25; 6 cars upland prairie at $8.50@
9.00; receipts, 430 tons; shipments, 60 tons.

HIDES—The usual demand was present, and
prices remained practically steady on the basis of
the following: No. 1 light and heavy green salted,
steers over per lb; No. 2 do, 4½@5c; bull hides, 4½@5c;
No. 1 calfskins, 8c; No. 2 do, 7½@8c; deacons, each
5@6c for

POTATOES—Current receipts are scarcely ade-
quate to supply the excellent demand. In addition
to the call for consumptive purposes there is a good
inquiry for seed potatoes, and desirable lots com-
mand a premium over the following prices in a
jobbing way for stock as it arrives from the in-
terior: Salt to choice Burbanks, $1.03@1.07 per bu on
track; Rose, Beauty of Hebron, 97@$1.00; rose
and mixed lots, 86@90c. Sweet potatoes—Illi-
nois, $4.25@4.75 per brl.

POULTRY—The supply was light, but there were
few orders here and quietude prevailed, with a mild
scurry for choice turkeys. Prices were practically
the same as those of last week. Good to choice
turkeys, dressed, 15@16c; prices in a jobbing way;
hens, 9@10c; chickens, 9@10c; spring
robblers, 10@12c; dressed chickens, 9@11½c;
ducks, 10@12c; dressed ducks, 11@12½c; dressed
eese, 8@9c; live geese, full-feathered, $5.00@7.00
per doz.

VEGETABLES—Trade was quiet, the receipts of
most stock proving small. Old vegetables—Beets,
5@60c per brl; cabbages, $1.00@3.00 per 100; onions,
$2.50@3.00 per brl; parsnips, $1.00@1.25 per brl; carrots, $1.00@
1.25 per brl; rutabagas, $2.00@2.25 per bu. New vegeta-
bles—Celery, 75@35c per doz; cucumbers, $1.50@2.25
per doz; green onions, 25@35c per dozen bunches;
radishes, 25@30c per dozen bunches; lettuce, $1.00@4.00 per brl; new cab-
bage, $1.00@3.00 per crate; tomatoes, $2.00@3.00 per crate of 4 boxes,
and Florida, $2.50@3.50 per crate of 4 boxes.

WHISKEY—The market was steady on the basis of
$1.12.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Following is a statement of the movement of live
tock for the periods indicated, with comparative
gures:

Date.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, March 2	11,000	200	30,000	9,000
Saturday, Feb. 28	13,345	436	26,764	5,818
Same week	43,286	1,247	144,668	44,018
Same week, 1890	45,196	1,220	135,047	45,166
Monday, March 2	3,500	100	12,000	5,000
Saturday, Feb. 28	4,287	60	16,642	3,712
Same week	20,729	860	91,160	30,033
Same week, 1890	22,000	1,000	74,000	30,000
Same week, 1889	17,182	811	81,301	32,295

Today's receipts are estimated at 35,000 hogs, 8,000
cattle, and 10,000 sheep.

Actual receipts at Chicago for February: Cattle,
29,412; calves, 4,012; hogs, 251,512; sheep, 71,
horses, 12,196. Shipments: Cattle, 21,976; calves, 2,595;
hogs, 156,653; sheep, 66,300; horses, 15,050.

Number of hogs slaughtered by Chicago packers
during the last four months, 2,540,684; same period a
year ago, 2,196,690; increase, 343,994.

HOGS—Arrivals were again below what the
trade expected, and the demand being active hold-
ers experienced little difficulty in advancing prices
5@10c, the quality was the poorest of any day yet,
and an early clearance was made, sales being rather
rather poor. Only three lots sold above $5.25. The
top of the market was $5.30 for 1,623-lb steers. Most
of the 1,150@1,450-lb steers sold at $4.80@5.10. Many
cows sold at $1.25@3.25, bulk at $1.90@2.60. Stock cattle
sold at $2.00@3.00. Quotations:

Prime to extra steers, 1,300@1,600 lbs..... $5.10@5.30
Good to fancy steers, 1,300@1,500 lbs..... 4.75@5.10
Fair to good steers, 1,100@1,400 lbs..... 4.40@4.75
Good to medium steers, 900@1,200 lbs..... 3.85@4.25
Best native cows and heifers..... 3.40@4.15
Good native cows and heifers..... 2.45@3.30
Inferior to fair cows..... 1.60@2.40
Stock steers, 650@900 lbs..... 2.00@3.00
Feeding steers, 900@1,150 lbs..... 3.00@3.60
Veal calves, 100@160 lbs..... 3.00@5.75
HOGS—Trade was active and prices 5@10c higher.
All the hogs were sold before noon, speculators were left with about 6,000 in their posses-
sion. The quality was the poorest of any day yet.
It was estimated hogs would weigh 15 lbs over the
car. Heavy hogs were comparatively scarce.
Sheep—Corn gained 3c. Oats, beans, and peas
were firm. Linseed was up 9c.

New York, March 2.—[Special.]—Corrox—There
was more life in the speculation today, but it was at
the cost of a decline of 8 to 10 points. Receipts were
1 to 2 points lower, closing quiet after sales of 7,000
bales. In Manchester yarns were quiet and heavy,
and cloths were in moderate demand. Liverpool
leans options were 5 to 8 points lower, with sales of
20,000 bales. Here on the spot the market was dull
and 1-16c lower, with sales of only 1,000 bales
for home consumption on the basis of
9 15-16c for middling uplands. The receipts
at Augusta, Memphis, and St. Louis today were
1,300 bales. Memphis shipped 3,743 bales and St.
Louis 1,962. The Southern spot markets were gen-
erally quiet at unchanged quotations. Augusta,
however, declined an eighth, and St. Louis a six-
teenth, and Savannah and Memphis were easy. The
receipts at the ports today were 11,226 bales against
24,455 bales the day last week and 15,455 bales last year.
Thus far this week 40,952 bales against 41,121 thus far
last week. The exports from the port today com-
prised 4,654 bales to the Continent and 1,000 to Great
Britain. Options closed quiet and steady, after sales
of 102,000 bales.

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.
March	600	8.62	8.56
April	12,900	8.73	8.66
May	15,400	8.82	8.75
June	15,400	8.91	8.84
July	17,500	8.99	8.93
August	20,100	9.01	8.93
September	3,200	9.06	8.98
October	2,500	9.05	9.00
November	900	9.04	9.00
December		9.09	9.03
January	2,600	9.14	9.07
February	2,500		

Corron—There was a larger speculation and prices
opened from 15 to 25 points higher, closing steady at
Rio on the spot was higher, with a better demand.
No. 7 was quoted at 19¾@19¾c. The sales of options
today were 31,250 bags, as follows: March, 1,000 bags
1,000 bags No. 7 at 19¾c spot; 2,000 bags do
at 19¾c afloat; 2,000 bags do at 19¾c,
to be shipped; 5,000 bags Nos. 6, 7, and 8 at 19¾c for
No. 7 to be shipped; 750 bags No. 8 at 19¾c, ex ship;
500 bags No. 6 at 19¾c afloat; 1,150 bags Santos No. 6 at
19¾c afloat; 1,400 bags No. 7 do do; 1,000 bags to be
shipped; 975 bags Santos peaberry at 20¾c; also 600
bundles Mocha at 21@23½c; 5,000 mats Padang at 20½
@23c spot, and 2,000 piculs do at 24½c to arrive.

Grain—Wheat was quiet and at one time ½c to ¾c
lower for this crop, though the next crop was at the
same time ½c higher. The closing prices were the
same as Saturday on this crop and ½@¾c lower
from July onward. No. 2 red was quoted at $1.09.
Option sales, 1,680,000 bu.

Corn—Was quiet and irregular. A decline of ¼@
½c was recovered, and an advance followed of ¾@
⅞c. Cash sales, 50,000 bu, including 24,000 bu for ex-
port. No. 2 mixed in elevator, 39@39½c; do for-
eign, 40c. March delivery at 39@39¼c; low mixed and
steamer, 36@36¼c; yellow, 40¼@40½c; No. 3 mixed,
44¼@44½c; option sales, 280,000 bu.

Oats—Were fairly active on speculation, but quiet
on the spot. Prices a little higher. Cash sales, 35,000
bu. No. 2 mixed, 34¼@35c; No. 2 white 36c in elevator;
No. 3 do, 34c; No. 2 white for March, 35¾@36c; April, 34¾
@35c; May, 34¾c. Option sales, 225,000 bu.

Butter—Best creamery, 22@25c.

Cheese—Fancy State, 10½@11c.

Sugar—Raw nominal; fair refining, 5¼c; centrifu-
gal, 96 deg. test, 5¾c; do cost and freight, 5¾c.
Sales, refined firm and active; granulated unchanged.

Flour—Receipts, 15,468 packages; exports, 6,176 brls
and 14,252 sacks; quiet, unchanged; sales, 10,400 brls.

Dry Goods—With agents the demand was chiefly
in the way of mail and telegraphic orders, and from
the West and Southwest they were of more impor-
tance and showed a tendency to frequent repetition.
The situation was practically unchanged and prices
continued steady to firm.

Prints—Continued narrow and the volume of
business is small. The opening was steady and
prices advanced on a few buying orders from the
West, then reacted slightly and closed dull. Penn-
sylvania oil, spot, opened at 5¾c; highest, 5¾c;
lowest, 5¾c; closing, 5¾c. April option opened at
56½c; highest, 57c; lowest, 56½c; closing, 56½c. Lima
oil, no sales. Total sales, 43,100 brls.

Boston, Mass., March 2.—[Special.]—Butter—
Western extra creamery, 25@26c; fancy well-known
marks, higher; fine extra creamery, 27@28c; extra
imitation creamery, 24@25c; factory choice, 22@23c;
New York and Vermont extra creamery, 26@26c; New
York and Vermont dairy, 22@23c; Western extra
Eastern creamery, good to choice, 27@28c. These are
receivers' prices for strictly wholesale lots. Jobbing
prices 1@2c higher.

Cheese—Northern choice, 11c; Western choice, 10c;
sage, 11½@12c.

Eggs—19@20c; fancy near-by stock higher; firsts,
19c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 19@20c;
Eastern extras, 19c; Michigan choice, 19@19½c;
Southern choice, 19½@19c.

Oats—Dull; shipping price, 40½c for Chicago No. 3
yellow; country yellow, 40½@40c; high mixed spot,
39½c; steamer yellow, 39@39½c; steamer, 38@38½c;
good no grade, 36½@37½c, with off lots down as to
quality.

Oats—Quiet, with prices easier to ship; local de-
mand small; Chicago No. 2 whites, 34½c afloat; No. 3
do, 34c; No. 2 white; Minneapolis No. 2 whites, to ship,
37½c; clipped oats, to arrive, 36½@36¾c; fancy clipped,
spot, 38½@39½c; No. 2 white, 37½c for track lots; No.
2 white, 36½c for track lots; low grades nominal,
34½@36c.

Duluth, Minn., March 2.—[Special.]—Wheat—
The market ruled dull. The first sales opened at 2c de-
cline from Saturday's close in the May. No. 1 hard
future at 95c. It recovered its loss in the forenoon,
while May No. 1 Northern opened at Saturday's
close, and declined 1c up to noon, closing weak at 1c
later. Closing prices were: No. 1 hard, cash, 96c;
March, 95¾c; May, 99¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 95c;
March, 91½c; May, 96c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 90c;
May, 92c on track—Wheat, 90c last year 22. Receipts, 35,-
332 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., March 2.—Grain—Wheat was ⅛@
⅜c lower than Saturday's close at the opening today,
but prices hardened later, and after a slight decline
again advanced and ruled firm to the close, which
was ⅜@⅝c higher than Saturday's. No. 2 red cash
was 87½c asked; May, 90¼@90½c, closing 91¼c asked; July,
81@81¼c, closing 81¾c asked; August, 80¼@80⅝c, clos-
ing 80½c. Corn opened at an advance of ¼c over
Saturday's close and continued on the up-grade
until the close, last prices being ⅜@⅝c higher than
Saturday's. No. 2 cash, 32¾@33c, closing 33c bid;
May, closing 33¾c bid. Oats quiet but firmer;
cash, 29c bid; May, 27¾@27¾c, closing 27¾c.

Provisions—Firm but quiet; pork, standard mess,
$10.12½; lard, $5.90; dry salt meats, boxed shoulders,
$5.37½; longs and ribs, $5.50; short clear, $5.50. Bacon
—In good demand, firmer; boxed shoulders, $5.87½;
longs and ribs, $6.25; short clear, $6.50; sugar-cured
hams, $8.00@10.50.

Receipts—Wheat, 34,000 bu; corn, 112,000 bu; oats,
46,000 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 49,000 bu; corn, 169,000 bu; oats,
8,000 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 2.—Wheat—There
was a good early demand for the best wheat from
millers, but it was soon filled up and the mar-
ket dragged considerably. There was less buying
for outside account. Prices were firm considering
the weakness in futures. The bulk of the sales of
No. 1 Northern were made at 86c, with selections at
86¼@86½c, and some fancy tree on board lots at 86¾
@87c. Receipts of wheat for the two days were 260
cars; shipments, 18 cars. Closing quotations: No. 1
hard, May, 86c; on track, 85c. No. 1 Northern, March,
86c; April, 86¼c; May, 86¾c; on track, 85c. No. 2
Northern, March, 83c; on track, 82½@83c. July
closed at 76c.

Figures compiled by the *Northwestern Miller* show
the stock of wheat in private elevators in Minneapo-
lis to be 8,811,000 bu, a decrease of 32,000 bu compared
with last Monday. The total stocks here and at Du-
luth amount to 17,432,000 bu, a decrease of 47,110 bu.
The *Market Record* figures the stocks in the country ele-
vators, transportation and the two Dakotas at 7,245,000
bu, a decrease of 81,000 bu for the week. This makes
the aggregate stock of spring wheat in the North-
west 25,057,000 bu, which is 6,000 bu less than last
week. One year ago the aggregate stock was 21,986,-
415 bu.

Elgin, Ill., March 2.—[Special.]—Butter took a
jump of 3c today, the cause being a short supply
and liberal demand from New York and Philadelphia.
Bids opened as call at 26c, but sellers holding off,
gradually rose to 29c early. One small lot of 40
packages sold at 29c. Sales amounted to 900 lbs at
29c, and 4,500 pounds 28c higher. The demand just
now greatly exceeds the supply, and this may force
even higher prices.

Baltimore, Md., March 2.—Grain—Wheat—Dull;
Western easy; No. 1 winter red, spot and March,
81¾@81¾; May, 85@85¼; July, 77¾@77¾. Corn—Western firm;
mixed, spot, 40@40¼c; March, 39¾@39¾c; steamer, 39¾@39¾c. Oats—Quiet; unchanged.
Receipts—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 59,000 bu; oats,
2,000 bu.

Shipments—Corn, 18,726 bu.

Peoria, Ill., March 2.—Grain—Corn active, high-
er; No. 2, 36c; No. 3, 35@35½c; No. 4, 34½c. Oats ac-
tive, firm; No. 2 white, 41@41½c; No. 3 white, 40@40
40½c.

Whisky—Firm; wines, $1.15; spirits, $1.17.

Receipts—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 66,000 bu; oats,
22,000 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 4,750 bu; corn, 33,400 bu; oats,
24,000 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 2.—Grain—Wheat—No. 1
hard dull; weak at $1.14; No. 1 Northern, $1.11½; No. 2
red, $1.08. Corn—No. 2, 61¼c.

Receipts—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., March 2.—Turpentine—
Steady, 36½c.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROP-
erty for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record
Saturday, March 2:

Deering, sw cor Archer av, s f, 48¼x112½ ft,
dated Feb. 23 (J. Lynch to J. Enright)..... $ 2,400

Jackson st, 161½ ft w of West Fortieth, s f, 50x
124 ft, thence to alley, s f, 50x124 ft, dated Feb. 24
(W. Trimble to A. Stubblefield)..... 1,500

Hough av, s w cor of Ninety-second st, w f, 200
x125 ft, dated Feb. 10 (A. B. Camp to H. S.
Pringer)..... 3,000

Cornell, n w cor of Sixty-sixth, s f, 100x
134½ ft, dated Feb. 13 (C. L. Peyton to H. H.
Kohl)..... 2,450

Forty-ninth st, 250 ft w of Woodlawn av, s f,
57½x124 ft, dated Feb. 21 (E. A. and J. Davis
to B. C. Newman)..... 22,500

State st, s e cor Eighty-fifth, s f, 199½x250 ft,
dated Jan. 26 (J. D. Reed to E. Rosecrans)... 10,000

South Chicago av, bet Sixty-seventh and Six-
ty-eighth sts, s w f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 31 (H.
T. Bloom to D. P. Atwood)..... 1,500

Turner av, 75 ft n of West Nineteenth st, w f,
25x125 ft, dated Jan. 31 (C. W. Frans to J.
Peaky)..... 4,700

Forty-seventh st, s e cor of Kenwood av, s f,
102x150½ ft, dated Feb. 28 (E. S. Jewell to F.
Clark)..... 40,000

Marshfield av, 225 ft s of Sixty-first st, w f, 75x
121 ft, dated Oct. 6, 1890 (F. Formaneck to A.
Peaky)..... 1,000

Wood st, n w cor of Park av, e f, 42x90 ft, dated
Feb. 20 (A. C. Yundt to F. K. Yundt)..... 10,000

Monroe st, 101 ft e of West Forty-third, s f, 25x
121 1-10 ft, dated Feb. 10 (J. Burns to Catholic
Bishop of Chicago)..... 1,100

La Salle st, s e cor of Madison, w f, 185½x99½
ft. Major block, dated Feb. 20 (S. A. Crocer
to L. J. Gage)..... 225,000

Sheffield av, s e cor of Lawrence, w f, 102x150
ft, dated Jan. 20 (J. W. Riley to J. Spahr)..... 9,000

Thomas av, 75 ft n of Evergreen av, e f, 25x125 ft,
dated Feb. 21 (A. S. Hageland to G. Hoeft)... 1,200

Howe st, 264 ft n of Willow, w f, 25x125 ft, dated
Feb. 26 (C. Schmidt to F. Ecker)..... 2,500

Kramer st, 301 ft e of Union, n f, 25x75 ft, dated
May 31, 1888 (D. Junge to A. Granger)..... 2,300

Kedzie av, 125 ft s of Thirty-first, e f, 25x124
ft, dated March 2 (W. P. Connor to L. Leicht)... 1,200

Leydorf st, n w cor of Chestnut, s f, 56x125x56
ft, dated Oct. 1889 (C. B. La Bar to A. L.
Galley)..... 1,600

Osgood st, 250 ft n of Garfield av, w f, 25x132½
ft, dated Feb. 28 (A. Wagenknecht to C. Hintz-
peter)..... 1,600

South Park av, 75 ft s of Twenty-third st, e f, 25
ft to R. R., dated Feb. 27 (J. F. Hillman to A.
Hinks)..... 12,000

Sixty-sixth st, 140 ft w of Stony Island av, s f, 25
x124 3-4 ft, dated Feb. 27 (J. F. Goss to P.
Brown)..... 7,000

West Adams st, s w cor of St. Louis av, n f, 25
x142 ft, dated Feb. 28 (S. M. Gibbs to J.
Williams)..... 6,875

Monkewitz av, bet Eighty-fourth and Eighty-
fifth, w f, 81x125 ft, dated Feb. 23 (J. O. Mor-
ris to Graff & Simmons)..... 12,000

North Halsted st, 50 ft s of Webster, w f, 21x100
ft, improved, dated Feb. 6 (S. F. High to M.
Taylor)..... 25,000

State st, 50 ft s of Forty-fifth, e f, 50x124 ft, dat-
ed Feb. 27 (H. H. Fartin to F. H. Rood)..... 7,500

Calumet av, 125 ft s of Seventieth, e f, 46x160 ft,
dated Feb. 20 (Isaacs & Jacobson to C. F.
Gardner)..... 2,100

Humboldt boulevard, s w cor of Myrtle av, n
f, 46½x100 ft, dated Feb. 23 (J. S. Chester to
H. A. Benson)..... 1,600

Maplewood av, 51 ft s of Wabansia, e f, 25x125
ft, dated Feb. 27 (C. Wittmann to P. Backus)... 1,575

Rosalie court, 90 ft e of Sheffield av, s f, forty-ninth
sts, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 16 (G. G. Monroe
to B. J. Parker)..... 5,000

Sixty-sixth st, 124 ft w of Jefferson av, s f, 25
x124¾, dated May 7, 1890 (W. W. Augur to B.
J. Parker)..... 1,200

Wilson st, 150 ft e of Jefferson st, n f, 66x110 ft,
imp, dated Feb. 27 (S. Schallman to S. and M.
Gordon)..... 4,050

Ninety-first st, 750 ft e of Commercial av, s f, 25
x125 ft, dated Feb. 27 (S. Schallman to C. C.
Boyd)..... 2,500

Loomis st, 170 ft n of 66th av, e f, 24x124 ft, dated
Feb. 26 (U. Engelhaber to K. and J. Klinnen-
berg)..... 1,400

Cregier av, bet. Seventy-first and Seventy-sec-
ond, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Feb. 27 (Union Nat'l
(Keck & Pettibone to D. C. Stevenson)..... 10,370

Cregier av, 500 ft e of Seventy-first st, s f, 25x
125 ft, dated Feb. 27 (D. L. Stevenson to L.
Hoyt)..... 5,000

Cregier av, s w cor of Seventy-first st, s f, 200x
125 ft, dated Feb. 28 (same to A. G. Beckand)... 12,000

Cregier av, s w cor of Seventy-second st, s f, 100
x125 ft, dated Feb. 28 (same to A. G. Beckand)... 6,500

Sedgwick st, 147 8-10 ft s of Goethe, w f, 27½x
150 ft, dated March 2 (J. F. Riley to O. P. and
G. Mayer)..... 4,500

Commercial st, 42 ft n of Wilson av, e f, 50x125
ft, dated Jan. 31 (C. M. Bickford to G. F.
Loomis)..... 2,200

Sixty-sixth st, 230 ft w of Hope av, s f, 40x125
ft, dated Feb. 23 (M. Thorne to F. E. Brook-
man)..... 3,800

Und ½ in same as above, dated Feb. 25 (H. E.
Brookman to G. Schmid)..... 1,500

West Twenty-second st, 25 ft e of Douglas
Park av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 28 (G. Pfeiffer to
B. Millies)..... 1,625

Division st, 25 ft e of Wilson av, n f, 25x106 ft,
dated Feb. 28 (E. Sachrie to Olson &
Svensson)..... 14,000

Grenshaw st, 218 ft w of Keeler av, s f, 50x125
ft, dated Nov. 3, 1890 (M. Reilly to L. L.
Staab)..... 3,000

Flournoy st, s e cor of Lawndale av, n f, 75x125
ft, dated March 3 (M. Lenahan to D. W. Mc-
Lester)..... 2,000

Phillips av, s e cor of Eighty-fourth st, w f, 75
x125x50 ft, dated Nov. 28, 1890 (J. J. Hewitt to
J. Green)..... 10,625

Colfax av, s w cor of Eighty-fourth st, s f, 50x
125 ft, dated Nov. 15, 1890 (J. J. Hewitt to G. S.
Allen)..... 7,800

North Wells st, 132 ft s of Schiller, w f, 24x100
ft, dated Feb. 1 (F. Emmel to M. Dawson)..... 11,900

Seventy-first st, 150 ft e of Woodlawn av, s f, 25
x125 ft, dated Feb. 16 (M. A. Loring to F. J.
Duffey)..... 1,100

West Fourteenth st, 191 ft e of Western av, s f,
100x215 ft, dated Oct. 30, 1890 (J. Van Dyke to
J. Gubbins)..... 2,200

Stony Island av, 2 w cor of Seventy-fourth st,
s f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 7 (D. L. Stevens to
D. Codman)..... 2,800

Ellis av, 300 ft s of Seventy-first st, e f, 25x125
ft, dated Feb. 26 (R. T. Riddell to M. S. Rid-
dle)..... 3,300

North Paulina st

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

CONGRESS-st., near Ladin, modern 2-story flat building of 6 rooms each, 2 furnaces, laundry, large attic, etc.; price.....$11,500

OAKLEY-av., near Polk, new modern 2-story residence built by owner for a home; has all modern conveniences, dining-room on parlor floor, laundry, furnace, 3 wood mantels, etc.; price.....4,750

JACKSON-ST., near Ashland-av., 10-room modern brick residence; all conveniences; large brick barn.....12,000

KNOX & DICKINSON,
Exclusive Agents,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—BY J. T. SUTOR,
1254 Madison and 250 La Salle-st.

Madison-st., near Sacramento, $150; near 50th, $1,350. Washington-blvd. bargain, east and west of Garfield Park.

Warren-av., near Francisco, $120; near Hoyne, $180.

Walnut, near Homan, s. f., $1,900.

Monroe, choice, $300 to $125.

Adams, $75; Jackson, $1,450.

Keeler-av., $1,000; Colorado, $1,200; cor. Keeler and Colorado, 97x165x22, very cheap.

Harrison-st., $1,000 to $1,350; cor. Harrison and California, 66x125, cheap.

IMPROVED.

Congress-st., 30x125, with two dwellings and two flat buildings, $12,000; will sell singly.

Monroe-st., 1-room and basement brick, $4,200; 9 room and basement handsome corner brick, $6,200; 6 and 7 room flat building, lot 25x125, $5,000.

Fillmore-st., near California, 5 and 6 room flat building, $4,000.

FOR SALE—

Brick Houses—Two flats of four rooms each; desirable location on West Side; first-class bargains; price $5,500; very easy terms.

TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LIST OF CHOICE PROPERTY west of 40th-av. on all of the streets and avenues. Call at our branch office, 5073 W. Madison-st. Open Sundays. Also J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st. Tel. 639.

FOR SALE—12TH AND 48TH-ST. SUBDIVISION. Inside city limits, 4 miles from Court-House.
LOTS $60 UP.
Free excursion every Sunday, 1:30 p. m. train W. C. R. R.
Agents at all stations.
SCHUMACHER & GNAEDINGER,
103 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—$4,500 WILL PURCHASE LARGE 2 building and lot, 24x90 West Madison-st.; $6,000 will purchase 2-story house, stable, and lot, 25x125, 259 Marshfield-av.
For sale at a bargain—Southwest corner Ashland-av. and Madison-st., 156 ft. frontage on Madison-st., with buildings.
Inquire 138 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—
We have a choice 40-foot lot, south front, on Warren-av., west of Kedzie-av., at $140 per foot cash or $150 on time.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,
171 La Salle-st.
Tel. 639.

FOR SALE—DOUGLAS-BOULEVARD LAND ASsociation, 184 lots, of which 70 are corners or boulevard fronts.
AVERAGE PRICE $800.
Four miles from Court-House.
Three blocks from street-cars.
For plats and information apply to
JOHN C. SCHUMACHER, President,
103 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—DESIRABLE LOCATION for FLAT BUILDING; will pay over 12 per cent; MORGAN-ST., near MADISON; 24 40x125 ft.; frame improvements; only $6,000; ¼ cash.
E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 120 La Salle-st., main floor.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
CHOICE NORTH SIDE RESIDENCES.
ASTOR-ST., near Scott—Three-story 10-room modern house.....$14,000

ASTOR-ST.—Three-story and cellar brick house; hardwood finish; artistic interior; side light.....$19,500

DEARBORN-AV., near Maple-st.—Elegant rough-stone front, three-story and cellar, 13 rooms; steam heat; all conveniences (2,259).....$22,500

DEARBORN-AV., near Elm-st.—Three-story and basement residence; finely located (3,073).....$17,000

LA SALLE-AV., near Elm-st.—Brownstone front, 11 rooms; hardwood finish; thoroughly decorated; occupied by owner.....$15,000

ELM-ST., near the Lake-Shore Drive—Built by the owner for home; parlor and dining-room on main floor; reception hall arranged; cheap (3,000).....$15,000

DIVISION-ST., near the Lake-Shore Drive—Complete home of nine rooms; kitchen and parlor on the first floor.....$15,000

DEMING-COURT—Fine brick house of 10 rooms; modern conveniences; lot 20x198.....$15,000

PERRY-AV., near Cleveland—10-room frame and brick house; splendid locality; lot 50x175; good barn (3,592).....$16,000

SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—
57th-st., corner, near Jackson Park entrance, $125 per ft.; this is below value.
Kimbark-av., corner, near 55th-st. cable, 40 ft., $140 per ft.
Midway Plaisance, bet. Cottage Grove and Ellis-aves., $75, $200 per ft.
South Chicago-av., corner, 100x147, $5,000.
64th-st. and Langley-av., only $45 per ft.
37th-st., corner Jeffery-av., 50 ft., $115 per ft.
Cottage Grove-av., near 65th-st., 50 or 100 ft., $115 per ft.
W. A. PRIDMORE,
626 Cottage Grove-av.,
City Office 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
NORTH CLARK-ST.—BARGAIN.
60x150.
JUST SOUTH OF LINCOLN PARK.
JOHN W. SWEET,
313 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—
BELLEVUE-PLACE.
Wide modern dwelling, with attractive interior arrangement and finish; in very nice order; built for and occupied by the owner as his home.
PRICE, $25,000.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK FROM LINCOLN PARK in a delightful location, an elegant 13-room brownstone residence; just completed; contains every modern convenience, including hot water heating system, handsome electric appliances, etc.; plans can be seen at our office. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—STORE AND FLAT BUILDING, NW 2-story brick, N. Halsted, near Diversey; well rented, pays 10 per cent; all modern improvements; light on 3 sides; lot 24x100.....$9,750.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—E. DIVISION-ST., E. OF STATE, 3-story and basement brick; price $6,000.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
BEAUTIFUL MODERN HOUSE
On Bellevue-place, the handsomest street on the North Side; price $21,000.
TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—DEARBORN-AV. residence, 18 rooms; all modern conveniences.
JOHN W. SWEET, 313 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—2 FEET ON FREMONT-ST. AND 2 feet on Dayton-st., between Garfield and Webster-aves. J. W. REDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BEST CORNER FRONTING McCORmick Seminary grounds on Belden-av.; fine site for a residence; in a splendid neighborhood.
HALSEY & LEE, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2 CHOICE NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE lots, North State-st., near Banks, 20x130; $225 ft. (319.)
Dearborn-av., near Burton-pl., 50x150; $400 ft. (638.)
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY
STANDISH & SCHOLL,
119 DEARBORN-ST. TEL. 1339.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.
102x100, n. f., on Cobb-st., just west of Champlain-av.; we will sell this if taken soon for $150 per ft.

80x165, s. f., near Cottage Grove-av.; this property has an alley all around it, and is especially adapted for an apartment building, having light on all sides.

140 ft. triangle, 71st-st. and S. Chicago-av., in business district; come and look at this; the license cor. s. of 36th-st.

75 ft., adjoining above; will sell 25 or 50 ft.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—
"SALOONKEEPERS, ATTENTION."
25 feet on Lake-av., near 36th-st., 25 per cent under market for immediate sale; this is the only lot left in the Hyde Park saloon district; can be made to pay for itself in three years.
REDPATH & POLLOCK,
329 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—
VERNON-AV. BARGAINS.
20x125 feet, west of 7th-av.; only $25 foot, one-third cash.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
Exclusive Agents, 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—EXTRA BARGAINS—
S. w. corner 64th-st. and Grace-av., 50 ft.; $125 ft.
50 ft. on 64th-st., bet. Grace and Hope-aves.; $100 ft.
50 ft. on 64th-st. to corner 64th-st. and Hope-av., being 50 feet on Hope and 50 feet on 64th-st.; $90 ft.
50 ft. s. f. on 64th-st., near Stony Island-blk.; $150 ft.
50 ft. on all-place at corner 63d-place and Grace-av.; $90 ft.
50 or 100 ft. s. f. on 61st-st.
50 or 100 ft. s. f. on 62d-st., east of I. C. R. R.
BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 103 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—BY E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 120 La Salle-st., Main Floor:
DERBY-AV., 45 ft., North 64th, 40x125.
LANGLEY-AV., 25 ft., North 64th, 40x125.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 50x120 ft., 116 ft. n. 62d.
MADISON-AV., bet. south and 51st., 40x125; will divide; improvements ($30 flock; water, sewer, stone sidewalk; guaranteed).
STATE-ST., near 56th, 80x161.
STONY ISLAND-AV., near 56th-st., 144x125.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN-TERRACE LOT BELOW its real interest; one-third cash.
E. T. DAVIS & CO., Room 40, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. BARGAIN NEAR 56TH-st., 80x165; only $25 per foot.
L. O. BENEDICT,
185 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—$ FT., ONE BLOCK FROM JACKson Park. Best bargain in the World's Fair district. Cog to bought at the quiet if taken at once. Address T 17, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., near 36th-st., 19 ft.; cheap.
DREXEL PARK-AV., near 45th-st., 25 ft., east front.
SOUTH PARK-AV., facing Washington Park, 125 ft. deep.
BRANDENBURG & CO., 103 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
BARGAINS IN HOUSES AND FLATS.

LOW PRICED HOUSES—GREAT BARGAINS!

The following list of houses offer the greatest bargains in the market; call and see them. We expect to close out the list by May 1st, and have reduced prices to sell at once; every house a bargain and every one must be sold.
BOWEN-AV., new modern stone-front residence; full lot; only.....$ 7,500
FORTY-FIRST-ST., brick residence; 9 rooms.....4,500
FORTY-SECOND-ST., two fine 5-room modern brick houses; south front; great bargain.
Each.....2,400
FORTY-SECOND-PLACE, 5-room house; full lot.....4,250
FORTY-FIFTH-ST., corner Evans-av., modern 8-room frame residence.....7,500
FORTY-SECOND-ST., stone-front residence; 10 rooms; all modern conveniences.....7,500
EVANS-AV., new 10-room stone-front house.....8,000
EVANS-AV., elegant new 8-room brick houses near 45th street.....6,700
LAKE-AV., near 41st-st.; fine modern brick houses; $6,000 to $7,000 each.
LAKE-AV., near 44th-st., elegant modern detached residence, 11 rooms.....14,500
BERKELEY-AV., near 43d-st., modern new 8-room brick residence.....7,500
ELLIS-AV., near 44th-st., fine modern 10-room residence, deep lot.....10,500
WINDSOR PARK—Elegant new brick residence, heated by hot water, east front, large lot, barn.....10,000

SPECIAL BARGAIN.
LANGLEY-AV., near 46th-st., elegant new stone front houses; 9 rooms each; not a dark room in them; these houses are modern in every respect; well built and have every convenience; street payed, stone walks, etc.; at the prices which we offer them they are the cheapest houses in Hyde Park; call and see them.....Only $7,500 each

FLAT BUILDINGS.
FORTY-SECOND-ST., near Drexel-blvd., fine 3-story flat building.....$11,000
FORTY-SECOND-ST., near Drexel-blvd., elegant new 2-story flat building.....12,000
EVANS-AV., 2-story flat, well rented.....7,500
CHAMPLAIN-AV., new stone-front flat building, 8 and 7 rooms each.....8,000
LANGLEY-AV., new 2-story flat building.....7,200
LANGLEY-AV., near 46th-st., 2-story flat.....7,200
LANGLEY-AV., new stone-front flat building.....7,500
ST. LAWRENCE-AV., 2-story flat building, near 43d-st.....6,000
JACKSON-AV., new 2-story brick flat building, full lot, east front; great bargain at.....6,500
CALUMET-AV., near 43d-st., new 2-story brick and stone flats, each.....6,500

The above are selected as bargains. They are well located and well rented. Particulars furnished upon application at our offices.
E. F. CRONKRITE & CO.,
115 and 121 La Salle-st.,
Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

FOR SALE—
DO YOU KNOW THAT WE ARE MAKING SALES
OF PROPERTY
SOUTH OF AND IN THE VICINITY OF
JACKSON PARK
—EVERY DAY?—
BUY NOW WHILE YOU CAN GET
A BARGAIN.
WE HAVE A LARGE LIST AND CAN OFFER YOU
SOME EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS.
IF YOU DO NOT WISH TO BUY
COME AND LIST WHAT YOU HAVE TO SELL.
WE CAN SELL FOR YOU.
BRYANT, SMITH & CO.,
ROOM 415, 167 DEARBORN-ST.

FOR SALE—
200 OR 600 FEET.
Boulevard-place. Boulevard-place, between Vincennes and St. Lawrence-avs., splendid location for a builder; can double his money; can sell this week 25 per cent under actual value.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—
IMPROVED BARGAIN.
Three-story brick flat building, 13 rooms, on 45th-st., near Cottage Grove-av., which pays 13 per cent; only $7,000 for quick sale.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN—
LEXINGTON-AV., COR. 67TH-ST.
Lot 98x125.
QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE of 10 rooms; also nice barn; everything complete for a suburban home. Within 1 block of a Woodlawn school. Will exchange for a medium price flat building or improved property.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
GRAND-BOULEVARD CORNER.
N. w. corner 47th-st., 100x150 feet.
The finest corner on the boulevard for large substantial improvements.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—
67TH-ST.
125 feet of frontage, near South Chicago-av.; only $25 foot if sold at once.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
6336 LAKE-AV.
NEW MODERN RESIDENCE.
Two three-story rock-faced fronts, stone steps, oak and hardwood finish, handsome mantels, reception side boards, butler's pantry, electric bells and lighting; containing 10 rooms; lot 22x130; unusually well built.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
CORNELL-AV., NEAR 83D-ST., E. F.,
50X200 FEET.
This is something choice for a home.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT WOODLAWN—MODERN 1-ROOM residence, Lexington-av., south of 62d-st. JOHN W. SWEET, 313 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 50X125 FEET, between 76th and 77th-sts.; $62.50 per foot.
FOSTER & VERMILYEA,
1108 Chamber of Commerce, 140 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—TWO CHOICE corners on 79th, Drexel and Schell; $35.
J. D. VANDERCOOK, Exclusive Agent,
186 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
HYDE PARK BARGAINS.
Monroe-av., south of 55th, 50x175; only $120 foot if sold at once.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WILL SACRIFICE 76TH-ST. LOTS, near Bond-av.; only one-fourth cash required.
E. T. DAVIS & CO., Room 40, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES IN HYDE PARK AND Kenwood. JOHN W. SWEET, 313 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—
76TH-ST.
Langley-av., cor. of 75th, 300 ft.; only $40 ft.
Langley-av., cor. of 76th, 300 ft.; only $25 ft.
Evans-av., cor. of 75th, 300 ft.; only $40 ft.
Evans-av., cor. of 76th, 300 ft.; only $25 ft.

BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
Exclusive Agents, 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., SOUTH OF 61ST, 100 ft.; $60 per foot.
TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 50X100, ON MYRtle-av., near 64th-st.; bargain. 181 Monroe-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—PARK MANOR LOTS—
Calumet-av., bet. 56th and 70th, 50 or 150 ft.....$45
South Park-av., bet. 70th and 71st, 50 or 150 ft.....55
St. Lawrence-av., s. front, 200 ft. south of 71st, 50 ft. 60
CLARK & SEATON,
406 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—STONY ISL and-av., near 64th-st., 50 or 100x150 ft., $255.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SNAP—
62d-st., west front, Stony Island-av., north of 62d-st.; property all around sells for $120; will take $65 if sold this week.
C. T. HASS & CO.,
Room 51, 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE
E. 50x125, east front, Stony Island, between 70th and 71st, with new 2-story store building; price $12,000; store worth $4,000 and ground worth $12,000 now and $900 per foot in 30 days; you can't duplicate this.
C. T. HASS & CO.,
51, 88 Washington and 71st and Stony Island.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCES ON LOTS 45X125 near Jackson Park, one block from Plaisance; all modern improvements; $12,000 to $14,000. For particulars address
WALTER C. NELSON,
Room 40, 55 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCES—SEVERAL of elegant new modern residences, under long leases; first-class tenants; bearing 8 per cent on investment. GEO. M. HORD, 89 Dearborn, Room 4.

FOR SALE—
6-ROOM COTTAGE.
Lot 22x125; School-st., near 47th; bargain.
HENRY E. TAYLOR & CO.,
1206 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—
LAKE-AV., W. F., 400 FT. S. OF 61ST.
50x125 feet.
Make us an offer for this. Want to close an estate. This is a good lot to improve for renting or a modest house.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PARK—ONLY SEVEN MILES west of Court-House, on Wm. Cent. R. R.; only 3 blocks west of Grant Locomotive Works; streets graded, trees planted, sewer built, sidewalks laid; lots on Harrison and Twelfth-sts. Lombard and Austin-aves. and all intervening streets; only $650 and upwards. Office in depot on the ground. Call for free tickets and plats. BASS, KESSLER & ENNES, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Lot in Austin, Central Park-av., 50x125; price fourteen hundred; fine building lot. J. S. RALSTON, with STURGES, BARKER & BETZ, 153 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES IN HYDE PARK AND Kenwood. JOHN W. SWEET, 313 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

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76TH-ST.
Langley-av., cor. of 75th, 300 ft.; only $40 ft.
Langley-av., cor. of 76th, 300 ft.; only $25 ft.
Evans-av., cor. of 75th, 300 ft.; only $40 ft.
Evans-av., cor. of 76th, 300 ft.; only $25 ft.

BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
Exclusive Agents, 83 Dearborn-st.

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TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

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South Park-av., bet. 70th and 71st, 50 or 150 ft.....55
St. Lawrence-av., s. front, 200 ft. south of 71st, 50 ft. 60
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Lot 22x125; School-st., near 47th; bargain.
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FOR SALE—
LAKE-AV., W. F., 400 FT. S. OF 61ST.
50x125 feet.
Make us an offer for this. Want to close an estate. This is a good lot to improve for renting or a modest house.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PARK—ONLY SEVEN MILES west of Court-House, on Wm. Cent. R. R.; only 3 blocks west of Grant Locomotive Works; streets graded, trees planted, sewer built, sidewalks laid; lots on Harrison and Twelfth-sts. Lombard and Austin-aves. and all intervening streets; only $650 and upwards. Office in depot on the ground. Call for free tickets and plats. BASS, KESSLER & ENNES, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Lot in Austin, Central Park-av., 50x125; price fourteen hundred; fine building lot. J. S. RALSTON, with STURGES, BARKER & BETZ, 153 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OAK PARK LOTS—
Streets graded, sidewalks laid; free excursion every Sunday, beginning March 8, 1:30 p. m. train, W. C. R. R. Agents at all stations.
SCHUMACHER & GNAEDINGER,
103 Randolph-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AT ENGLEWOOD AND Auburn Park.
JOHN W. SWEET,
313 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—63D-ST. BARGAIN—CORNER OF Bishop-st.; only $2,500.
185 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
RAVENSWOOD.
HOUSES AND LOTS ON EASY PAYMENTS.
6-room cottage on Palmer-st.....$2,600
6-room cottage on Ravel-pl.....2,800
6-story house on Southport-av.....4,100
1½-story house on Ashland-av.....5,000
2-story house on Paulina-st.....6,000
3-story house on Sunnyside-av.....6,500
M. VAN ALLEN, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
EDGEWATER—ON THE NORTH SHORE.
Residence, business, and investment lots on streets with all improvements paid for. For own and and represent property, both east and west of the railroad, near the depot and lake. Lowest prices. Easy terms.
W. H. OAKENDUFF & CO.,
Room 122, 187 to 189 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ARGYLE PARK—WINTHROP-AV., just south of Argyle-st., lot 30x150; will sell at decided bargain if taken this week.
METROPOLITAN INVESTMENT CO.
S. e. cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—12-ROOM HOUSE; lot 50x195; central location, $4,000; special bargains in houses and lots.
R. N. LLOYD & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—100X300 IN BEST PART OF BUENA Park, east front, on Sheffield-av.
HALSEY & LEE, 92 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY IN SOUTH EVANSTON.
JUDSON-AV., 11-room house, lot 100x175 ft., price.....$5,500
WESLEY-AV., 1-room house, lot 100x175 ft., price.....2,500
HINMAN-AV., 1-room house, lot 50x182 ft., price.....5,000
MAPLE-AV., 9-room house, lot 50x150 ft., price.....5,000
JUDSON-AV., 10-room house, lot 50x150 ft., price.....6,000
HINMAN-AV., 10-room house, lot 50x190 ft., price.....7,500
LINCOLN-AV., 1-room cottage, lot 30x125 ft., price.....2,800
LINCOLN-AV., 1-room new house, lot 50x175 ft., price.....2,800
RIDGE-AV., 16-room house, lot 193x115 ft., price.....14,000
Also several new houses with all modern conveniences ranging from $5,000 to $7,500 on favorable terms and vacant lots in the most desirable portions of the village.
O. F. GIBBS, 514, 85 Dearborn-st., Branch Office, 620 Ducat Blk., S. Evanston.

FOR SALE—
LA GRANGE. LA GRANGE.
37 minutes from Chicago,
ON C., B. & Q. R. R.
Triple track; 42 trains daily.
Choice residence lots in the Kensington Addition to La Grange. Every city improvement included in our price.
A bargain for the investor or home-seeker. Come and talk with us about it.
Do not fail to see La Grange.
PRATT & ELY,
183 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, HOUSE AND LOT 6x160, on Maple-av., 2 blocks from depot; price $7,000; easy terms; might exchange for good city property.
HALSEY & LEE, 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT HOME IN SUBURB; below cost; sacrifice. Address B 54, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT LAKE Forest; one of the finest and best located homes in this fashionable suburb; large grounds; price, $10,000; bargain.
TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—GREENLEAF-av. near Wesley, north front, 50x150; bargain for quick sale.
E. W. WESTFALL & CO.,
120 La Salle-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MORGAN PARK ONLY $25; pay any size you want at lowest rates, $2 per week; no interest payment; free excursion every Saturday. C. H. STODDART, 225 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — LOTS NEAR THE NEW STOCK Yards on Lake Shore, only $25 each; they will next summer be worth $200 each; title perfect; abstract furnished. J. B. HOGUE & CO., 177 La Salle, Room 4

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAINS IN LOTS AT FERN wood, Roseland, and Pullman; easy terms; good suburban services. Call for rates, etc.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—A BARGAIN—8-ROOM frame house; lot 198x200 feet. W. A. HOVEY, owner, 14 Traders' Bldg.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—
10 acres at the new station called "Sherman," formerly Alpine, on the Wabash R. R.
Depot and telegraph station on the ground; post-office and general country store.
Take map and observe, it is parallel with Harvey. This is the place for a great manufacturing town. The land is high and rolling; drainage perfect.
Not for sale under $1,400 or $140 per acre in Harvey, but the modest sum of $150 per acre will take the whole business, including a number of houses and barns, etc.
Terms to suit. Address
JULIUS WAHL,
Exclusive Agent,
43, 115 Dearborn-st.
Telephone 1378.

FOR SALE—
20 acres west of Cheltenham, on 79th-st., $5,000.
20 acres at Grand Crossing and South Chicago, $5,000.
20 acres, 95th-st., in South Chicago, $1,750.
300 acres in Hammond, $1,000.
THEODORE WINNINGHAM,
Room 45, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—79TH AND THROOP-ST., 6¾ ACRES.
63d and Center-av., 5 or 10 acres.
93d and Center-av., 5 or 10 acres.
91st and May-st., 5 acres.
Halsted and 97th-sts., 5 acres.
Center-av. and 107th-st., 5 or 10 acres.
A. B. SOUTHARD, R. 94, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
5-acre bargain at Clyde; way under market.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Exclusive Agents,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—
CHOICE ACRE TRACT
In the n. w. ¼ of Sec. 30, Cicero. This is a first-class investment for some one.
HENRY E. TAYLOR & CO.,
1206 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, N. E. COR. 83D-ST. AND Johnson-av., at $1,500.
5 acres, n. w. cor. 95th and Blanchard-av., at $2,400.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES OF LAND 8 MILES FROM the Court-House, Chicago; inside the city; at $140,000; ¼ cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years. Not sold in 30 days from Feb. 15 price will be $2,000 per acre, or $160,000 for all. Address for 30 days A R 151, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE DRIVING PARK—80 acres on 95th-st., at only $1,000 an acre; easy terms; horse cars to run on 95th-st. to property.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL,
108 Dearborn-st., Rooms 8 and 9.
FIVE ACRES,
S. E. Cor. Stony Island-av. and 71st-st.
Subdivides to give 285½ ft. frontage on Stony Island and 600 feet on street east; bargain.
Also choice business corner on 55th-st.

FOR SALE—
OAK PARK.
6¾ acres for $18,000;
a beautiful piece of property.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
40 ACRES, JUST SOUTH OF CONSTANCE,
between 87th and 91st-sts;
$1,000 per acre. Bargain.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT HINSDALE—
Special bargain.
TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—4 ACRES, ADJOINING EDGEWATER Depot, and in the midst of the great Edgewater improvements, at about the price at which wild acres are selling one or two miles further north; reasonable terms.
W. H. OAKENDUFF & CO.,
R. 32, 187 to 191 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES OF CHOICE NORTH SHORE property, near Glencoe.
HALSEY & LEE,
92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$1,250 BUYS AN ACRE OF GROUND adjoining city limits; each 10 will subdivide into ten 25-ft. lots, including one corner.
Only 27 minutes' ride from heart of city; above price includes graded streets and good sidewalks.
Just the thing for small syndicates. For plats and information apply to
SCHUMAKER & GNAEDINGER,
103 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—
10 ACRES
CORNERING ON CRAWFORD-AV., NEAR 58TH-ST.
Lot 660x1,320.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
10 acres on 35th, near Western-av.; bargain.
HENRY E. TAYLOR & CO.,
1206 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—47TH AND ARCHER-AV., 7¼ ACRES, $2,500 per acre.
J. L. BENNETT & CO.,
87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
A 40-ACRE TRACT AT CLYDE.
Price reasonable.
TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WILL SELL FOR CASH, OR EXchange for stock of boots and shoes, 60-acre finely improved fruit farm near this town; peaches, pears, apples, blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, and grapes; fine frame house; 8 rooms, stone foundation; good well, cistern, and cellar.
SCHULZ & PIXLEY, Agts.,
St. Joseph, Mich.

FOR SALE—ONLY 10 MORE 20-ACRE LOTS IN Turnbull County, California; raisin land; cultivation money only required; price of land from crops; stamp for pamphlet. 536 Rialto, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—VACANT AND IMPROVED CITY OR suburban property, from the owners; we have many purchasers for North, South, or West Side property. BASS, KESSLER & ENNES, 108 Dearborn, s. w. cor. Washington-st.

WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS PROPERTY ON South Side, north of 22d-st. and east of the river, or on West Side, between Harrison and Lake-sts., Halsted-st. and the river.
From owners or exclusive agents only.
FIRTH & COCHRAN,
80 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A RESIDENCE CONtaining 12 or more rooms, 2 miles or more beyond the business center if in city, or if in suburbs within an hour's ride of city; prefer to deal with owner. Address T 205, Tribune office.

WANTED—EQUITY IN GOOD SOUTH SIDE residence; will pay $500 cash and 6 clear lots, 25x 125 feet, worth $1,500.
PETTIBONE & CO., 181 La Salle-st., ground floor.

WANTED—HOUSE, EAST OF PAULINA, BEtween Madison and Harrison; about $7,000; full description. Address Q 139, Tribune office.

WANTED—DETACHED MODERN HOUSE, SO plate smooth 6th-st., near Ill. Central; cash ready DAVIS & SUTHERLAND, 6 Dearborn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FROM OWNER—80 FEET EAST OF Evanston-av., between Diversey-av. and Addison-av.; so. fr. preferred; not over $150 per ft.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—160 TO 500 ACRES within 30 miles south or 5 miles north of Chicago. Address W 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—ON PRAIRIE, FOREST, OR CALUmet-av., between 31st and 36th-sts., house to cost $6,000. Address V 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—RESIDENCE ON MICHIGAN-AV., N. of 35th-st., about 9 or 10 rooms; price not to exceed $25,000; must be modern; please give full particulars in replying. Address W 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—25 FT. BET. 67TH AND 70TH, W. OF State-st., s. of School-st.; 25 or 50 ft., 5th-av., bet. 18th and 57th-sts.; 25 or 50 ft., bet. 43d and 45th-sts., east of Wentworth-av. Address V 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZED MODERN DEtached residence of about 10 rooms. South Side, east of State, north of 56th, from owners only; give full description and price. Address V 24, Tribune.

WANTED—TO BUY—MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Small flat building; West Side; describe fully. Address W 56, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—1,320 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND in Douglas County, South Dakota; about one-half under cultivation; will exchange for city or suburban improved property. Address Drawer 26, Mt. Carroll, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID BLOCK OF 7 houses just completed; want a good stock farm. J. S. RALSTON, with Sturges, Barker & Betz, 153 Washington.

GOOD FARMS IN SOUTH DAKOTA TO TRADE for any kind of property; have a brick yard in Sioux Falls to sell; also a good real estate mortgage to sell. Address J. B. HALLETT, 55 South Morgan-st.

HANDSOME 7 ROOM BRICK HOUSE ON OAKley-av., $9,000; will sell or trade; what have you to offer?
JOHNSON & SAXE,
70 La Salle-st.

LAND AND TOWN LOTS IN IOWA.—WILL trade for merchandise or horses. Direct P. O. Box 945, Algona, Ia.

TO EXCHANGE—ACRES—SOUTHWEST, CLEAR and an equity. Cash value $8,000, for south Side property. Address O 157, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—6-ROOM COTTAGE, near Depot, Clyde; one-half in piano lessons, balance long time; price $1,350. Address P. O. BOX 203, City.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR ACRES south and some cash for house south of 39th, north of 35th, near the lake, from owners. Address W 80, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CENtral business property at 5 and 6 per cent.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

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